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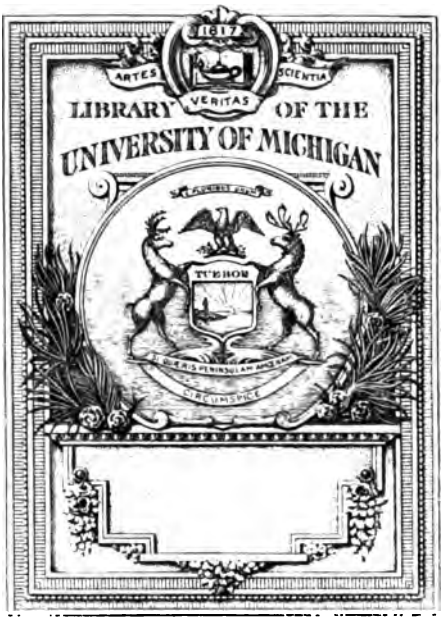
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MISCELLANEOUS

CORRESPONDENCE,

Containing a Variety of

SUBJECTS,

RELATIVE TO

Natural and Civil Hiſtory, Geography, Mathematics, Poetry, Memoirs of monthly Occurrences, Catalogues of new Books, *&c.*

VOL. IV.

By BENJAMIN MARTIN.

LONDON:

Printed and ſold by W. OWEN, near *Temple-Bar*, and by the AUTHOR, at his Houſe in *Fleet-ſtreet*.

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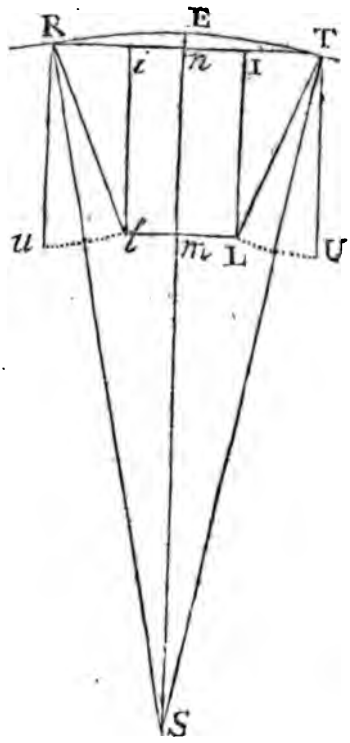
Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For JANUARY, 1761.

I was favoured with the following THEORY, *by an ingenious and learned Friend at* Wareham, *ſome Years ago.*

A Demonſtration that the Moon paſſes, at the Time of Conjunction, farther from the Sun, than a right Line, drawn betwixt two of its Places, taken, one before and the other after the Conjunction, and equidiſtant from it.

LET S be the Sun; E the Earth's Place at the Time of Conjunction; T and R two other Places of it at an equal Diſtance before and after Conjunction; L, *l*, two Places of the Moon at the ſame Times. Join T R and L *l*, and from *l* draw *l i* perpendicular to T R; draw alſo S E, cutting T R and L *l* in *n* and *m*; and from T and R draw T U and R *u* parallel to S E, and equal to T L and R *l* the Moon's Diſtance from the Earth: Then will U and *u* repreſent the Places where the Moon would be, if it did not revolve round the Earth, when the Earth was in T and R, and the Angles U T L and *u* R *l* will repreſent the Angles which the Moon deſcribes round the Earth while the Earth deſcribes the Arches T E and E R. Then becauſe S E is perpendicular to T R, *u* R is ſo too, and the Angle *l* R *i* is the Complement of *u* R *l*, as the Angle S R *n* is of R S *n*: Put now S R = D, R *l* = *d*, *r* = Radius, C = Co-ſine of the Angle R S *n*, *c* = Co-ſine of the Angle *u* R *l*, or R *l i*, and V and *v*, their verſed Sines: Then in the Tringle R S *n*,



$r : D :: C : S n$; and in the Triangle R li, $r : d :: c : li = mn$ $\therefore S n = \frac{DC}{r}$; $mn = \frac{dc}{r}$ $\therefore S m = \frac{DC - dc}{r}$; But the Moon's Distance from th

Sun in the Conjunction is equal to $D - d$; from which subtracting $\frac{DC - d}{r}$

there remains $\frac{Dr - DC - dr + dc}{r} = \frac{DV - dv}{r}$ = the Distance fro

the Point m that the Moon passes in the Conjunction, and if this is affirmativ the Moon passes further from the Sun, than the Line L l: But the versed Sine are always as the Squares of the Sines of half the Arches, and the Sines c infinitely small Arches are as the Arches themselves; therefore the verse Sines of infinitely small Arches are as the Squares of half the Arches, or a the Squares of the Arches themselves: But the Arches which the Earth de scribes are to those which the Moon describes with the same Radius a 1 : 13,36881, and their Squares as 1 : 178.72499; therefore $V : v$ :: : 178.72499: But $D : d$ :: 337.5 : 1, and compounding the Ratios, D : dv :: 337.5 : 178.72499 $\therefore$ D V is greater than dv, and $\frac{DV - dv}{r}$ affirmative when the Arches are infinitely small; but when they have an sensible Magnitude, V and v approach nearer to a Ratio of Equality, an $V : v$ :: 1 is to a less Quantity than 178.72499; therefore $DV : dv$: 337.5 is to a less Quantity than 178.72499; therefore D V is always greate than dv, and $\frac{DV - dv}{r}$ always affirmative; and consequently the Moon in Conjunction with the Sun, always passes farther from the Sun than th Line L l, wheresoever it is taken. *Q. E. D.*

Cor. I. The foregoing Ratio of 1 : 178.72499 shews the greatest possibl Proportion of the Moon's Distance from the Earth to the Earth's Distanc from the Sun, in which the Concavity of the Moon's Path to the Sun wi be maintained, their periodical Times remaining the same: And 1 : $\sqrt{337.}$ is the least possible Proportion of the Arch which the Earth can describe t that which the Moon describes in the same Time with the same Radius, t maintain the Concavity of the Moon's Path to the Sun.

Cor. II. Making D the Radius for V, and d the Radius for v, $\frac{DV - d}{r}$

will be the Difference of the *Sagittæ* or versed Sines which the Earth an Moon, each describe in their own Orbits.

Cor. III. Making D and d to express the Ratio of the Distances of *Jupite* or *Saturn* from the Sun, and of any of their Satellites from them, and V an v the Ratio of the Squares of the Arches which the primary Planet describe round the Sun, and which the Secondary describes round the primary Plane with the same Radius, it will be easy to determine whether the Path of th secondary Planets are concave to the Sun in Conjunction with it.

When the Moon is in Opposition to the Sun, the Expression $\frac{DV - d}{r}$

will become $\frac{DV + dv}{r}$.

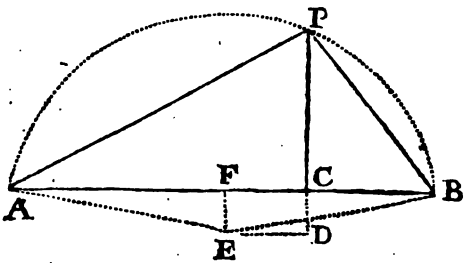
I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

S. READER

MATHEMATICA

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 305, *answered by Mr.* T. Robinson, *the Proposer.*



LET P represent the Port in N. Latitude the two Ships are at, A and B the two Ports on the Equinoctial bound to; then by 33 *Euc.* 3. make an Angle of 8° 48′ at A and B, being the Number of Degrees the given Angle exceeds 90°, and draw the Lines B E and A E, and E P Radiuses of the Semi-circle A P B, let fall the Perpendicular E F which divides the given Line A B into two equal Parts, draw E D parallel to A B and produce the Perpendicular P C to D. Then in the Triangle A E F is given the Angle at A = 8° 48′, A F = 65.625 Leagues, *per* Trigonometry B E = P E = 66,41; also, E F = C D = 10.16, and 10.16 + 50 = 60.16 = P D ∴ by *Euc.* 47. 1. $\sqrt{PE^2 - PD^2} = ED = CI = 28.125$, and 65.625 + 28.125 = 93.75 = A C, and C B = 37.50. Again *per Euc.* 47. and 1. and Trigonometry, the first Ship's Course is S. 62° 16′ Westerley 106.25 Leagues, the second Ship's Course S. 36° 52′ Easterly 62.5 Leagues.

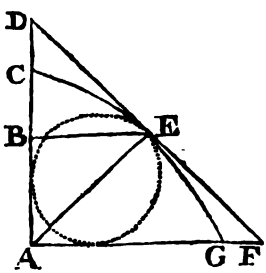
As this Question was wrong printed, (viz. 13 Leagues *instead of* 131,) *it was impossible for others to answer it.*

Question 306, *Answered by Mr.* T. Scott, *of* Cawthorne.

THE Sun's Declination for that Time being 12° North, subtract it from the Sun's meridian Altitude, leaves 38° for the Complement of Latitude; therefore the Latitude is 52°; then to find the Point of the Compass the Sun set on that Day, it will be as the Co-sine of Latitude : to Radius :: Sine of Sun's Declination : 19° 44′ from the West Point.

This Question was also answered by Mr. Thomas Adams, *the Proposer.*

Question 307, *answered by Mr.* Tho. Barker.



PUT a = 10 = Circle's Radius, and x = A E = D E = E F, then $x\sqrt{2}$ = A D = A F, whence $x\sqrt{2} - x = a$, then $x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2} - 1} = 24.1546$ nearly. Whence A D = A F = 34.1546; and B D = B E = 17.0773. Again, A C = 25.61595 = Parabola's Abs. and B C = C D = 8.53865; whence A G = 29.578 = Ordinate, *&c.*

This Question was also answered by Mr. T. Todd, *the Proposer. Other Answers were received, but not right.*

Question 308, *Answered by Mr.* T. Walker, *the Proposer.*

PUT x = Number of Sheep; then $\frac{24}{27}x + 49$, and $\frac{54}{27}x - 49$ are square Numbers, whose Roots are the Shillings apiece the Sheep in each respective Parcel (of different Value, tho' equal Number) cost.

But, a ſquare Number, multiplied by a ſquare Number, produces a ſquare Number. The Expreſſions, being multiplied reſpectively by 9 and 4, two ſquare Numbers, will be $\frac{216}{27}x + 441$, and $\frac{216}{27}x - 196$, whoſe Difference is 637.

To find two ſquare Numbers having that Difference.

Rule. Reſolve the given Difference into any two Factors; then the Half-ſum, and Half-difference of thoſe Factors will be the Sides of the Squares having the Difference given: $637 = 13 \times 49 = 7 \times 91$. Therefore, $\frac{49 \times 13}{2} = 31$, and $\frac{49 - 13}{2} = 18$, will be the Sides of the Squares: Conſequently, $\frac{24}{27}x + 49 \times 9 = \overline{31}|^2$; and $\frac{54}{27}x - 49 \times 4 = \overline{18}|^2$; from either of which Equations, $x = 65$, the Number of Sheep: and, conſequently, $\frac{24}{27} \times 65 + 49 = \left|\frac{31}{9}\right|^2$; and $\frac{54}{27} \times 65 - 49 = \left|\frac{18}{4}\right|^2$, whoſe ſquare Roots are $\frac{31}{3}$ and $\frac{18}{2}$ or 10*s.* 4*d.* and 9*s.* the Sheep coſt apiece, in each Parcel of 65: Whence $65 \times$ 10*s.* 4*d.* $=$ 33*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* one Parcel coſt. And $65 \times 9s. = 29l.\ 5s.$ the other Parcel coſt.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Barker. — *Mr.* F. Stewardſon, *Mr.* Jeffery, *and Mr.* Scott, *take Notice, that this Queſtion was propoſed by Mr.* Bevil, *in the* Ladies Diary, 1751, *and anſwered by the Propoſer,* 1752. ——— It is ſtrange, that after ſo many repeated Admonitions, any Perſon ſhould be guilty of Plagiariſm.

New Questions *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 317.

By Mr. D. Haſtings, *at* Alnwick.

A Ship from a *Port*, in Latitude 50° 30′ North, ſailing between the South and Weſt, falls in with an *Iſland*, after ſailing one Day 16 Hours; and upon Examination, finds the Product of her Diſtance and Difference of Latitude $=$ 2000 Leagues; ſome Time after, another Ship ſet ſail from a Port under the ſame Meridian, arrives at the ſaid Iſland, at the ſame Time, finds her Courſe to be equal to the Complement of the former Ship's, and her Departure $=$ 30 Leagues. Query each Ship's Courſe, Diſtance ſailed, and Difference of Latitude; with the Difference in Time of their ſetting out, ſuppoſing them to have ſailed at equal Rates?

Queſtion 318.

By Mr. T. Todd, *of* Weſt-Smithfield.

THE Income of a Gentleman's Eſtate being 1*l.* at the End of 1 Day; 4*l.* at the End of 2 Days; 9*l.* at the End of 3 Days; 16*l.* at the End of 4 Days, *&c.* for an Eternity to come, which he would diſpoſe of for an Equivalent in ready Money, and allow the Purchaſer 5*l.* *per Cent. per Annum*, compound Intereſt, and thinks himſelf obliged to any Perſon who tells him the Sum.

Queſtion 319.

By Mr. T. Jeffery, *at* Banwell.

REquired the Dimenſions of the greateſt parabolic Conoid that can be inſcribed in a Globe, whoſe Diameter is 48 Inches?

Queſtion 320.

By Mr. Sam. Beeken, *at* Thorney Abby.

A Copper-ſmith ſold a Concave Globe of Copper (at 1*s.* 9*d.* *per* Cubic Inch) the outſide Diameter of which was 33 Inches, and its Immerſion was $\frac{1}{4}$ when in common Water (he not being a Man of Figures) from hence deſires to know the Value of the Globe?

ASTRO-

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS, *for the Year* 1760, *at* Newport, *in* Cheshire, *by Mr.* Talbot.

	d.	h.	′	″	*Apparent Time.*
March	29.	7	01	40	The Star τ ♍ was occulted by the Moon, doubtful to about 15 Seconds.
		8	10	25	The Emersion exact to a few Seconds; Time corrected by corresponding Altitudes.
Aug.	27.	9	43	00	*Jupiter*'s first Satellite emerged, pretty exact.
Sept.	7.	10	54	30	The second Satellite emerged, good Observation.
	12.	8	5	00	Emersion first Ditto, pretty exact.
Nov.	13.	7	9	35	Emersion of Ditto, very exact.
	22.	7	32	00	The Eclipse of the Moon began, pretty exact.
		7	45	5	*Plato*
		7	46	35	*Aristarchus*
		8	7	14	*Reinholdus* — immerged.
		8	19	49	N. of *M. Crisium*
		8	32	14	S. of Ditto
		9	3	10	*Aristarchus*
		9	26	16	*Harpalus* and *Manilius*
		9	31	48	*Menelaus* — emerged.
		9	36	5	*Plato*
		9	44	52	S. of *M. Crisium*
		9	53	26	N. of Ditto
		9	58	45	The End of the Eclipse, very nearly.
Dec.	5.	7	36	46	The second Satellite emerged, good Observation.
	22.	5	33	40	Emersion first. Doubtful, being a little Cloudy.

N. B. From *August*, our Time was corrected by a well aujusted Meridian Line.

To the AUTHOR *of the* GENERAL MAGAZINE *of* ARTS *and* SCIENCES.

SIR,

SINCE I wrote the Account of our astronomical Observations, your Magazine came; in which there are inserted two different Observations of the last Moon's Eclipse, and as they and we differ too much in our Observations for a good Astronomer to be reconciled, I thought proper to add this following Supplement to our Observations.

As it proved clear both the preceding Days of the Eclipse, at Noon, I took great Care to set and adjust a very good Regulator that a very ingenious Watch and Clock-maker keeps, and a good Eight-day Clock of Mr. *J. P. H*'s, which I also compared half an Hour before the Eclipse began, and found them to a Second together to the Time, and I, and Mr. *J. P. H.* and the Watch-maker, all agreed to a Second, that the Beginning, at *Newport*, was precisely at 32′ past 7, (it certainly is difficult to determine the Beginning or End of a lunar Eclipse to a Second or two) it was extreamly clear during the Eclipse, and the End was observed between 9h 58′ ½, and 9h 59′ certainly, so that the Duration did not exceed 2h 27′ at most, while your Correspondent, Mr. *R. Waddington*, makes it 2h 29′, too much by two Minutes or two and a Quarter, and he must certainly be out of the Time at Beginning, or else our Maps are extreamly bad; as for his saying Mr. *Moyer*'s (as he calls him) Tables erring 4′ 30″ at Middle, I make them err but 2′.

The other Observation, by Mr. *Hastings*, is certainly wrong, both Beginning and End, as may easily be seen by comparing it with other Observations; he making the Duration but 2h 19′ 50″.

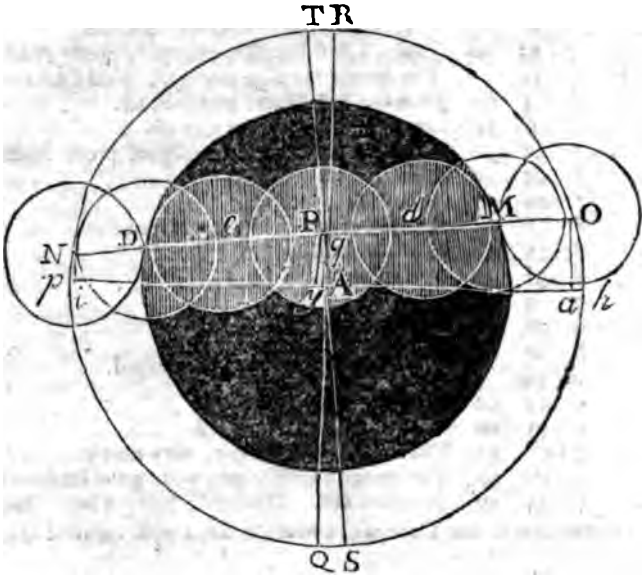
I hope the above Gentlemen will not take this amiss, as it is Truth we ought to get as near as we can, and if any Mistake or Oversight should prove in my Works, I hope that they, or any other of your Correspondents, will be so kind as to inform me of it, by the same Means,

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

Newport, Jan. 13, 1761. B. TALBOT.

Calcula-

Calculation and Delineation of the Eclipse *of the Moon that will happen the 18th of* May, 1761, *from the Tables published by Order of the Academy of Sciences at* Paris. *By* WHITTONIENSIS.



The Type.

b p the Ecliptic
O N the Moon's Orb.
R Q Axis to the Ecliptic.
T S Axis to the Moon's Orb.

	′	″	
c O	16	10	Moon's Latitude at the Beginning, Middle, and End of the Eclipse.
P *y*	11	0	
N *i*	5	0	

O Center of the Moon at the Beginning
d Ditto at the Immersion
P Ditto at the Middle
e Ditto at the Emersion
N Ditto at the End —— } of the Eclipse.

For the Meridian of London, *equal Time.*

	h	′	″
Beginning, *May* 18, ——	8	19	46
Immersion —— ——	9	34	48
Ecliptic Opposition ——	10	10	46
Middle —— ——	10	12	54
Emersion —— —— ——	10	51	00
End of Eclipse —— ——	12	6	2
Duration of total Darkness ——	1	16	12
Duration of Eclipse —— ——	3	46	16
Digits eclipsed ——	17°	15′	45″

January 1, 1761.

This Day was performed before his Majesty, the following Ode for the New-Year, written by William Whitehead, Esq; Poet-Laureat, and set to Music by Dr. Boyce, Master of the King's Band of Musicians. The vocal Parts by Messr. Beard, Savage, Baildon, Cooper, Wass, Cox, Barrow, Ladd, Vanderman, Denham, Bushwell, Hudson, Coster, Warren, and the Children of the Chapel Royal: The Instrumental by Dr. Nares, the Gentlemen of the Band, &c.

STROPHE.

STILL must the Muse, indignant, hear,
The clanging trump, the rattling car,
And usher in each opening year
With groans of death, and sounds of war?
O'er bleeding millions realms oppress'd,
The tuneful mourner sinks distress'd,
Or breathes but notes of woe:
And cannot *Gallia* learn to melt,
Not feel, what *Britain* long has felt
For her insulting foe?
Amidst her native rocks secure,
Her floating bulwarks hovering round,
What can the sea-girt realm endure,
What dread through all her wat'ry bound?
Great queen of ocean, she defies
All, but the power who rules the skies,
And bids the storms engage:
Inferior foes are dash'd, and lost,
As breaks the white wave on her coast,
Consum'd in idle rage.
For alien sorrows heaves her gen'rous breast,
She proffers peace to ease a rival's pain,
Her crowded ports, her fields in plenty dress,
Bless the glad merchant, and th' industrious swain.
Do blooming youths in battle fall?
True to their fame the funeral urn we raise;
And thousands at the glorious call,
Aspire to equal praise.

ANTISTROPHE.

Thee, glory, thee through climes unknown
The' adventurous chief with zeal pursues,
And fame brings back from every zone,
Fresh Subjects for the *British* Muse.
Tremendous as th' ill omen'd bird
To frighted *France*, thy voice was heard
From *Minden*'s ecchoing towers:
O'er *Biscay*'s roar thy voice prevail'd:
And at thy word the rocks we scale'd,
And *Canada* is ours.
O potent queen of every breast,
That aims at Praise by virtuous deeds,
Where'er thy influence shines confest
The hero acts, the event succeeds.
But ah, must glory only bear,
Bellona like, the vengeful Spear?
To fill her mighty Mind
Must bulwarks fall, and Cities flame,
And is her ampleſt field of fame
The miseries of mankind?
On ruins pile'd, on ruins must she rise,
And lend her rays to gild her fatal throne?
Must the mild power, who melts in vernal skies,
By thunders only make his godhead known?
No, be the omen far away,
From yonder pregnant cloud a kinder gleam,
Tho' faintly struggling into day,
Portends a happier Theme.

EPODE.

And who is he of regal mien,
Reclin'd on *Albion*'s golden fleece,
Whose polish'd brow and eye serene
Proclaim him elder-born of Peace;
Another GEORGE! —— ye winds, convey
the auspicious name from pole to pole:
Thames, catch the sound, and tell the subject sea
Beneath whose sway, it's waters roll:
The hoary monarch of the deep,
Who sooth'd it's murmurs with a father's care,
Doth now eternal sabbath keep,
And leaves his trident to his blooming heir,
O, if the Muse aright divine,
Fair peace shall bless his opening reign,
And though it's splended progress shine
With every art to grace her train.
The Wreaths, so late by glory won,
Shall weave their Foliage round his throne,
'Till kings, abash'd, shall tremble to be foes,
And *Albion*'s dreaded strength secure the world's repose.

VERSES *on the demise of the late King, and the Accession of his present* MAJESTY.

FAm'd, for his justice, our late Monarch shone;
Fam'd, for his lenity, all hearts he won.
Generous, he *Europe*'s liberties maintain'd;
Nor wish'd for pow'r which rightful laws restrain'd.
His martial fire alarm'd the *Scheld*, the *Mayne*;
And his strong navies held the watry reign:
In ev'ry sea they *Gallia*'s trade annoy'd;
Her coasts they ravag'd, and her ships destroy'd:
Freed *Canada* from her corroding chain,
And give her bliss beneath a *British* reign.
With glory crown'd and years, he sudden fell;
How much rever'd, let sighing nations tell!
His Death surpriz'd them, as when loud winds rise,
And unexpected gloom o'erspreads the skies.

But

But thy Acceſſion, like the ſolar ray
Thick clouds diſperſing, promis'd glorious day.
When ſocial love in life's ſoft dawn appears,
Fair is the proſpect for ſucceeding years.
How pleas'd that indication in thy youth,
Where native ſweetneſs ſhone, and ſpotleſs truth!
With each kind impulſe *Nature* ſtor'd thy mind,
That thou might'ſt reign the darling of mankind.
Yet ſhou'd the *Gaul*, inform'd of this, preſume
To menace, and his wonted pride reſume:
With hoſtile arms invade our rocky ſtrand,
Swift wou'd thy ſword defend thy native land.
Thy late calm ſpirit, then, wou'd fiercely glow;
Then would'ſt thou hurl deſtruction on the foe.
So the ſame *Jove*, who bids ſoft *Zephyr* riſe,
Calls *Boreas* forth to thunder thro' the ſkies.
Whilſt gracious *Nature* thus endow'd thy heart,
(Benignant Prince!) —— remain'd the aid of Art.
She, guided by thy royal Parent's eye,
Commands: — when lo! unveil'd her treaſures lie;
Inviting thee their beauties to explore,
And take ſpontaneous, from th' exhauſtleſs ſtore.
(How wiſe thy choice, *Envy* was forc'd to own,
When ſhe, abaſh'd, firſt heard thee from the throne.*) ——
Th' enraptur'd *Muſes* led thee to their ſpring,
And *Art*, with *Nature*, form'd the PATRIOT KING.
Thus the rich diamond from far *India*'s land,
Receives new ſplendor from the artiſt's hand.
Rais'd to an empire, to thy virtues due,
How vaſt a ſcene now opens to thy view!
By Heaven directed, let thy wiſdom ſhine,
And prove that earthly kings may ſeem divine:
Teaching, thro' love, free ſubjects to obey,
As o'er theſe realms thou hold'ſt imperial ſway:
And while thy ſubſtitutes the parts controul,
Thine eye ſagacious will inſpect the whole.
So, at one view, *Latona*'s ſon ſurveys
Millions of objects as he ſhoots his rays,
O bear me *(Fancy!)* 'mid the future years:
Wing'd with felicity thy reign appears.
Thy royal parent in her wiſhes bleſt:
Thy royal brethren of each joy poſſeſt.
Thy ſwains, exulting round their plenteous ſtore:
Thy veſſels richly fraught from ev'ry ſhore.
Thy naval flag, beneath each ſky unfurl'd,
Thy pow'r proclaiming to a wond'ring world:
Thy brave militia, watching round the coaſt;
And Thou the *Gabriel* o'er that ſacred hoſt.
Party extinguiſh'd; and thy fam'd ally,
The *Pruſſian*, crown'd with laſting victory.
Bellona's rage to *Stygian* fields confin'd,
And *Peace* reſtor'd in pity to mankind.
Religion cheriſh'd; reverenc'd the laws;
And juſtice pleading in the *Pauper*'s cauſe.
Bad men rejected; honeſt men employ'd;
And Property by ev'ry rank enjoy'd.
Science and *Art*, by thy example fir'd,
In honor held; rewarded, whilſt admir'd:
No ſlighted *Merit* ſmiting, ſad, his breaſt;
No *Genius* weeping, by dire fate oppreſt:
But *all*, encourag'd by thy gracious ſmile,
Darting freſh luſtre o'er this envied iſle. ——
Thus bleſt thy reign, (and poets can divine)
Illuſtrious Prince! what glory will be thine!
Thy faithful *Britons* charm'd, will think they ſee
Thy Father, or an *Alfred*, ſhine in Thee.
For *George* (O *Hymen!*) weave the roſy bands;
Lead forth the royal bride, and join their hands.
Thro' a long ſeries may their years extend;
And, with expiring time, their lineage end!
In ev'ry deed their love to man diſplay,
Dread foes to *Rome*, and arbitrary ſway.
Paſſions, too oft, are feign'd by flattering art;
My humble ſtrains ſpring, genuine, from the heart.
With trembling hand, and truth alone in view,
Theſe artleſs touches from the life I drew.

* *His Majeſty's firſt Speech to Parliament*, Tueſday, Nov. 18, 1760.

On the Death of a promiſing young Lady.

Fidelium mors vita.

WHEN youthful charms are blaſted in the bloom,
And roſy beauty ſinks into the tomb;
When all that's ſweet in nature cannot ſave
A virtuous fair one from the yawning grave;
'Tis chriſtian and humane for us to ſhare
The deep-felt anguiſh of a parent's care.
Her boſom ſorrows, ſoul-imbitter'd woe,
Command the ſympathetic tears to flow.
So ſoon, in ſpring of life, reſign'd her breath,
And claſp'd the fettery cold embrace of death.
So have I ſeen the morn's fair regent riſe,
And add new glory to the ſmiling ſkies;
But ſoon the envious clouds obſcur'd his ray,
And wrapt in ſable gloom the riſing day.
Hence learn, ye fair, prize not theſe fading charms
That periſh in this ghaſtly tyrant's arms;
Your ſmiles, your boaſted airs, your ſhape ſo true,
Your lilly brightneſs, or carnation hue;

When

When awful death his banners doth diſplay,
Your lillies blaſt, and all your charms decay.
Farewel deceptive pleaſures, flatt'ring ſchemes,
Dull noon-tide trances, and deluſive dreams;
Approve, before your lateſt glaſs in run,
Th' experienc'd epithet of *David*'s ſon,
All things are vain —— be wiſe, and learn to know
Vexation, pain, and trouble dwell below.
True happineſs, the Chriſtian's glorious prize,
Reſides beyond the grave, above the ſkies.
We ſtruggle here, thro' a dark thorny way,
Faint pict'ur'd life, and viſions of a day.
Old age is weary'd toil without repoſe,
And fourſcore years but multiply our woes.
The world's a gaol, and death the welcome key,
That from all ſorrows ſets the priſ'ner free.
Adieu inſipid land, of low eſteem,
The virtuous ſoul purſues a nobler theme;
Religion riſes dreſt in heav'n-born charms,
Expells all fears, and viper death diſarms.
That ſtar of *Bethl'hem* points the ſhepherd's way
To bow'rs of matchleſs bliſs and endleſs day:
Death wafts us ſafe to that *Elyſian* ſhore,
Where ſin-brew'd tempeſts ne'er diſturb us more.
How happy thoſe who leave this troubled ſtate
Before they've felt the hurricanes of fate!
As flow'rs, tranſplanted from a barren clime,
Prepar'd to flouriſh in thoſe fields ſublime.
Let none enquire, why thus, at any age,
Our great Creator calls us off the ſtage.
Can dungeon'd captives ſee what's done abroad,
Or priſon'd ſouls inſpect the ways of God?
Who can unravel his unſeen decrees,
Or who foretel what providence foreſees?
Who knows what dire diſaſters are in ſtore,
What ſin-bred monſters lurk at ev'ry door?
But, hark! ſeraphic accents ſtrike my ear!
I'm happy: why then ſpend the fruitleſs tear?
Prepare, in time, to meet th' approaching day,
I'm gone before to point the rugged way:
Farewel relations dear, vain world adieu,
All my untranquil hours are fled with you;
Th' immortal crown is mine, my Saviour dear,
Has fully paid my captive ranſom here:
Now I enjoy, with him, the bliſs above,
And ſing in manſions of eternal love,
Then thank my gracious God, who let me go
So young, ſo early, from a ſtate of woe.

PROLOGUE *to the* EARL *of* ESSEX.

Wrote by Mr. MURPHY, *and ſpoke by Mr.* SHERIDAN

WHene'er the brave, the gen'rous, and the juſt,
Where'er the patriot ſinks to ſilent duſt,
The tragic Muſe attends the mornful hearſe,
And pays her tribute of immortal verſe.
Inſpir'd by noble deeds, ſhe ſeeks the plain,
In honour's cauſe, where mighty chiefs are ſlain;
And bathes with tears the ſod that wraps the dead,
And bids the turf lie lightly on his head.
Nor thus content, ſhe opens death's cold womb,
And burſts the cearments of the awful tomb
To caſt him up again, — to bid him live,
And to the ſcene his form and preſence give.
Thus once fam'd *Eſſex* at her voice appears,
Emerging from the ſacred duſt of years.
Nor deem it much, that we retrace to night,
A tale to which you've liſt'ned with delight,
How oft of yore, to learned *Athens*' Eyes
Did new *Electra*'s and new *Phædra*'s riſe.
In *France* how many theban monarchs groan,
For *Laius*' blood, and inceſt not their own.
When there new *Iphigenia*'s raiſe the ſigh,
Freſh drops of pity guſh from ev'ry eye.
On the ſame theme tho' rival wits appear,
The heart ſtill finds the ſympathetic tear.
If there ſoft pity pour her plenteous ſtore,
For fabled kings and empires now no more;
Much more ſhould you from freedom's glorious Plan,
Who ſtill inherit all the rights of man;
Much more ſhould you with kindred ſorrows glow,
For your own chief, your own domeſtic woe;
Much more a *Britiſh* ſtory ſhould impart
The warmeſt Feelings to each *Britiſh* heart.

EPILOGUE,

Wrote by Mr. GARRICK, *and ſpoke by Mrs.* PRITCHARD, *in the Character of Queen* ELIZABETH.

IF any here are *Britons*, but in name,
Dead to their country's happineſs and fame,
Let 'em depart this moment, —— let 'em fly
My awful preſence, and my ſearching eye!
No more your queen, but upright judge I come,
To try your deeds abroad, your lives at home;
Try you in ev'ry poin', from ſmall to great,
Your *wit*, *laws*, *faſhions*, *valour*, *church*, and *ſtate*!
Search you, as *Britons* ne'er were ſearched before:
O tremble! for you hear the lion roar!
Since that moſt glorious time that here I reign'd,
An age an half! what have you loſt or gain'd?
Your *wit* —— whate'er your poets ſing or ſwear,
Since *Shakeſpeare*'s time, is ſomewhat worſe for wear:
Your *laws* are good, your *Lawyers* good of courſe;
The ſtreams are ſurely clear, when clear the ſource:

In greater ſtore theſe bleſſings now are ſent ye:
Where I had one attorney, you have twenty.
Faſtions, ye fair, deſerve nor praiſe nor blame,
Unleſs they riſe as foes to ſenſe or ſhame;
Wear ruffs or gauze — but let your ſkill be ſuch,
Rather to ſhew too little than too much:
As for your *valour*, — here my lips I cloſe,
Let thoſe who beſt have prov'd it — ſpeak — your foes.
Your *morals*, *church*, and *ſtate*, are ſtill behind,
But ſoft prophetic fury fills my Mind,
I ſee through time — behold a youthful hand
Holding the ſceptre of this happy land;
His heart with juſtice, love, and Virtue, fraught,
Born amongſt *Britons*, and by *Britons* taught;
Shall make the barking tongues of faction ceaſe,
And weave the garland of domeſtic peace.
Long ſhall he reign — no ſtorms to beat his breaſt,
Unruly paſſions, that diſturb'd my reſt.
Shall live, the bleſſings he beſtows to ſhare;
Reap all my glory, but without my care.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *JANUARY*, 1761.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Extract of a letter from Leipſic, Dec. 28.

"HIS Pruſſian Majeſty attends conſtantly every Morning to Buſineſs with his General Officers; and Couriers are almoſt daily diſpatched to one Place or other, with Orders for puſhing on the warlike Preparations, which go on very briſkly, not only in this Country, but alſo in Brandenbourg and Seliſia.

"The Pruſſians will certainly have a glorious Army in the Spring, the Number of Recruits, already raiſed, ſurpaſſing all Imagination, and none are inrolled that are not very ſtrong, healthy young Fellows; of this the King is fully ſenſible, and has ſpoke of it at Table with the greateſt Satisfaction. Notwithſtanding which, freſh Orders have been lately ſent to Sileſia, Berlin, and Magdebourg, for all the Officers to uſe their utmoſt Diligence in the raiſing and training up of Men for the Army, his Majeſty being determined to begin his Operations very early."

Hague, Jan. 6. The Charter granted by the States General to our Eaſt India company the 8th of Auguſt 1730, for the Term of 30 Years, being expired, their High Mightineſſes, by a Placart iſſued the 31ſt of laſt Month, and ſince ſent to the reſpective Provinces of the Union, have judged it proper to prolong proviſionally the ſaid Charter for one Year.

By the laſt Letters from Prince Ferdinand's head Quarters at Uſlar, of the 29th paſt, we have an Account of an Affair that paſſed on the 23d at Heiligenſtadt, where Gen. Luckner, who was poſted there with a Corps of between 3 and 4000 Men, was attacked by a Body of 10,000 French under the Command of Count Broglio. The Town being nearly inveſted on all Sides, Gen. Luckner had no other Method of Retreat but by the Road that leads to Witzenhauſen, where he gained an advantageous Eminence, from whence he cannonaded the French with ſuch Succeſs, that he ſecured his Retreat to Scharffenſtein without the Loſs of a ſingle Man or Horſe killed or taken, only a few wounded in the Affair. But an Officer, with 34 militia Men, who where left in the Town, were taken. The Loſs of the French upon this Occaſion is reckoned at above 300 Men. On the 24th, Gen. Luckner was detached to Heiligenſtadt, and finding the French had left it, retook Poſſeſſion of it. The other Quarters of Cantonments of the allied Army have been unmoleſted. The Marquis of Granby was in his Quarters at Corvey on the Weſer, on the 30th paſt.

We learn, that the young Prince of Wirtenberg was marched into Swediſh Pomerania, to act againſt the Swedes in thoſe Parts; and that the Duke of Wirtemberg, with his Troops, was returned into his own Country.

The laſt Letters from Leipſic, of the 28th paſt, ſay, that every thing remained in a State of Inaction in that Country.

Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters at Uſlar, Jan. 7.

We remain quiet in our Quarters here. We have received an Account, that Count Broglio, with a large Body of Troops, and aſſiſted likewiſe in his Operations by Lieut. Gen. M. de Stainville, attacked, on the 2d Inſtant, the Town of Duderſtadt, which is at the Extremity of his Serene Highneſs's Cantonments on the Left. General Manſberg was poſted there, but found it neceſſary

fary to quit the Town (which the Enemy entered) and to take Poſſeſſion of the Heights of Herbiſhagen, where he maintained himſelf till the Arrival of the Generals Kielmanſegge and Luckner to his Succour, who, the next Day, attacked the French in Duderſtadt, drove them from thence, and purſued them as far as Witzenhauſen. The Loſs of the Enemy, upon this Occaſion, amounts, by their own Accounts, to 600 Men; 200 of them have been made Priſoners; among whom are three complete Companies of French Grenadies. The Loſs, on our Side, is about 190 Men.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Charles Town, South Carolina, Oct. 22.

THE following are the moſt authentic and material Advices now received from the Cherokee Country.

— "It was Round O's Brother who ſeized and carried off Captain Stuart from the Field of Blood, where ſo many of our Countrymen and Friends were treacherouſly butchered by the perfidious Savages, and who delivered him to Attakulla Kulla then at Fort Loudoun.

"Judd's Friend exerted himſelf much that Day in our Favour, and prevented the Maſſacre from being almoſt general; he went round the Field ordering and calling to the Indians to deſiſt, and by the Repreſentations he made to them, ſtopt the further Progreſs and Effects of their barbarous and brutal Rage. He declares it as his Opinion and Reſolution, that if they can now obtain a Peace, there never ſhall be more War as long as he and the Old Warriors live.

"On the 26th of laſt Month the Britiſh Colours were diſplayed all Day and Night at Nookaſee, where there was a Meeting of near 2000 Cherokees, about 1400 of whom were Men, and a Talk was delivered by Oucannoſtotah and Judd's Friend for a Peace with their Brothers the white Men; [the Indians always by white Men mean Britons, in Diſtinction from other Europeans, whom they call by their common and uſual Names, as French, Spaniards, &c] which Talk was repeated by the ſame Headmen, and agreed to by all preſent, the 9th inſtant at Sugartown. Orders were thereupon given, that no white Men [Britons] coming into their Nation, ſhould be interrupted, but be allowed freely to paſs and repaſs. This great Alteration in the Behaviour of the Indians, by Mr. Terron and others well acquainted with them, is attributed entirely to the Talks ſent to them by our Governor and Col. Byrd.

"The whole Crop this Year in all the Cherekee Towns, notwithſtanding the terrifying Accounts, eagerly and ſeduloufly propagated, of the great Quantity of Corn that would be made in the deſtroyed and deſolate Settlements, is not ſufficient to ſupply them three Months.

"Many of that Nation, among whom are nearly all the People of the Middle Settlements and Lower Towns, who were the moſt ſeverely chaſtiſed and ſcourged by his Majeſty's Troops commanded by the Hon. Colonel Montgomery, are now almoſt naked and in want of every Neceſſary. There is, therefore, on the Whole, little Reaſon to doubt of the Sincerity of their Requeſts for Peace."

Extract of a Letter from Montreal.

— "The Caſe of the poor Canadians is really deplorable, occaſioned by the Bankrupcy of the Crown of France. Many of them who had, with great Danger and Labour, acquired Eſtates worth 20,000l. Sterling, by the Fur trade, or otherwiſe, can now ſcarce procure a Dinner. All their Remittances from their Mother-country, conſiſted in Bills on the French King, which are not now worth one Farthing, as No-body whatever will accept of them in Payment. It is computed there is above the Value of 3,000,000 l. Sterling of theſe uſeleſs Paper-ſcraps, circulating thro' the Colony, which, as a Reward to the wretched Inhabitants for all their Hardſhips and Fatigues, muſt now ſupply the Place of Affluence and Independence. Moſt, if not all of them, are perfectly reconciled to the Britiſh Government, as they can now with Security enjoy any little Property they have; whereas formerly, Governor Vaudreuil made no Ceremony of ſeizing the Produce of their Lands, their Merchandize and Manufactures of every Kind, and after conveying them to the King's Store houſes, paid to the Proprietors any Price he pleaſed. If the Owners thereafter had Occaſion for any of their own Commodities, they could not procure them under twenty Times the Price they had received."

LONDON.

An Abſtract of an Act of Parliament, paſſed in the 8th Seſſion of this preſent Parliament, entitled, An Act for granting to his Majeſty an additional Duty upon Strong Beer and Ale; and for raiſing the Sum of Twelve Millions, by Way of Annuities and a Lottery, to be charged on the ſaid Duty; and for further encouraging the Exportation of Strong Beer and Ale.

1. IN this Act it is enacted, by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, that from and after the Twenty-fourth Day of January, 1761, an additional Duty of 3s. per Barrel, granted on all Beer or Ale, above 6s. the Barrel, brewed for Sale in England; to commence on the 24th of January, 1761.

2. A proportional Duty to be paid for every Barrel of 2-Penny Ale brewed for Sale in Scotland. All the Powers, Rules, and Directions, &c. eſtabliſhed by Act of 12 Car. II. or by any other Act now in Force relating to the Duties of Exciſe, are extended to the Duties granted by this Act.

3. Beer brewed before the ſaid 24th of January, if any Time thereafter mixed with any freſh Guile or Brewing, is to pay the additional Duty.

4. A Drawback of 8s. per Barrel is to be allowed by the Commiſſioners of Exciſe on all Beer and Ale brewed after the ſaid 24th of January, and exported to Foreign Parts.

5. The proper Officer delivering a Certificate of the Quantity exported, and of the Duties having been duly paid; deducting 3d. per Ton for Charges of the Officers.

6. A Bounty of 1s. per Barrel to be paid by the Commiſſioners of Exciſe on all Strong Beer and Ale exported, for which Duties have been paid, brewed after the ſaid 24th of January, from malted Corn, when Barley is at 24s. per Quarter, or under.

7. Duty to be paid for Strong Beer or Ale ſpent on Ship-board.

8. All Powers, Rules, Methods, and Directions, in Act of 33 Geo. II. with reſpect to the Drawback and Bounty thereby allowed on Exportation of Britiſh made Spirits, and the preventing of Frauds therein, to be in Force, and with reſpect to the Drawback and Bounty, &c. payable under this Act.

9. The Amount of the new Duties to be diſtinguiſhed in the Officer's Accounts, and to be paid into the Exchequer ſeparately from all other Duties, &c.

Copy of a Letter from a Right Reverend Prelate to his Majeſty.

Sire,

Amidſt the Congratulations that ſurround the Throne, permit me to lay before your Majeſty a Heart, a Heart, which, though oppreſſed with Age and Infirmity, is no Stranger to the Joys of my Country.

When the melancholy News of the late King's Demiſe reached us, it naturally led us to conſider the Loſs we had ſuſtained, and upon what our Hopes of Futurity depended: The firſt Part excited Grief, and put all the tender Paſſions into Motion; but the ſecond brought Life and Spirit with it, and wiped the Tears from every Face. Oh! how graciouſly did the Providence of God provide for a Succeſſor, able to bear the Weight of Government in that unexpected Event. You, Sir, are the Perſon whom the People ardently deſire; which Affection of theirs is happily returned, by your Majeſty's declared Concern for their Proſperity; and let nothing diſturb this mutual Conſent. Let there be but one Conteſt between them, Whether the King loves the People beſt, or the People him: And may it be a long, a very long Conteſt; may it never be decided, but let it remain doubtful; and may the paternal Affection on the one Side, and the filial Obedience on the other, be had in perpetual Remembrance.

This will probably be the laſt Time I ſhall ever trouble your Majeſty. I beg Leave to expreſs my warmeſt Wiſhes and Prayers on your Behalf. May the God of Heaven and Earth have you always under his Protection, and direct you to ſeek his Honour and Glory in all you do; and may you reap the Benefit of it, by an Increaſe of Happineſs in this World, and in the next.

Jan. 1. FOrty Boys, belonging to the Royal Mathematical School in Chriſt's Hoſpital, founded by King Charles II. were preſented to his Majeſty, according to annual Cuſtom, by the Preſident, Treaſurer, and Governors of the ſaid Hoſpital.

St. James's Jan. 5. This Day the Conde de Fuentes, Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the King of Spain, had a private Audience of his Majeſty, to deliver his new credential Letters. To which he was introduced by the Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq.

As had likewiſe the Baron Wittorf, Envoy Extraordinary from the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, a private Audience of his Majeſty, to deliver his credential Letters. To which he was introduced by the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderneſſe.

6. His Majeſty, preceded by the Heralds, Purſuivants, and Knights of the Garter, Thiſtle, and Bath, in the Collars of their reſpective Orders, went to the Chapel Royal at St. James's, and offered Gold, Myrrh, and Frankincence, in Imitation of the Eaſtern Magi's Offering to our Saviour. The Earl of Hertford carried the Sword of State; and the Biſhop of Cheſter attended for the Biſhop of London to receive the Offerings.

On Account of the Mourning there was no playing at hazard in the Great-council-chamber, nor any Ball.

By a Letter received from Oſweſtry in Shropſhire, we are informed, that on the 23d of December laſt, about eight o'Clock at Night, there was ſeen in that Town a Lunar Rain-bow, which was perfect and very viſible; but the Colours were faint, in Compariſon to thoſe of a ſolar One.

St. James's, Jan 9. This Day M. d'Ageno, Miniſter from the Republic of Genoa, had a private Audience of his Majeſty, to deliver his new credential Letters.

To which he was introduced by the Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Sir Charles Cottrell Dormer, Knt. Maſter of the Ceremonies.

12. There was a grand Council at St. James's on Affairs of Importance.

Above forty thouſand Gallons of Oil have been contracted for by the Commiſſioners of the Navy, for the Uſe of the Men going out on the grand Expedition; which makes it conjectured that they are deſtined for a hot Climate.

His Majeſty, by his Proxy Gen. Yorke, the young Stadtholder, and the Princeſs Dowager of Orange, are to be the Sponſors to the new born Son of the Princeſs of Naſſau-Weilbourg, whoſe Chriſtening is put off 'till March.

A Bill is preparing for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors.

Court at St. James's, Jan. 13. His Majeſty's Royal Predeceſſors were pleaſed, from Time to Time, by their reſpective Orders made in Council, to ſignify their Pleaſure, that their Servants ſhould enjoy all antient Liberties, Rights, and Privileges; and that none of their Servants in Ordinary, with Fee, ſhould be obliged to bear any public Office, ſerve on Juries or Inqueſts, or be ſubjected unto any Mulct or Fine for not ſubmitting thereunto; his Majeſty this Day taking the ſame into Conſideration, and thinking it reaſonable that all his Servants in Ordinary, with Fee, ſhould, in regard to their conſtant Attendance upon his Majeſty's Perſon, enjoy the like Privileges with thoſe of his Predeceſſors, doth therefore hereby order, with the Advice of his Privy Council, that Notice be given to the Lord Mayor of London, and to his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace within the City of Weſtminſter, Counties of Middleſex and Surry, and to the Mayors, Sheriffs, and Bailiffs of any Corporation or County, and to all ſuch as may be therein concerned, whenſoever there ſhall be Cauſe for aſſerting the ſaid Privilege, that his Majeſty hath thought proper, conformable to the Example of his Predeceſſors in this Behalf, to order and require that his Servants ſhould have, hold, and enjoy, all the ſaid Liberties, Rights, and Privileges; and that henceforward none of his Servants in Ordinary with Fee, be enforced, or any Ways obliged to bear any public Office, ſerve on Juries or Inqueſts, Watch or Ward, in any Place where they dwell, or elſewhere, nor ſubjected to any Mulct or Fine, for not ſubmitting thereunto.

14. The Committee of City Lands contracted with Mr. Blagden, the Carpenter, (who lately purchaſed ſeveral of the City Gates) for the Ground, from Moor-gate, on the ſouth Side of Fore-ſtreet, to Cripplegate, 1000 Feet in Length, at 7s per Foot, on which he is to build an uniform Row of Houſes, the Fronts to ſtand nine Feet backwarder than the Fronts of the preſent Houſes, and he is to give 10,000l. Security, to complete the ſame in four Years from Midſummer next.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Jan. 16.

Orders for the Court's Change of Mourning on Sunday the 25th Inſtant, for his late Majeſty King George the Second, of bleſſed Memory, viz.

The Ladies to wear black Silk, fringed or plain Linnen, white Gloves, black and white Shoes, Fans and Tippets, white Necklaces and Earings.

Undreſs, white or grey Luſtrings, Tabbies, or Damaſks.

The Men to wear black full trimmed, fringed or plain Linnen, black Swords and Buckles.

Undreſs, grey Frocks.

Court at St. James's, Jan. 16. Lord Henley having this Day delivered to his Majeſty in Council the Great Seal, his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to reſtore the ſaid Seal to him again, with the Title of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

About

16. About 10 o'Clock in the Morning, died at his Houſe at Marlow, in Buckinghamſhire, the Right Rev. Dr. Anthony Ellis, Lord Biſhop of St. David's, Vicar of St. Olave's, Old Jewry, in this City, and Fellow of the Royal Society. His Lordſhip was conſecrated Biſhop of St. David's in the Year 1752, upon the Tranſlation of Dr. Trevor, to the See of Durham.

Weſtminſter, Jan. 20. His Majeſty came this Day to the Houſe of Peers, and was pleaſed to give the royal Aſſent to,

An Act for granting to his Majeſty an additional Duty upon ſtrong Beer and Ale, and for raiſing the Sum of twelve Millions by Way of Annuities, and a Lottery to be charged on the ſaid Duty; and for further encouraging the Exportation of ſtrong Beer and Ale.

An Act for the Regulation of his Majeſty's Marine Forces while on Shore.

And to one private Act.

There have lately been ſeveral conſiderable Imports from our late Acquiſitions in America, particularly 10,000 Bever Skins entered in the Cuſtom-houſe, London, from Quebec; there were alſo 4544 ditto Martin, 558 ditto Otter, 535 ditto Fox, and 428 ditto Raccon, with other valuable Furs, the rich Effects of our new Conqueſts.

21. The Earl of Denbigh kiſſed his Majeſty's Hand on being appointed Maſter of the Fox and Harrier hounds.

On the 9th Inſtant, the Earl of Errol was received Rector of the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

By a Gentleman lately arrived in Town from Gibraltar we learn, that by the Vigilance and Aſſiduouſneſs of the Governor, they had, after much Labour and Pains, ſo cleared the Mole of that Place, that his Majeſty's Ships have now an equal Advantage with thoſe at Mahon; it being judged an equal, if not ſuperior Place for the heaving down and cleanſing of Ships.

A List *of Ships taken by the* English, *continued from Page* 588.

The Gibraltar Packet, retaken by the Huſſar.

The St. Antonio da Padua, Decian, from Cadiz to Cape Francois, by the little Bob Privateer of Antigua.

The Fortune Privateer, of Bayonne, is ſent into Plymouth by the Hero Man of War.

A French Snow Privateer of 16 Guns, the Guay Trouin, by the Tweed Frigate.

Alſo, a French Cutter Privateer of 10 Guns and 54 Men, by the Anſon Cutter.

The Favourite, of St. Malo's of 6 Guns and 60 Men, by his Majeſty's Sloop Diligence.

The Grivois Privateer, of St. Malo's of 10 Carriage and 10 Swivel Guns, by his Majeſty's Ship Actæon.

The Valeur taken, and the Fleur de Lys, and the Prince Edward, run aſhore by the Hamſhire Man of War and the Boreas Frigate.

A French Frigate, going to Convoy 8 or 10 large Tranſports to Martinico, is taken by the Seahorſe and Unicorn Men of War, and ſent into Plymouth.

A French Privateer of 8 Guns is taken by the Hornet Sloop, and ſent into Pymouth.

Two large Ships bound from Marſeilles to Havre, with Sundry Kinds of Merchandize, by the Hornet Privateer of Dover, off Dungeneſs, and gone to perform Quarantine.

A Brig from Dublin to Cadiz, with Butter and Leather, under Spaniſh Colours, was taken by a French Privateer, who ſaid ſhe was Engliſh, and is ſince retaken by one of our Men of War, and carried into Gibraltar.

Two French Turkey Ships, by an Engliſh Privateer, Simon Forbes Commander, and carried into Leghorn.

The La Brune, a French Frigate of 32 Guns and 350 Men, by his Majeſty's Frigate, the Venus.

Alſo a Privateer of 8 Guns and 50 Men.

Liſt of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 589.

The Succeſs, Boyce, and the Prince George, Smith, taken by a French Privateer and ſent into St. Sebaſtian's.

The Griffith, from Whitehaven, by a French Privateer and carried into Vigo.

The Peter and Sally, from Alicant to Pool, is taken and carried into Carthagena.

Two Ships, Names unknown, one with Sugar and the other with Tobacco taken by a Privateer and carried into Breſt.

The William and Mary, Hume, off Leoſtaff, with goods from Virginia, by a Privateer of 16 Guns and carried into Morlaix.

The Bellona, from Leven to Middleburg, by the Jealouſie Privateer and ranſomed for 200 Guineas.

The Conſtant John, a Tranſport from Quebec, was taken by a French Privateer and ranſomed for 500l.

The Diante, Ramſey, from Dantzick, is carried into Havre de Grace.

The Old Warren, from Barbadoes to Holyhead, is taken and carried into Bourdeaux.

The

The Providence, Thompſon, from Malaga to London, is taken and carried into Fontarabia.

The Edward, Davis, from Boſton, taken and ranſomed for 1200l.

The Neptune, Howlett, from Newfoundland to Portugal, is taken and carried into St. Malo's.

The William, Richards, from Briſtol to Oporto taken.

The Sibella, Treſne, from Newfoundland, is taken and carried into Liſbon.

The Charming Molly, Bartlett, from Alicant, is taken by a Privateer of 6 Guns and carried into Alicant.

The John and Gally, Jervis, from Boſton to London, is carried into St. Malo's.

The two Brothers, from Boſton to London, is taken and ſent into Bilboa.

The Arthur and Mary, from Newfoundland, is taken and carried into Liſbon.

The Fox Packet-boat, from the Groyne for Falmouth, is taken and carried into St. John de Luz.

The Thetis, Creman, from Maryland, is taken and carried into Morlaix.

The Charming Polly, Barker, from Virginia to London, is carried into St. Malo's.

The Polloy, Bartholomew Leſslie, from Maryland to London, is carried into St. Malo's.

The Traver, James, from London to Gibraltar, laden with naval Stores, is carried into Malaga.

A Virginia Ship for Briſtol, taken and ranſomed for 40001.

The Prince of Wales, Yarrow, and the Neptune, Tindal, from Maryland, are ſent into St. Malo's.

The Cæſar, from Newfoundland, taken and carried into Ferrol.

The Succeſs, Daly, from Kinſale for Quiberon Bay, taken and ſent into Port Louis.

The Counteſs of Berkley, taken by M. Arnoux, and carried into Cathagena.

The Earl of Leiceſter Packet-boat, by a Frigate Man of War, and carried into Breſt.

The George, Chap, from Maryland, is taken and carried into St. Malo's.

The Endeavour, and the Nancy, Wallis, from Newfoundland to Cadiz, are taken and carried into Bayonne.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 1. The Rev. Mr. John Trollop, of Bucclebury, to Miſs Catherine Annetley, of the ſame Place.

5. William Beale Brand, Eſq; to the Hon. Miſs Ann Smyth, Daughter of Sir Robert Smyth, Bart. of Fornham St. Genovevet

Mr Mallet, of Clerkenwell, to Miſs de Moivre.

12. Mr. Paterſon, an eminent Silk-man, of Spittlefields, to Miſs James, of Paternoſter-row.

18. James Atkins, Eſq; of Hadley, to Miſs Arbuthnot, of Norfolk ſtreet.

19. Pierce Walſh, Eſq; to Miſs Eleanora Porter, Daughter of John Porter, Eſq; of Burlington-ſtreet.

21. Richard Weſton, Eſq; to Miſs Cooper, of Kingſton, Surry.

DEATHS.

Jan. 1. The Lady of the Hon. Major Brudenell, a Daughter of Sir William Boughton, of Lawford in Warwickſhire.

3. Charles Jermin Bond, Eſq; of Bury St. Edmund's.

5. Lieutenant General Huſke, Governor of Jerſey, &c. &c He left 5000l. to a Servant who attended him in his Battles; and many other Legacies to his other Servants.

8. The Lady of Sir Thomas Parkyns, Bart. of Bunny Park, in Nottinghamſhire,

The Hon. Lady Jane Cooke, at Bath, who left 400l. per Ann. and 10,000l. in Caſh, to Miſs Draycot.

10. The Right Hon. Lord Harry Beauclerk, Uncle to the Duke of St. Alban's, and Member of Parliament for Thetford in Norfolk, &c.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen Hales, F. R. S. Clerk of the Cloſet to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, in the 83d Year of his Age.

Mr. Charles Cottrell, at Philadelphia, Aged 120 Years; and three Days after his Wife, Aged 115. This Couple lived together, in the Marriage State, 98 Years in great Union and Harmony.

Thomas Clerk, Eſq; Councellor at Law, in Chancery Lane.

The Right Hon. Edward Boſcawen, next Brother to Lord Viſcount Falmouth, at his Seat at Hatchland in Surry; one of the Lords of the Admiralty, Admiral of the Blue, General of Marines, one of the elder Brethen of the Trinity-houſe, Member of Parliament for the Borough of Truro, and one of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council.

Col. Brereton, in a very advanc'd Age, at his houſe at Windſor.

Mr. Alderman Peach, at Northampton, Aged 96.

Lady Pyle, Wife of Sir Seymour Pyle, of Somerly, near Ringwood.

The Right Hon. Lady Mary Gregory, Daughter of the late Duke of Kent.

Brown

Brown Sands, Esq; at Islington.

13. John Aberton, Esq; Author of a curious Treatise on Architecture.

14. The Lady of Thomas Ramsden, Esq; in Upper Brook street.

18. Miss Sheafe, Sister to Alexander Sheafe, Esq; one of the Directors of the Bank.

The Rev. Mr. Innes Pearse, a Dissenting Minister of Tadley in Hants.

19. Mr. John Pullen, a Master-weaver in Spittlefields.

Thomas Rogers, Esq; at Margate in Kent, late an eminent Merchant of this City.

20. Thomas Lewen, Esq; of Hammersmith.

Evans Edwards, Esq; of South Wales, in Ormond-street.

Civil and Military Preferments.

The King hath been pleased to promote Lieut. Col. Rufane, of the 24th Regiment, to be Colonel of the 76th Regiment, of two Battalions (one of which is on the Irish Establishment, and the other at Senegal) in the Room of

Lord Forbes, appointed to be Colonel of the 75th Regiment on the British Establishment, in the Room of

Col. John Boscawen, appointed to be Colonel of the 23d Regiment, in the Room of Lieut. Gen. Huske, deceased.

Whitehall, Jan. 20. The King has been pleased to appoint [i. e. continue] Sir John Evelyn, Bart. Richard Cavendish, Beaumont Hotham, Samuel Mead, William Levintz, Edward Hooper, Thomas Tash, Claudius Amyand, and Henry Pelham, Esqrs. to be Commissioners of the Customs in England.

William Burton, John Orlebar, Augustine Earle, John Wyndham Bowyer, Frederick Frankland, David Papillon the Younger, William Cayley, George Lewis Scott, and Henry Poole, Esqrs. to be Commissioners of Excise in England.

Edward Astley, Henry Talbot, Joshua Churchill, John Milbanke, and Denzil Onslow, Esqrs. to be Commissioners for the Receipt and Management of the Duties on Salt.

John Cookson, Thomas Bond, John Soley the Younger, Thomas Nuthall, and Richard Capper, Esqrs. to be Commissioners for licensing Hackney-coaches and Chairs. And

William Mellish, Esq; to be Receiver-General of the Customs, Subsidies, and other Duties, for that Part of Great-Britain called England.

The King has been pleased to grant unto Ed. Finch, Esq; the Office of Keeper of his Majesty's private Roads, in the Room of Sir Henry Erskine, Bart.

Edmund Mason, Esq; is appointed a Commissioner of his Majesty's Navy, in the Room of Daniel Devert, Esq; superannuated.

Commodore Hanway, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships at Plymouth, is appointed Commissioner to his Majesty's Dock-yard at Chatham, in the Room of Thomas Cooper, Esq; who resigns.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The Rev. John Justamond, M. A. to the Rectory of Tarrant Kainston, Dorsetshire.

The Rev. Mr. William Harries to the Rectory of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield.

The Rev. Dr. Dickins, Prebendary of Durham, is removed, by the Bishop of that Diocese, to the late Dr. Knatchbull's Stall: And the Rev. Dr. Newton, Rector of Bow-Church, London, succeeds Dr. Dickens in his Stall.

B——KR——S.

Jan. 3. William Simister, of Manchester, but now of the Borough of Southwark, Linen-draper,

13. John Darbyshire, of Birmingham, Brazier.

17. David Herbert, of Plymouth, Devonshire, Inn-keeper.

Hugh Bull, of Theobald's-row, Coach-maker.

William Morgan, of Warminster, Wilts, Inn-holder.

24. Simeon Heveningham, of Cheapside, Linen-draper.

William Hall, of great Moorgate, Distiller and Dealer in Hops.

BILL *of Mortality from Jan.* 6, *to* 20.

Buried		Christened	
Males 328 / Females 356	684	Males 319 / Females 294	613
Under 2 years old	225		
Between 2 and 5	52	Buried,	
5 and 10 —	36	Within the walls	38
10 and 20 —	28	Without	192
20 and 30 —	49	*Mid.* and *Surry*	302
30 and 40 —	67	City & Sub. *West.*	152
40 and 50 —	43		684
50 and 60 —	57		
60 and 70 —	55		
70 and 80 —	49	Weekly *Jan.* 13.	322
80 and 90 —	19	20.	362
90 and 100 —	3		684
100 and 110 —	1		
	684		

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *FEBRUARY*, 1761.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

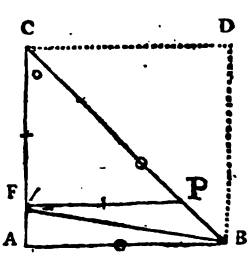
Queſtion 309, *anſwered by Mr.* Rob. Eling, *at* Henley *upon* Thames.

LET $x =$ the Area; $y =$ the Diagonal; and $z =$ the greater Side. Then $z - 7 = \frac{x}{z} =$ the leſs Side; $x + y = 73$; and $y^2 = 2z^2 - 14z + 49$ by the Queſtion, and *Euc.* 47. 1. From the 2d Equation $y^2 = 5329 - 146x + x^2$; from the 3d and 4th $z^2 - 7z = 2640 - 73x + \frac{x^2}{2}$; whence $z = 3.5 + \sqrt{2652.25 - 73x + \frac{x^2}{2}}$. From the 1ſt Equation $z^2 - 7z = x$; and from the 5th and 7th $x^2 - 148x = -5280$. Whence $x = 74 - \sqrt{196} = 60$. The reſt are eaſily found from the preceding Equations, namely, $y = 13$; $z = 12$; and $z - 7 = 5$. *W. W. R.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Barker, *Mr.* S. Peerſon, *Mr.* T. Walker, *Mr.* Geo. Surtees, *Mr.* R. Duncan, *Mr.* J. Scott, *Mr.* T. Adams, *but the Propoſer's Anſwer did not come to Hand.*

Queſtion 310, *Anſwered by Mr.* Rob. Duncan, *at* Innerkeithing.

LET F repreſent the French Man of War, B the Britiſh Man of War the Cheſterfield, P the Privateer, C Caſtromorin City. In the right angled Triangle C F P, are given the Difference of Latitude C F $= 79.73$, and the Difference of Longitude F P $= 69.6$; whence, by Mercator's Sailing, I find the Ang. A C B ($=$ C B D) North 35° 07′ Weſt, the Courſe the Cheſterfield muſt ſteer. But the Ang. C F B is given $=$ 101° 15′, conſequently the Ang. C B F $=$ 43° 38′; therefore in the oblique Triangle C B F, all the Angles and the Side C F are given; whence C B is found $=$ 113.3 Miles, the Diſtance of the Cheſterfield from the Port C. The Courſe, and Diſtance being thus obtained, the Difference of Latitude A C is found $= 92.7$ Miles $=$ 1°, 32′, 42″, which ſubtracted from 37°, there remains 35°, 27′, 18″, the Latitude the Cheſterfield ſet Sail from. Laſtly, to find the Difference of Longitude A B, ſay, as C F : F P :: C A : A B $=$ 81 Miles $=$ 1°, 21′, which ſubtracted from 7°, we have 5° 39′ Weſt, the Longitude the Cheſterfield was in, when ſhe began the Chace.



This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Barker, *Mr.* J. Carter, *and by the Propoſer, Mr.* W. Toms.

Question 311, *answered by Mr.* John Carter.

LET the Semi-Tranſverſe C A $= r = 50$; C D $= a = 65$; $\square$ Q P A $= p^2 = 525$. P E $= 9 = 12$; $d^2 = a^2 + r^2$; C $= 3,14159$; C B $= x$; G E or D B $= a - x$; B F or D G $= y$. The *per* Conices $q^2 : p^2 :: y^2 : x^2 - r^2$, whence $a = \sqrt{r^2 + \frac{p^2}{q^2}}\, y^2$; and B D^2 $= \overline{a - x}^2 = d^2 + \frac{p^2}{q^2}\, y^2 - 2a \sqrt{r^2 + \frac{p^2 y^2}{q^2}}$.

Therefore D B^2 $+ cy = cd^2 y + \frac{cp^2}{q^2} y^2 y - 2cay \sqrt{r^2 + \frac{p^2}{q^2}}\, y^2 =$ Flux. Solid A F G D revolving round G D. Put L $= 2,302585 +$ Log. $\frac{p + \sqrt{r^2 + p^2}}{r}$; and write q for y in the Fluent; and you'll find $cd^2 q + \frac{1}{3} cp^2 q - caq \sqrt{r^2 + p^2} - \frac{caqr^2}{p}$ L $=$ Half the Caſk $= 6754,88$ Inches, and the Whole $= 13509\frac{3}{4} = 47,907$ Ale Gallons.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Joſ. Scott, *Mr.* J. Fowler, *and Mr.* T. Walker, *the Propoſer. Other Anſwers came to Hand, but were not right.*

Queſtion 312, *Anſwered by Mr.* Geo. Surtees, *at* Cheſterley-ſtreet.

PUT $x =$ leſſer Number, $2x =$ greater, $y =$ Figure in the Hundred's Place, $z =$ that in the Ten's Place; then by Queſtion $5x^2 = 100y + 10z$ and $3x^2 = 100y + z$; by Subtraction $2x^2 = 9z$ $\therefore x = \sqrt{\frac{9z}{2}}$; now x muſt be a whole Number, and is eaſily found to be 8; hence 6 and 12 are the Numbers required.

Proof $\left\{\begin{matrix} 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 12 \times 12 = 144 \end{matrix}\right\} \begin{matrix} 144 + 36 = 180 \\ 144 - 36 = 108 \end{matrix} \Big\}$ Q. E. D.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. Carter, *Mr.* Rob. Eling, *and by Mr.* Rob. Hall, *the Propoſer.*

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 321.

By Mr. T. Hayden.

AT a certain Place in Northern Latitude, the Sun was obſerved to riſe exactly at 3 Hours 58 Minutes, and at 6 o'Clock his Altitude was taken the ſame Morning, and found to be 15 Degrees 20 Minutes, his Declination being then North. Required the Latitude of the Place where, and Day of the Year when theſe Obſervations were made?

Queſtion 322.

By Mr. Sam. Beeken.

GIVEN a Right-line $= 20$ Feet, terminating in the Centers of two Circles, whoſe Diameters are 12 and 8 Feet; upon whoſe Centers let fall two Lines perpendicular to the given Right-line; and terminating in the Circumference of the two Circles; from which, if a Line be drawn it will cut the given Right-line; ſo that the

Part

Parts intercepted between the Point of Interſection, and the Peripherys of the two Circles; are in Ratio as their Diameters. To determine the Angles at the Point of Interſection, and the Area of the four Rectangles reſpectively?

Queſtion 323.

By Mr. W. Mitchell.

A Ship from the Eaſt Longitude of 1° ſail North 37° 16′ eaſterly until the Differences of the Logarithm Tangents of the ½ Complements of her Latitudes from and to, was, 0634. Query her Diſtance of different Latitude, Departure, and Longitude arrived in?

Queſtion 324.

By Mr. Tho. Robinſon.

LET the three Sides of an oblique Triangle be *b*, *c*, and *d*. Query the Demonſtration of the Rule algebraically for obtaining the Area without the Help of the Perpendicular?

Queſtion 325.

By Mr. Barak Longmate.

HOW many ſquare Yards of Flooring is there in a Room whoſe Height, Breadth, and Length, are in geometrical Progreſſion, their Sum equal 37, and their Product = 1728 Feet?

ODE *to a* FRIEND.

I.

NO more I ſing the vernal ſhades,
No more addreſs th' *Aonian* maids,
To aid an am'rous ſong;
But now my ſocial muſe employ
With all of friendſhip, love, and joy,
Which does to *R*** belong.

II.

From childiſh years our friendſhip rear'd;
And when that friendſhip firſt appear'd
Our mutual love began;
And as we ſtrengthning upwards grew,
More ſtrong, more beautiful, and new
It triumph'd in the man.

III.

Upon its early culture I
Oft look with retroſpective eye,
And ſee ſcholaſtic bliſs;
E're be that happy time rever'd,
That time, by learning's ſource endear'd,
More happy, ſure, than this.

IV.

For there no worldly cares perplex'd,
We play'd our hour, nor fear'd the next
To trouble would belong.
If *R****l* frown'd, he could forgive;
And when he did, the gift receiv'd
Was *Theſis* for our ſong.

V.

How oft we've fear'd his chaſt'ning hand,
At his rebuke did ſtatues ſtand,
Fear all our little ſoul;
As oft did he his wrath reſtrain
To mitigate our ſhort-liv'd pain,
And trouble to controul.

VI.

Ah! *R*** what *Gorgon* terrors, own,
Could equal *R****l* rigid frown
And over-caſted look;
Or ſay, what pleaſure equal that
When pity on his features ſat,
And taught the myſtic book.

VII.

A buſtling, buſy life employs
You with its multitude of joys,
And yet I hear you ſpeak,
" How little joy is in the buſs
" Of life, to what accru'd to us
" In * *Omnia Bene* week?

VIII.

" Or, when in youthful gambols we
" Purſu'd our harmleſs jollity
" On *Madum*'s pleaſant plain,
" When ſummer gilt the bloomy days,
" And nature ſmil'd her votive praiſe
" In tribute to his reign."

IX.

But quitting that our playful ſtage,
Let other lays the muſe engage,
Expreſſive, as they flow,
Of ſocial thought, which warms my mind,
A long diſſever'd friend to find
And tell my abſent woe.

X.

* The week before ſchool-boys break up is called *Omnia Bene* week; becauſe ſay they,

Omnia bene, fine pœna,
Tempus eſt ludendi,
Inſtat hora fine mora
Libros deponendi,
Domumque adeundi.

X.

Oft memory, ætherial maid,
Whoſe influence can never fade,
Does to my mind convey;
The image of the times that paſt,
And dwells, long dwells upon the laſt,
You with your friend did ſtay.

XI.

Alas! muſt I that ſeaſon raſe,
And muſt oblivion take its place,
Or will my friend regret
He has not wrote, — and quit the toil
Of bus'neſs for the ſocial ſmile,
And make me happy yet.

W. P.

An Elegiac ODE.

On pulling down the long Gallery at T—nt—rd—n, *a noted Room for all public Diverſions.*

After the Manner of Bion's Adonis.

ALAS, poor *T—nt—rd—n!* thy fate
The much-griev'd poet ſhall relate;
A fate ſo ſad, and yet ſo new,
None hear it but ſhall mourn it too.
Weep ev'ry nymph, each ſwain our loſs deplore;
Ah me! the ſprightly dance is now no more.

Unhappy town! how wilt thou bear
This change of fortune ſo ſevere?
Thou that wert wont to have full meaſure
Of ev'ry faſhionable pleaſure;
Aſſembly, concert, ball and play,
Each had its own devoted day:
How art thou fallen now entire,
By fortune's, and Sir * *Edw—d*'s ire!
Weep ev'ry nymph, each ſwain our loſt deplore;
Ah me! the ſprightly dance is now no more.

Cruel Sir *Edw—d!* thus to blaſt
Our proſpect of improving taſte:
Cruel, moſt cruel not to ſpare
The pleaſures of the tender fair.
Weep ev'ry nymph, each ſwain our loſs deplore;
Ah me! the ſprightly dance is now no more.

See! where a group of beauties rare,
With ſtreaming eyes, diſhevel'd hair,
And ev'ry ſymptom of diſmay,
To the dear ruins bend their way:
In pity — and in anger too —
To take a ſolemn ſad adieu.

* *H—lt.*

I mourn their fate; — beauty diſtreſt
Moves ev'ry but Sir *Edw—d*'s breaſt;
Not all the ſex's charms can ſave,
Sir *Edw—d*'s cruel as the grave.
Weep ev'ry nymph, each ſwain our loſs deplore;
Ah me! the ſprightly dance is now no more.

Methinks I hear in plaintive ſong,
The leader of the brilliant throng;
With frequent interruping ſighs,
And tears ſtill trickling from her eyes,
Speak thus; — "aſſembly, concert, ball,
"Farewel, a long farewel to all:
"We muſt no more for pleaſures roam,
"But hunt ſome dull delight at home;
"Muſt quit the fiddle's chearful ſound,
"To hear the ſpinning-wheel go round;
"*Handel*'s and *Haſſe*'s fav'rite airs,
"To mind our knitting and our pray'rs;
"And 'ſtead of cutting ſprightly capers,
"There cheriſh ſolitary vapours:
"All gaiety of life is gone,
"And dullneſs reaſſume thy throne.
"Weep ev'ry nymph, each ſwain our loſs deplore;
"Ah me! all ſolid joys are now no more."

Written, Apr. 1753. *Aiſhmella.*

VERSES *inſcribed to Miſs* BETSY S———R.

TO the propitious fates might I, unblam'd,
Prefer my pray'r, — by avarice untainted,
For wealth and grandeur I'd not deign to aſk:
Let the reſplendent gold, that bane of thouſands,
And alien to happineſs, be e'er denied me:
The gaudy glare of curs'd extravagancy,
Pride and grandeur, be ſtill, as now, unknown:
All I wou'd aſk of heaven is, to partake
With thee, O *S——r*, an eaſy competency;
Then a poor cottage, or a lonely cell
Wou'd be more pleaſing far than wou'd, without thee,
A ſumptuous building, or a gorgeous palace:
There, unmoleſted, I'd attend thy pleaſure,
And ſtudy to encreaſe thy happineſs:
For thee, the fiſh-pond ſhou'd not want increaſe,
But *carp* and *tench* ſhou'd glide along the ſtream:
The orchard ſhou'd afford its annual fruits,
The golden pearmain and the nonpareil,
The pippin, cherry, and ſweet burgamy:
Nor ſhou'd the garden's various productions
Be wanting to complete the lov'd repaſt;
The ſtrawberries, firſt, ſhou'd offer their kind flavour;

And

And next, the gen'rous vine ſhou'd yield its
cluſters;
The peaches, nect'rine, apricots, and plumbs
Come in their ſeaſon, and, with duteous care,
Be all procur'd for thee, with true delight
And inward ſatisfaction. — No grudging heart,
But placid joy, fair peace, and ſweet content
Wou'd ever be the conſequence of pleaſing.
O! *fortune*, ſmile, and grant me this great
bleſſing:
Grant, we may live and ſpend our lives toge-
ther
In harmleſs mirth, in innocence and love,
Each to each other be a dearer ſelf,
Obliging both, and always both oblig'd.
This lot, heaven grant me! then my utmoſt
wiſhes,
All my deſires and hopes will be fulfill'd,
And I have quite enough, — I aſk no more,
But leave the reſt indifferently to fate.

JAMES RAY, *Halefworth.*

A Latin *Epitaph on* RICH. NASH, Eſq; *tranſlated into* Engliſh.

HERE lies interr'd *Richard Naſh*, Eſq;
If you ſhould be a ſtranger to his fame,
Go, reader, at yon hoſpital enquire,
And aſk the ſick, the leper, and the lame.

If you ſtill further would his merit know,
The growing ſplendor of the Bath ſurvey;
How much to him theſe ſtreams ſalubrious
owe,
Let theſe fam'd ſtreams and new built fabrics
ſay.

This Man of Bath extinct, lament ye fair!
He gave to your aſſemblies decent grace;
He form'd your conduct with a friendly care,
A zealous guardian to the female race.

He ſcorn'd to hoard his treaſure while the
poor
Want comforts; to be rich he never ſtrove;
By giving to the poor his earthly ſtore,
He laid up brighter ſtore in heaven above.

Immortal treaſure that can never fail,
Which neither time can waſte, nor thieves can
ſteal.

An ÆNIGMA *for the Ladies.*

O digno conjuncta viro! Virgil.

WITH a *ſting* in my *tail*, and a ring in
my *noſe*,
And my *body* all *hairy*: — I take my repoſe,
Like an *adder* encircled in *folds* round and
round,
When ſhe darts by reflection, freſh rays from
the ground.
My *ſtature*, like mighty *Goliah*'s is tall;
Yet its like your *fine ladyſhips*, ſlender with
all:
For ſhewn to advantage, I ſtretch to the
ſight,
Diſdain to loſe ev'n an Inch of my height,
And appear like the *chryſtal*, tranſparently
bright.
Perhaps (by miſtake) you'll ſuppoſe I've
profeſs'd,
Some *ſect* of *religion*, perſuaſion at leaſt:
'Cauſe like the old *Hebrews*, I ſeldom re-
move
My tents, 'till inſpir'd by kind ſigns from
above.
But the truth to confeſs, my devotion's ſo
ſmall,
I obey the ſoft voice of a heavenly *call*,
Without any ſenſe of religion at all.
Tho' to ſilent aſſemblies, I often repair,
(Where their *critical minutes* I nick to a hair)
Yet I own like the *rake*, no intent brings me
thither,
But to mingle diverſion and profit together:
While I charm by quaint doctrines, ſauc'd up
to each taſte,
Now and then a *bright proſelyte* out from the
reſt.
For where numbers reſort, I make ſure to in-
trude,
As a *pick-pocket* finds the beſt ſport in a *crowd*.
Yet in queſt of freſh pleaſure, I rove here and
there,
As the *woodcocks change climes* with the *change*
of the year.
But, *fair ladies!* if more of my nature
you'd know,
You'll approach me the nearer the deeper you
go,
For my buſineſs lies much in the *regions be-*
low.
Where if I ſhou'd inform you, what hazards
I run,
For another's advantage, and not for my
own
You'd pity my fate, when you ſee me un-
done.
Nor admire, when your hear what fatigues I
have paſt,
If I meet with a broke *conſtitution at laſt!*

Epſom, Ταμιλιὲν 31,
1761. *G. Hayden.*

The

The lineal Deſcent *of his preſent Majeſty from* Egbert *the firſt King of* England. Egbert *was a Deſcendant of* Cerdic, *who was a* Saxon *General, and ſprang originally from* Woden, *a great Legiſlator, and Hero, and the Root of all the principal Families of the* Saxons.

In this Table each Name denotes the immediate Iſſue of the Perſon whoſe Name is ſet the very next above. The Sons of *Edward* III. are placed collateral, being Brothers, whoſe Iſſue at length united in the Perſon of *Margaret*, Queen of *Scotland*.

Margaret, Counteſs of *Lenox*, was the Iſſue of this Queen by a ſecond Marriage, and ſo was only uterine Siſter to *James* V. King of *Scotland*. But both theſe Branches were afterwards united in the Perſon of *James* I.

Egbert, *King of* England. A. D. 829.
Ethelwolfe, *King of* England.
Alfred, *King of* England.
Edward, *King of* England,
Edmund I. *King of* England.
Edgar, *King of* England.
Ethelred, *King of* England.
Edmund Ironſide, *King of* England.
Edward, *ſet aſide by the* Danes.
Margaret, *Queen of* Scotland.
Matilda, *married to* Hen. I. *K. of* Eng. *Son to* Wm. the Conq.
Matilda, *the Empreſs.*†
Henry II. *King of* England.
John, *King of* England.
Henry III. *King of* England.
Edward I. *King of* England.
Edward II. *King of* England.
Edward III. *King of* England.

† *From this Period the Royal Family deſcends from* William *the Conqueror, as well as from* Egbert.

Lionel, *D. of* Clarence,
Philippa,
Roger, *Earl of* Marche,
Anne*

John of Ghent, *Duke of* Lancaſter.
John, *Earl of* Somerſet.
John, *Duke of Somerſet.* (*marrying* Anne,* *had iſſue*)
Margaret, *Counteſs of* Richm. & Derby.
Henry VII. *King of* England, who *united the Houſes of* Lancaſter *and* York *by marrying* ——— ——— Elizabeth.

Edm. *D. of* York.
Rich. *E. of* Camb.
Rich. D. of York.
Edw. IV. *K. of* E.

Margaret, *Queen of* Scotland.

James V. *King of* Scotland.
Mary, *Queen of* Scotland, *married to*
Margaret, *Counteſs of* Lenox.
Henry, *Lord* Darnley.

James I. *King of* England *and* Scotland.
Elizabeth, *married to the Elector Palatine.*
Sophia, *married to* Erneſt Auguſtus, *Elector of* Hanover.
George I. *King of* Great-Britain.
George II. *King of* Great-Britain.
Frederick, *Prince of* Wales.
George III. *King of* Great-Britain, &c. *To whom God grant a long, happy, and glorious reign!*

Dec. 11. 1761. J. H.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *FEBRUARY*, 1761.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Lisbon, December 16.

YEsterday was the Birth-day of the Princeſs of Brazil, always celebrated with Joy, but this Year with Rapture, their Majeſties having publickly declared her pregnant. We are aſſured that the Viceroy of the Indies has completely executed the Orders that were ſent him; has ſeized all the Jeſuits in that Colony, their Papers, their Effects, and even their ſecret Treaſury.

Naples, December 30. A new Aperture has appeared in Mount Veſuvius; the Eruption was ſo furious at about four Miles from the Greek Tower, that the Road to Salerna is abſolutely impaſſable: near three hundred Acres, with the Houſes and Farms, have been intirely laid waſte: we cannot, without Horror, behold the Fire which for five Days paſt has iſſued from the volcano; it appears to be a Hell, and the Noiſe it makes is like that of the firing of Artillery; and nothing is ſeen in the Air but trees and Stones bandied about like tennis Balls.

Naples, Jan. 6. The laſt Openings from Mount Veſuvius have ceaſed to throw out their bituminous Matter. The Damage already done amounts to upwards of 400,000 Ducats. The Eruption, however, continues from the Summit of the Mountain, and on the 3d Inſtant was ſo violent that it occaſioned a violent Shock of an Earthquake. The poor Inhabitants of Portici, della Torre, and Regina, did not dare to ſtay in their Houſes. They are now in the open Country, expecting every Moment to ſee their Houſes ſwallowed up. The Earthquake has been felt in this City, and ſeveral Houſes have ſuffered by it: but the Shocks have been much more conſiderable at Chaia and along the Coaſt. All publick Diverſions are put a Stop to on account of this Calamity, and Prayers are offered up in the Churches for the Ceſſation of it.

Denmark, Five Gentlemen have embarked on Board a Man of War, by Order of his Daniſh Majeſty, for Conſtantinople; from whence they are to proceed thro' Egypt for Arabia Felix, and return by Syria into Europe. Their Commiſſion is to attempt new Diſcoveries and to make a Collection of Manuſcripts and natural Curioſities. They are to remain ſeveral Years in the Eaſt.

Warſaw, Jan. 7. The Princeſs de Sobieſki, Dowager of Prince Conſtantine of Poland, Son of a King of Poland, died here the 4th Inſtant in an advanced Age.

The Plague continues to rage with great Violence in the Ukraine and in Moldavia.

Vienna, Jan. 21. The Empreſs Queen has honoured General Laudohn with Letters of Naturalization throughout her hereditary Dominions, beſides preſenting him with a fine Eſtate in Bohemia.

Hamburgh, Jan. 27. A Courier has paſſed through this City going to Leipſic, with Diſpatches whereby the King of Sweden, as we are told, invites his Pruſſian Majeſty to ratify the Convention lately concluded between General Baron de Lantinghauſen and Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, according to which the Troops on both Sides ſhould proviſionally abſtain from all hoſtile Acts till the Middle of April.

Nordheim, Jan. 21. The large Body of Troops which were lately aſſembled near Paderborn, have put themſelves in Motion under the Hereditary Prince, who hath a large Train of Artillery; but his Deſigns are not yet known. The Enemy have reinforced the Garriſon of Gottingen.

Hanover, Jan. 27. Yeſterday came Advice that our Troops were again in Motion, and marching towards Gottingen. Thoſe which are quartered in Weſtphalia have alſo received Orders to hold themſelves ready for a March.

This Day we learn, that the Troops of the Allies had already taken Poſt before Gottingen, and that 15000 Pruſſians were arrived in the Neighbourhood of that Place.

Ratiſbon, Jan. 26. The Miniſters of the Evangelick Body had a Conference the 21ſt, about Matters of Religion; and Baron Gemmingen Envoy from the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Brunſwick-Lunenburgh, declared to the Aſſembly, "That his Britannic Majeſty would defend and maintain, by all Means poſſible, the Treaty of Weſtphalia and the Proteſtant Cauſe; that the Danger with which the Evangelick Body is threatened, and which ſeems to portend the hardeſt Meaſure to many Proteſtant States, the greater that Danger ſhall be, the greater Efforts will the King his Maſter make to extricate them; and that his Succours ſhall be propotionate to the Miſchiefs intended them."

Prince

Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters at Uſlar, Feb. 28. That the Army under his Command was in Motion, and intended to paſs the Weſer the next Day; after which the Troops would be aſſembled in order to march forward, and that Operations are now carring on towards the upper Werra, by general Sporken.

Hague, Feb. 13. The News of the Elector of Cologne's Death is confirmed from ſeveral Parts; his Electoral Highneſs being ſeized, the 6th Inſtant, with a ſudden Diſorder, at Ehrebreiſtein, where he was paſſing in his Road to Munich, and died that Night.

A freſh Invaſion having been made by the Ruſſians, under General Tottleben, into Pomerania, the Prince of Bevern has been appointed to command againſt them, and was aſſembling all the Force he could in thoſe Parts to oppoſe them.

The young Prince, Son to the Prince of Naſſau Weilbourg, was baptized on the 13th with the utmoſt Magnificence in the great Church at the Hague; the Sponſors were General Yorke, Proxy for the King; Count Bentinck repreſented the Princeſs Dowager of Orange as Godmother; the Prince Stadtholder and the Prince of Naſſau Weilbourg were to ſtand as ſecond Godfathers, and the States General were repreſented by Baron de Pick, Baron Waſſenaer, Baron Worſch and M. Berchius, Deputies of the Provinces of Guelderland, Holland Zealand, and Groninguen. Their High Mightineſſes deſign to ſettle a Penſion of 4000 Florins on the young Prince.

The French Proteſtants at the Hague are going to erect a Building for the reception of their Orphans and Indigent aged People, and have made a collection of 11,573 Florins at their Church for that Purpoſe.

SCOTLAND NEWS.

Edinburgh, Jan. 21. The Increaſe of the Linen Manufacture in Scotland laſt Year has turned out very conſiderable. By the Returns from the Stampmaſters, the Linen ſtamped for ſale laſt Year (excluſive of what is manufactured for private Families, which too is very conſiderable) is no leſs than 11,747,728 Yards, Value 523,153l. 10s. 4d. The Year preceding, the Number of Yards ſtamped amounted to 10,830,707, Value 451,390l. 17s. 3d. So that the Increaſe this laſt Year is no leſs than 917,021 Yards, Value 71,762l. 13s. 1d.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Cambridge, Jan. 24. This Day, Friday, being the Bachelors Commencement, 68 Gentlemen from the undermentioned Colleges were by this Univerſity admitted to the Degree of Bachelors of Arts, viz.

St John's College	15	Sidney	4
Trinity	14	Clare Hall	3
Caius	7	Chriſt	2
St. Peter's	5	Magdalen	2
Queen's	5	Corpus Chriſti	1
Jeſus	5	Catherine Hall	1
Emanuel	4		

LONDON.

Schomberg-houſe, Jan. 20, 1761. This Day the Baron de Cramm, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of Brunſwick, had a private Audience of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland.

As had likewiſe Baron Wittorff, Envoy Extraordinary from the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel.

To which they were introduced by Stephen Cottrell, Eſq; Aſſiſtant Maſter of the Ceremonies.

St. James's Jan. 23. This Day Prince Sanſeverino Albertini, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of the Two Sicilies, had a private Audience of his Majeſty, to deliver his new credential Letters;

To which he was introduced by the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderneſſe, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Sir Charles Cottrell Dormer, Knt. Maſter of the Ceremonies.

St. James's, Feb. 6 This Day the Baron de Cramm, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of Brunſwick, had his Audience of Leave of his Majeſty.

14. Yeſterday being the Day appointed by

by Authority for a General Faſt, the ſame was obſerved with the utmoſt Decency.

His Majeſty and the Royal Family were at the Chapel Royal, and heard a Sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Friend, Dean of Canterbury. The Duke of Somerſet carried the Sword of State.

The Houſe of Peers went to Weſtminſter-Abby, and heard a Sermon preached by Dr. Young, Biſhop of Briſtol, from the 21ſt Chapter of Proverbs, and the 30th and 31ſt Verſes.

And the Houſe of Commons went to St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, and heard a Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Squire, from the 18th Pſalm, and the 3d Verſe, the Bible Tranſlation.

By a Letter from Boſton in New-England, we have Advice, that on the 27th of Dec. a Body of Indians came upon the Inhabitants of the Town of Dartmouth, oppoſite to the City of Halifax; that they killed ſeven of them, took ſeveral Captives, and ſcalped a Boy, who afterwards made his Eſcape from the Indians.

Feb. 15. The Marquiſs of Granby will not go to London as he propoſed, the Relays of Horſes which were ordered to wait for his Lordſhip being countermanded.

22. The Hon. William Finch, Vice-Chamberlain, went to Fulham, and ſwore in the Lord Biſhop of London Dean of his Majeſty's Chapels.

By a moderate Computation of the Conſumptions of Malt brewed and diſtilled in Great Britain yearly, it appears to amount to Thirty Thouſand Million Buſhels; by the additional Duties on which, the Amount will be near twice that of the old Duties annually on that Commodity.

A Serjeant in the Royal Lancaſhire Militia, quartered in Manchester, was, by a Court-martial, reduced into the Ranks, for fraudulently bringing Joſeph Berry and Joſeph Hilton, to a Serjeant of the Guards, and paſſing him upon them for a Captain of the Militia, by which Means the ſaid Men were enliſted into the Guards, when they imagined they were only enliſting into the Lancaſhire Militia.

They write from Hanover, Feb. 10, that the Allied Army, after having been quiet for ſome Weeks, are now in Motion, in order to ſecure a Communication with the Pruſſian Army, and ſtraiten the French, who extend themſelves more and more in Thuringia. Prince Ferdinand removed his Quarters Yeſterday from Uſlar to Gelſmar on the other Side of the Weſer. This Change of Situation will without Doubt make the Enemy ſomewhat anxious for the Fate of Caſſel, and perhaps oblige them to call into their Center the large Detachments of their Troops which are in Thuringia.

From the Head Quarters of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, they write that the French attacked both Ends of our Line the 26th of January laſt; Prince Xavier made his Attack upon the Pruſſian Quarters at Sondershauſen on our left, and carried off Part of Wunſch's Battalion; but General Luckner coming up with four Battalions and fifteen Squadrons, found the Enemy upon the Retreat, and purſued them beyond Langenſaltze, ſeized one of their Magazines at Daſſwitz, and took Priſoners two Officers and thirty Men who were poſted there.

Days appointed for holding the Aſſizes.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Lord Mansfield and Mr. Baron Smyth.

City of York, Saturday March 7 at the Guild-hall.

Yorkſhire, the ſame Day at the Caſtle of York.

Lancaſhire, Saturday 21, at the Caſtle of Lancaſter.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Juſtice Willis, and Mr. Juſtice Clive.

Bucks, Monday March 2, at Aylesbury.

Bedfordſhire, Thurſday 5, at Bedford.

Huntingdonſhire, Saturday 7, at Huntingdon.

Cambridgeſhire, Monday 9, at Cambridge.

Norfolk, Thurſday 12, at Thetford.

Suffolk, Monday 16, at Bury St. Edmund's.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Baron Parker, and Mr. Juſtice Bathurſt.

Rutland, Friday Feb. 27, at Okeham.

Lincolnſhire, Monday March 2, at Lincoln Caſtle.

City of Lincoln, the ſame Day at the City.

Nottinghamſhire, Thurſday 5, at Nottingham.

Town of Nottingham, Friday 6, at Nottingham.

Derbyſhire, Saturday 7, at Derby.

Leiceſterſhire, Wedneſday 11, at Leiceſter Caſtle.

Borough of Leiceſter, Thurſday 12, at Leiceſter.

Coventry, Saturday 14, at Coventry.

Warwickſhire, Monday 16, at Warwick.

Northamptonſhire, Thurſday 19, at Northampton.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Denison, and Mr. Juſtice Forſter.

Hertfordſhire, Wedneſday March 4, at Hertford.

Eſſex, Monday 9, at Chelmsford.

Kent, Monday 16, at Rocheſter.

Suſſex, Monday 23, at East-Grinſtead.
Surry, Thurſday 26, at Kingſton.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron Adams and Mr. Juſtice Wilmot.
Berkſhire, Monday March 2, at Reading.
Oxfordſhire, Wedneſday 4, at Oxford.
Worceſterſhire, Saturday 7, at Worceſter.
City of Worceſter and County, the ſame Day and Place.
Glouceſterſhire, Wedneſday 11, at Glouceſter.
City of Glouceſter and County, the ſame Day and Place.
Monmouthſhire, Saturday 14, at Monmouth.
Herefordſhire, Tueſday 17, at Hereford.
Shropſhire, Monday 23, at Shrewſbury.
Staffordſhire, Tueſday 27, at Stafford.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Noel and Mr. Baron Lloyd.
Southampton, Tueſday March 3, at Winchester.
Wiltſhire, Saturday 7, at Sarum.
Dorſetſhire, Thurſday 12, at Dorcheſter.
Devon, Monday 16, at Exeter.
City of Exeter, the ſame Day at the Caſtle of Exeter.
Cornwall, Tueſday 24, at Launceſton.
Somerſetſhire, Tueſday 31, at Taunton.

CHESTER CIRCUIT.

Montgomeryſhire, March 14, at Pool.
Denbighſhire, 21, at Ruthin.
Flintſhire, 27, at Flint.
Cheſhire, April 2, at Cheſter.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majeſty in Council, for the Year 1761

Berkſhire, James Theobald, of Waltham Place, Eſq;
Bedfordſhire, Robert Butcher, of Cople, Eſq;
Buckinghamſhire, Sir John Vanbatten, Knt.
Cumberland, John Langton, Eſq;
Cheſhire, John Arderne, of Arderne, Eſq;
Cambr' and Hunt' John Hagar, of Wareſly, Eſq;
Cornwall, Nicholas Kempe, of Roſeteage, Eſq;
Devonſhire, Sir John Davie, of Creedy, Bart.
Dorſetſhire, William Pitt, of Kingſton, Eſq;
Derbyſhire, Samuel Shore, of Norton, Eſq;
Eſſex, Sir Charles Smith, Bart.
Glouceſterſhire, John Delafield Phelps, of Durſley, Eſq;
Hertfordſhire, John Aſhfordby, of Cheſhunt, Eſq;
Herefordſhire, J. Cotterell Brooks, of Garnon, Eſq;
Kent, William Jumper, of Leeds Abby, Eſq;
Leiceſterſhire, Sir Geo. Beaumont, of Coleorton, Bart.
Lincolnſhire, William Roe, of Sudbrooke, Eſq;
Monmouthſhire, William Phillips, of Whipſton, Eſq;
Northumberland, Alex. Collingwood, of Uethank, Eſq;
Northamptonſhire, Tho. Ward, of Guilſborough, Eſq;
Norfolk, William Churchman, of Mangreen, Eſq;
Nottinghamſhire, Samuel Gordon, of Newark, Eſq;
Oxfordſhire, Char. Price, of Rotherfield Peppard, Eſq;
Rutlandſhire, Henry Dove, of Tinwel, Eſq;
Shropſhire, John Smitheman, Eſq;
Somerſetſhire, John Adams, of Stanford Drew, Eſq;
Staffordſhire, Jeremiah Smith, of Fenton, Eſq;
Suffolk, Thomas Moſely, of Ouſden, Eſq;
Southampton, George Powlett, of Amport, Eſq;
Surry, John Dawſon, of Lambeth, Eſq;
Suſſex, Wm. Thomas the Younger, of Yapton, Eſq;
Warwickſh. A. Hacket the Younger, of Moxhall, Eſq;
Worceſterſhire, Richard Caſe, of Powic, Eſq;
Wiltſhire, Scroop Egerton, of New Sarum, Eſq;
Yorkſhire, Sir John Liſter Raye, of Grainge, Bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon, Howell Gwynn, of Abereave, Eſq;
Carmarthen, Richard Gwyn, of Middleton-Hall, Eſq;
Cardigan, Walter Lloyd, of Cardigan, Eſq;
Glamorgan, Samuel Price, of Coyton, Eſq;
Pembroke, William Bowen, of Williamſton, Eſq;
Radnor, John Evans, of Liwynbarried, Eſq;

NORTH WALES.

Angleſey, Francis Lloyd, of Monachdu, Eſq;
Carnarvon, Robert Wynn, of Varchwell, Eſq;
Denbigh, Pierce Wynne, of Llanhythan, Eſq;
Flint, Thomas Penant, of Downing, Eſq;
Merioneth, Lewis Owen, of Caerberllan, Eſq;
Montgomery, Richard Price, of Gunley, Eſq;

St. James's, Feb. 3. The following Addreſs of the Preſident, Vice-Preſidents, and Members of the Society in London, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, have been preſented to his Majeſty: Which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Preſident, Vice-Preſidents, and Members of the Society in London, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

"*May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

"We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Preſident, Vice-Preſi-

dents,

dents, and Members of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, moved with a deep Senſe of Gratitude for the many Bleſſings we enjoyed under the Government of our late moſt gracious Sovereign, beg leave to condole with your Majeſty on the Loſs of a Life ſo valuable and important; and, at the ſame Time, to offer our Congratulations upon your happy Acceſſion to the Throne of theſe Kingdoms.

We feel, Sir, in Common, with all our Fellow-Subjects, the higheſt Satisfaction for thoſe gracious Declarations ſo early made, of your Majeſty's tender and paternal Care for our Civil and Religious Liberties; and in particular, as a Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, are we emboldened to addreſs a Prince, diſtinguiſhed for his avowed Attention to all theſe great and national Intereſts.

"The Objects our Society have in View are, the Improvements of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce, with their Aſſiſtant Arts, throughout your Majeſty's Britiſh Dominions and Colonies; as well as to give every Encouragement here at Home, to thoſe politer Arts of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, that embelliſh human Life, and diſtinguiſh learned and poliſhed, from ignorant and barbarous Nations.

"In the Proſecution of theſe Deſigns, we ſhall proceed with all Diligence and Vigour, animated with the pleaſing Hopes, that we are uſefully employed for the Advantage and Honour of our Country, and rendering acceptable Service to our Sovereign, who makes his Happineſs to conſiſt in the Proſperity of his People.

May your Majeſty live long to enjoy, by the Bleſſing of Providence, ſo noble a Satisfaction.

By the unanimous Reſolution of the Society,

Folkeſtone, Preſident.

The following Addreſs of the Roman Catholick Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Counties of Meath and Weſtmeath, having been tranſmitted to His Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has by him been Preſented to His Majeſty: Which Addreſs His Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Roman Catholic Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Counties of Meath and Weſtmeath in the Kingdom of Ireland.

"*Moſt gracious Sovereign*,

"We your Majeſty's moſt loyal and dutiful Subjects the Roman Catholic Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Counties of Meath and Weſtmeath, in your Kingdom of Ireland, humbly preſume to join our moſt affectionate and ſincere Affliction to your Majeſty's Tears, for the much-lamented Death of your Royal Grandfather; a Death univerſally deplored by all your mourning Subjects, but not by any, more deeply, or more juſtly felt, than by your poor and diſtreſſed Roman Catholics of this Realm, who bear in their Breaſts, Monuments of eternal Gratitude, for the Indulgence, Favour and Clemency, which he and his Royal Father were moſt graciouſly pleaſed to extend to them on ſeveral Occaſions.

"And we now raiſe our flowing Eyes, from the Obſequies of our late good and merciful King, to your Majeſty's Throne; there, with unſpeakable and heart-felt Joy, we behold all his ſhining Virtues in your Majeſty's Royal Perſon as hereditary as his Crown.

"We come, Sir, to your Feet with Hearts full of Loyalty, Duty, warm Wiſhes and Affection, and offer you all that Perſons, in our Situation, can, faithful Hearts and Hands, unarmed indeed, but ready, earneſt and deſirous to exert themſelves, ſtrenuouſly and faithfully, whenever your Majeſty ſhall think them worthy to be employed in your and their Country's Cauſe.

"It is an unſpeakable Conſolation to the Roman Catholics of this Kingdom, to have ſome Reaſon to hope that their invariable, loyal, dutiful and ſubmiſſive Behaviour, during a Series of ſeventy Years, has met with the Approbation of your Royal Predeceſſors; and the auſpicious Dawn of your Majeſty's Reign, which promiſes a glorious and perpetual Spring of univerſal Happineſs to your Subjects, elates our Hearts with Hopes and Gladneſs, and employs our Attention only, to the Means of making ourſelves yet more worthy Objects of your Majeſty's Royal Protection and Clemency; and we offer our moſt fervent and zealous Prayers to the Almighty, that his Divine Majeſty may be moſt graciouſly pleaſed to grant you a long and happy Reign; inſpire your Councils; make your Undertakings ſucceſsful; and while you, in Great Britain, are more the Delight of Mankind than Titus was in Italy, that the Happineſs of your loyal Chriſtian Subjects, without Diſtinction, may be the Wiſh and Envy of all other People."

Given at Trim, in the County of Meath, the fifth Day of January, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-one.

As we have inſerted, in a former Magazine, the Copy of a Letter wrote by a Reverend Prelate to his preſent Majeſty, on his Acceſſion to the Throne, which has been highly agreeable to the Public; we have thought the following Letter, preſented by the ſame Reverend Prelate to his Majeſty when Prince of Wales, *would be likewiſe acceptable.*

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

THE unexpected Sight of your Royal Highneſs, and Prince Edward, on Thurſday laſt, croſſing the Road near Richmond, afforded me an infinite Pleaſure, eaſier to be convinced than expreſſed, when I ſaw in your Royal Highneſſes a graceful, becoming Dignity, with free, open, and condeſcending Countenances, that beſpoke ſedate, humane, and manly Diſpoſitions, glowing with youthful Ardour for the general Welfare of Mankind, moſt worthy of your high Births.

This pleaſing View cauſed me to reflect —— Theſe are Royal Princes! the Firſt, next in Succeſſion to one of the greateſt Kings that ever filled the Throne (the other, in all Probability, will, in Time, be one of its chiefeſt Supports) a King whom the People adore, and has juſtly merited the additional Title, after Defender of the Faith, that of the Well-beloved, and the Honeſt. —— It therefore muſt be extremely grateful to all faithful Subjects, the farther pleaſing Proſpect of having conveyed, to lateſt Poſterity, the Bleſſings we now enjoy under the Government of our preſent moſt gracious Sovereign.

Thus delighted —— I returned Thanks to Almighty God for beſtowing ſo remarkable a Bleſſing on theſe Kingdoms, in that of preſering to the Crown the Deſcendants of the moſt illuſtrious and amiable Princeſs Elizabeth, late Queen of Bohemia (a Daughter of Britain) who was early the Darling of the Engliſh Nation, and whoſe Conſort's Royal Houſe have, from the firſt Intermarriage, been revered and reſpected by all good Engliſhmen.

Hiſtory relates many Inſtances of young Princes ſo far condeſcending as to ſpeak even to the meaneſt of their Royal Father's Subjects, which, I am aſſured, your Highneſſes have likewiſe done, with great Humanity and Complacency: From theſe Examples, I flatter myſelf, I ſhall, agreeably to your innate princely Goodneſs, obtain Pardon for preſuming to pay my Homage to your Highneſs in this Way, and alſo for my Preſumption in laying before you a little poetical Deſcription of my ſmall Villa at Richmond: Should I ever have the Happineſs of the Preſence of your Royal Highneſs to ſee my little Retreat —— the Heighth of my Ambition will be ſatisfied, eſpecially as it will honour me with an Opportunity of profeſſing in Perſon, how much I am, with the moſt awful and reſpectful Submiſſion,

May it p'eaſe your Royal Highneſſes,
Your moſt dutiful,
Moſt obedient, and
Moſt devoted humble Servant.
J. G.

Here follows the Deſcription referred to in the preceding Letter.

ONE ſcene remains —— and claims the Muſes care,
Let her aſcend—and ſing thy Belvidere: *
What graces conſecrate the ſweet retreat?
Without, how ſmiling — and within, how neat.
Arpund, the meads, their flow'ry pride diſplay,
Where, with their dams, the ſportive lambkins play,
How ſmiles with innocence the village ſcene?
The walks how pleaſant? and the groves how green?
From hence what varied proſpects court the eyes,
What intermingling ſhades, and villas riſe?
O'er the wide view dilates th' impaſſion'd ſight,
And fancy ſets no bounds to the delight.
Lo, there the rival hamlets † fair aſcend,
Whoſe neighbouring beauties ſeem in one to blend;
There pointed harrow's interpoſing brow
Conceals loſt cannons—ſelf-abandon'd now,
Where rigid juſtice, with too ſtern regard,
Has blaſted charms, which time perhaps had ſpar'd;
And what magnificence was long a doing,
Is now become a heap of noble ruin!
A little leſs remote the landſcape trace,
Where Acton — Ealing ſhine, with ſep'rate grace,
Or ſtraggling Brentford, beſt at diſtance view'd,
Or Thiſtleworth, reflected in the flood;
Or Kew, ſweet ſpot! where Britain's darling care,
For health, or pleaſure, oftentimes repair.

Ye

* *A beautiful Room in the Houſe, that overlooks the Town, and affords a moſt charming Proſpect.*

† *Highgate and Hamſtead.*

Ye Guardian Angels! — watch their tender youth,
Oh form their minds to virtue and to truth!
Set all their parents worth before their eye,
And then their ſpotleſs fame ſhall never die.
Imperial Thames beneath us rolls unſeen,
And ſaves the banks of once diſtinguiſh'd Shene;
The ſeat of mighty Kings in ages paſt,
Where great victorious Edward ‡ breath'd his laſt;
Which Henry's § hand adorn'd with ſtudious aim,
Then ſtamp'd the fav'rite villa — with his name; ‖
And having deck'd it with a Sovereign's ſtate,
Here paid the debt of nature and of fate.
Oh, could the Monarch from his tomb ariſe,
How would he view his Richmond with ſurprize!
Where ſcarce one ſingle battlemen remain!
To mark his grandeur, or reward his pain.

‡ IIId. § VIIth. ‖ *Richmond.*

For time, that hurries Princes to the grave,
As little ſpares the monuments they leave.
On ſtone and braſs his teeth, conſuming prey,
Deface the buſt—and eat ev'n praiſe away.
Not let us view, Friend G——e, thy calm retreat,
How cool, how pleaſant, looks thy little ſeat.
— Within, how chearful does the place appear,
Not dreſs'd in pomp, yet from diſorder clear;
Where decent elegance delights to reign,
And all is affluent, eaſy, and ſerene:
Where painting ſuch ſtrong images conveys,
That on the canvas, half deceiv'd, we gaze:
While uſeful books a juſt reception find,
And feaſt with knowledge the inſtructed mind.
No broils, no cares, moleſt this rural cell,
Here ſoft repoſe and ſocial pleaſure dwell.
While the chain'd maſtiff guards the parlour door,
An honeſt dog—that never bit the poor.

A LIST *of* SHIPS, *taken by the* ENGLISH, *continued from Page* 604.

The Maria Thereſſa, of St. Malo's, 10 Carriage and 10 Swivel Guns; —— alſo, the Vulture, a Sloop Privateer of 4 Carriage and 4 Swivel Guns, by his Majeſty's Frigate Aquillon, and ſent into Cork.

The Revenge Privateer of Dieppe, of 6 Carriage and 6 Swivel Guns by the Hunter Cutter.

The Volunteer, Potts, and the Molly, Denniſon, are retaken by the Monmouth Man of War; —— and the Mary, Miller, by the Hungerford.

The St. Tereſe, and the Royal Cantabre, by the Aquillon, and ſent into Cork.

Le Comte de Valence, belonging to Bologne, by his Majeſty's Ship Stag, Capt. Angel, and brought into Plymouth.

A French Frigate, called the Felicite, 32 Guns bound to Martinico, deſtroyed by being driven aſhore by the Richmond, Capt Elphinſtone; the Crew eſcaped, but her Cargo will be ſaved. —— her Conſort another French Frigate, was likewiſe deſtroyed.

The Warwick Man of War, is retaken by the Minerva, of 32 Guns; ſhe was bound for the Eaſt Indies with a valuable Cargo and important Diſpatches.

The Chivert Privateer, of Dunkirk, of 16 Guns, by the Amazon and Solebay Men of War.

A French Privateer of St. Malo's of 16 Guns, late the Hawk Sloop, by his Majeſty's Frigate Juno.

The Veſtal, of and from Liverpool, is alſo retaken by the Juno, and arrived at Plymouth.

The Molly, from Cape Fear, is likewiſe retaken by the Monmouth Man of War.

A French Privateer of 18 Guns, and 130 Men, Conſort to the Victorie Privateer, is taken by the Quebec Man of War, and carried into Gibraltar.

The Minerva Privateer, of Dunkirk, by the Vengeance Frigate, with two Prizes ſhe had taken, and brought them into Plymouth.

The Gramont Privateer, of St. Malo's, by the Juno Capt. Towry.

An Engliſh Snow laden with Hemp and Iron, retaken by his Majeſty's Ship the Hunter.

The Eeureuil, belonging to Bayonne, of 14 Guns by the Minerva.

The Sirenne, of 32 Guns and 280 Men, and Valeur of 20 Guns and 160 Men, taken; and the Prince Edward, a Merchant Frigate, of 32 Guns burnt and deſtroyed.

The Fleur de Lis, a King's Frigate, of 32 Guns and 190 Men, likewiſe burnt and deſtroyed by the Hampſhire, Boreas, and Lively.

Lively, of Admiral Holmes's Squadron in Jamaica.

The Phœnix of 18 Guns and 125 Men, by the Quebec Man of War.

The John and Elizabeth of London, from Gaudaloupe, retaken by the Brilliant Man of War.

A Brig from Leghorn for Yarmouth, retaken by the Acteon.

The Duke of Mazarine Privateer, by his Majesty's Ship Niger.

A French Cutter Privateer of 6 Guns, 46 Men, by his Majesty's Ship Arethusa.

The Brig Africa is retaken by the Windsor Man of War.

The Society, of St. Malo's, a Privateer of 6 Carriage 6 Swivel Guns.

A List of Ships taken by the French, *continued from Page* 605.

The Dorothy and Esther, taken by a Dunkirk Frigate, and ransomed for 2800 Guineas.

The Dinah, from New York, for Dantzick, is taken and carried into Havre de Grace.

The Triton, Handy, from Maryland, is taken and carried into Bayonne.

The Nancy and Molly, Kingsbay, is taken and carried into St. Malo's.

The Prince Frederic, Robinson, from Maryland, by the Amaran Privateer, and carried into St. Malo's.

The Pembroke, Smith, from South Carolina, is taken and carried into St. Malo's.

The Collis, from Faro to Plymouth, by a St. Malo's Privateer, and carried into that Port.

The Nancy, Gardener, from Glasgow, taken and carried into Martinico.

The Enterprize Shooner; ——— The Nancy Brig, ——— and a large Schooner, Name unknown, all laden with Fish from Newfoundland, by two French Privateers, and carried into Vigo.

The Sally, Combes, from South Carolina, is taken, and carried into Cape Francois.

The ———, Cook, from Liverpool, by the Ceruil, and ransomed for 1000l.

The Prosperous, Lee, taken, and carried into Cape Finisterre.

The Henry, Craig, from Virginia for Glasgow, is taken, and carried into Bayonne.

The Tyger, Causey, from Bristol, by the Rencontre Privateer of Bayonne.

The Anna Maria, Pringle, by a St. Malo's Privateer.

A Ship, Name unknown, with 600 Hogsheads of Tobacco, taken and carried into Bayonne.

The Friendship, Best, from Pool, and ransomed for 150l.

The Molly, Frampton, from Oporto, taken off the Start Point.

The Elizabeth, from Newfoundland, by a Privateer, and carried into Lisbon.

The Rose, Tear, from Africa to Carolina, is taken and carried into Martinico.

The Betsey Sloop, from Dartmouth to London, taken off Beachy-head by a privateer Cutter.

The two Friends, from Dublin to London by a Dunkirk Privateer, and carried into St. Malo's

The Betsey, Cain, from Virginia, taken and carried into St Malo's

The Mary and Elizabeth, Woodcock, from London to Viana, taken and carried into Vigo.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 25. The Lady of the Hon. John Forbes, one of the Admirals of the Blue Squadron and Lord of the Admiralty, of two Daughters.

Feb. 4. The Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Ludlow, a Daughter.

6. The Right Hon. the Countess of Egmont, a Daughter.

8. The Hon. Lady Charlotte, a son, at the Duke of Athol's House.

14. The Dutchess of Ancaster, a Daughter.

15. The Lady of William Cartwright, Esq; a Son.

18. The Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Bolinbroke, a Daughter.

20. Her Grace the Dutches of Grafton of a Son, which is since dead.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 25. The Hon. and Rev. Dr. George Talbot, to the Hon. Miss Ann Bouvre

Feb. 2. Mr. Minet, a Merchant in Fanchurch-street, to Miss Lubiere, of St. Mary-axe.

The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Barrington, Brother to the Lord Viscount Barrington, to the Right Hon. Lady Diana Beauclerk, Sister to his Grace the Duke of St. Albans.

5. Robert Palk, Esq; Governor of Fort St George in the East Indies, to Miss Ann Vansittart,

The Rev. Mr. Humphreys, of Colerne in Wiltshire, to Miss Heath of Stansted in Essex.

8. Mr. Law, an eminent Bookseller in Paternoster Row, to Miss Owen, of Aldermanbury.

10. James

10. James Woodroff, Esq; of Berkley Square, to Miss Harriot Jones of Piccadilly.

12. Burnaby Green, Esq; to Miss Carteret, of Kensington.

13. Henry Northcote, Esq; of the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards, to Miss Searle of Exeter.

16. Mr. Thomas and Mr. John Dunn, Brothers, to the Misses Mary and Elizabeth Parr, Two Sisters, at Carlisle; their four Ages make 81.

17. The Right Hon. Lord Bruce, one of the Lord of the Bedchamber to his Majesty, to the Dowager Lady Viscountess Dungarvon, only Daughter of Henry Hoare, Esq;

20. John Davis, a Farmer's Servant, a young Fellow about 22 Years of Age, to Mrs Scott, Mistress of the Crown Inn at Callington in Cornwall, Aged 72.

21. Mr. Unwin, wholesale Stationer in Paternoster-Row, to Miss Bayles, Daughter-in-law to his Partner, Mr. Job Johnson.

Deaths.

Lady Clinton, Aged 103, at Boulogne in France, Maid of Honour to the Queens of King Charles II. and James II. of England.

Jan. 1. Clement Augustus of Bavaria, uncle to the Elector of Bavaria, born August 16, 1700, Bishop of Munster and Paderborn in 1719, Elector and Archbishop of Cologn, Nov. 12, 1723, Bishop of Hildesheim, Feb. 8, 1724, Bishop of Osnabrug, Nov. 4, 1728, and Grand Master of the Tutonick Order, 1732.

3. John Parker, Esq; at Chester, Aged 78.

12. Richard Nash, Esq; at Bath, Aged 88.

17. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Folkstone, President, or rather Father to the Society for Encouragement of Arts and Sciences.

20. Samuel Vande Wall, Esq; suddenly, in Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

21. James Lambe, Esq; in Lincolns-Inn-Fields.

——— Spencer, Esq; at Bath, a Gentleman of immence Fortune.

Jan. 21. Sir Wm. Whitlewronge at Lambeth, aged 62.

23. Hon. William Portman, Esq; at his Seat, at Brianston near Blandford in Dorsetshire.

27. Lady Ann Dunk, eldest Daughter of the Earl of Halifax.

Cotten Dent Esq; First Captain of the Royal Hospital of Greenwich.

Lady Frankland, Relict of Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart.

George Wooley, Esq; Cashier of the South Sea-house.

Benjamin Cleve, Esq; at his House in Cheapside.

Humphry Sanders, of Chaldon in Surry, Aged 103.

Benjamin Smart, Esq; Councellor at Law, in the Temple.

Civil and Military Preferments.

St. James's Dec. 28. This Day the Right Hon. George Earl of Albemarle was, by his Majesty's Command, sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy-council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly. And his Majesty having been pleased to appoint his Lordship to be Governor of the Island of Jersey, the usual Oaths, appointed to be taken by the Governor of that Island, were likewise administered to his Lordship.

The Right Hon. Lord Henley kissed his Majesty's Hand on being appointed Lord High Chancellor of England.

The King has been pleased to appoint John Pownall, Esq; Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.

Admiral Pocock kissed his Majesty's Hand on being appointed Admiral of the Blue.

The Hon. Colonel Howe, brother to Lord Howe, is appointed a Brigadier General.

Whitehall, Jan. 24. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Stanier Porten, Esq; to be Consul-general at Madrid.

Frances Aiskel, Esq; to be Consul at Malaga.

Matthew Hiccox, Esq; to be Agent and Consul-General in the Madeiras.

John Dick, Esq; to be Consul at Leghorn.

James Holford, Esq; to be Consul at Genoa.

Thomas Coxon, Gent. to be Consul at Alicant.

Albert Nesbitt, Gent. to be Consul at the Canaries.

John Udny, Gent. to be Consul at Venice.

Whitehall, Jan. 31. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint William Blair, Matthew Kenrick, John Barnard, Robert Thompson, and George Whitmore, Esqrs. to be his Majesty's Commissioners for managing the Duties on stamped Vellum, Parchment, and Paper, &c. And also John Brettell, Esq; to be Secretary or chief Clerk to the said Commissioners.

Edward Young, Henry Kelsall, Christopher Rigby, Richard Frankland, John Trenchard, and John Fane, Esqrs. to be Commissioners for Taxes.

Dudley Baxter, Esq; Solicitor of Excise.

Thomas Steele, Esq; Comptroller of the Duties of Excise.

Thomas

Thomas Dummer, Esq; Surveyor of his Majesty's Customs of the Out-ports of England, Wales, and Berwick upon Tweed.

Thomas Bonham Smith, Esq; Register of Warrants inwards in the Port of London.

Edmund Mason, Esq; one of the Commissioners in quality of a Principal Officer of his Majesty's Navy.

Thomas Hanway, Esq; one of the Commissioners, in quality of a Principal Officer of his Majesty's navy, for the Yards at Chatham and Sheerness.

Timothy Brett, Esq; Clerk of the Acts of his Majesty's Navy.

Thomas Worsley, Esq; Surveyor of his Majesty's Works.

James Brudenel, Esq; the Office of Gentleman and Master of his Majesty's Robes.

Whitehall, Feb. 7. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Digby Dent, and William Bateman, Esqrs. to be Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy.

George Cokburne, Esq; to be Comptroller of his Majesty's Navy.

Thomas Slade and William Bateley, Esqrs. to be Surveyor of his Majesty's Navy.

Richard Hall, Esq; to be Comptroller of the Accounts of the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy.

Robert Osborn, Esq; to be Comptroller of the Victuallers Accounts of his Majesty's Navy.

Richard Hughes, Esq; to be Commissioner of his Majesty's Navy at Portsmouth.

Frederick Rogers, Esq; to be Commissioner of his Majesty's Navy at Plymouth. And

Charles Colby, Esq; to be Commissioner of his Majesty's Navy at Gibraltar.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The Rev. Mr. Cumberland, Prebendary of Lincoln, to be a Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Rev. Mr. Ashburnham, Brother to the Bishop of Chichester, to the Prebend of Fetring in that Cathedral.

The Rev. Mr. Wigley, to the Rectory of Chegworth in Leicestershire.

The Rev. Mr. Roman, Rector of Upclatford in Hants, to the Rectory of Farringdon Hants.

The Rev. Mr. John Smyth, to the Rectories of Tremley and Western in Suffolk.

The Rev. Mr. John Longe, to the Rectory of Reymerstone in Norfolk.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Shirley, to the Rectory of Welford in Berks.

The Rev. Mr. Ready, to the Rectory of *Catmere* and Peasemore.

B——KR——S.

Jan. 27. George Gee, of White-chapel, Middlesex, Linendraper.

John Davis, of Bath, Jeweller and Toyman.

Martin Greenlow, of Darlington, in the County of Durham, Grocer.

Thomas Warwick, of Kintbury, Berkshire, Linendraper and Grocer.

Groves Baker, of Stoke next Nayland, Suffolk.

Jan. 31. Henry Burnett, of Hanover-street, Middlesex, Distiller.

William Wilson, of Leicester, Linendraper.

Feb. 3. John Nicholson, of Fenchurch-street, London, Stone-mason.

7. Jonat. Beck, of Tothill-street, Westminster, Baker.

Martha Cooke, of Shad Thames in Surry, Biscuit-baker.

Abraham Lloyd, of Chelsea in Middlesex, Victualler.

Samuel Gilbert, of Coventry, Shaggmaker.

10. John Boubilla, late of Fleet-street, London, Merchant.

14. William Weston, of London, Merchant.

Nathaniel Clarke, of Ipswich, Cornmerchant.

17. James Duckworth, on the Point, Portsmouth, Hardwareman.

21. William Ricards, of Goodmans-yard, Glass-maker.

John Lassell and Thomas Slack, of Windmill-street, Westminster, Bricklayers and Copartners.

John Cookesley, of Barnstable, Grocer and Linen-draper.

BILL *of Mortality from Jan.* 20, *to Feb.* 17.

Buried			Christened		
Males 790	} 1558		Males 740	} 1380	
Females 768			Females 640		
Under 2 years old		543			
Between 2 and 5		106			
5 and 10 —		43	Buried,		
10 and 20 —		47	Within the walls		108
20 and 30 —		115	Without		367
30 and 40 —		144	*Mid.* and *Surry*		708
40 and 50 —		130	City & Sub. *Westm.*		375
50 and 60 —		141			1558
60 and 70 —		137			
70 and 80 —		104	Weekly *Jan.* 27.		389
80 and 90 —		43	*Feb.* 3.		357
90 and 100 —		5	10.		382
100 and 110 —		0	17.		430
		1558			1558

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

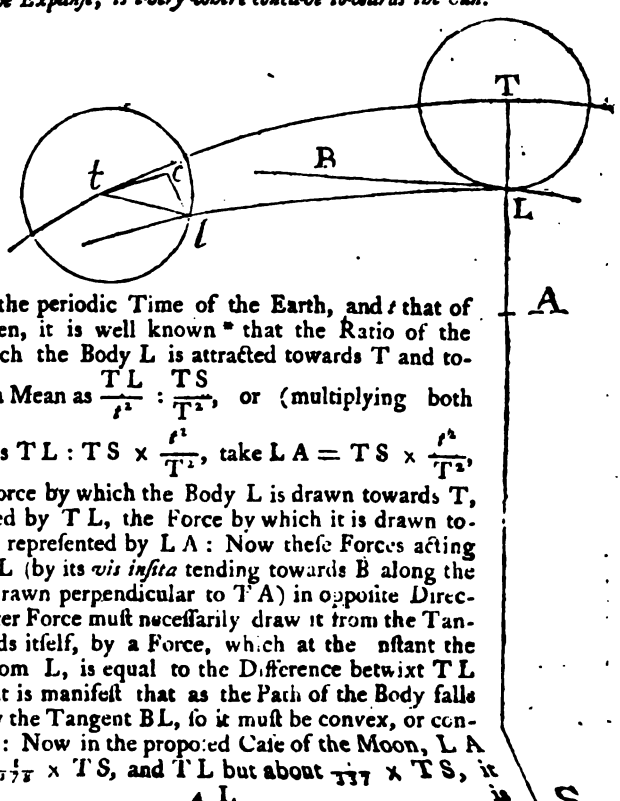
For *MARCH*, 1761.

SIR, *Feb.* 7, 1761.

I Received your *January* Magazine this Day upon coming to *Nottingham*, but as my Demonſtration ſeems ſomething ſimpler than that you have publiſhed there, you may not, perhaps, think the publiſhing of this altogether improper; but this I ſubmit to your Impartiality, and am, with due Reſpect, *Sir, Your obliged humble Servant*,

CHA. WILDBORE.

A Demonſtration that the Path (or Curve) which the Center of the Moon deſcribes in the Expanſe, is every where concave towards the Sun.



LET T*t* repreſent a Portion of the Orbit of the Earth, the Circle T L the Orbit of the Moon, S the Sun, and L the Moon when in the Syzygy; let T repreſent the periodic Time of the Earth, and *t* that of the Moon: Then, it is well known * that the Ratio of the Forces by which the Body L is attracted towards T and towards S, is at a Mean as $\frac{TL}{t^2} : \frac{TS}{T^2}$, or (multiplying both Terms by t^2) as $TL : TS \times \frac{t^2}{T^2}$, take $LA = TS \times \frac{t^2}{T^2}$, and then the Force by which the Body L is drawn towards T, being repreſented by T L, the Force by which it is drawn towards S will be repreſented by L A: Now theſe Forces acting upon the Body L (by its *vis inſita* tending towards B along the Tangent L B drawn perpendicular to T A) in oppoſite Directions, the greater Force muſt neceſſarily draw it from the Tangent B L towards itſelf, by a Force, which at the inſtant the Body moves from L, is equal to the Difference betwixt T L and L A, and it is manifeſt that as the Path of the Body falls above, or below the Tangent B L, ſo it muſt be convex, or concave towards S: Now in the propoſed Caſe of the Moon, L A being equal to $\frac{1}{177}$ x T S, and T L but about $\frac{1}{337}$ x T S, it

* *See Inſtitution 1176.*

is manifest that the Path of the Body is at L considerably concave towards S; and if it is concave at L, it must necessarily be more so at any other Point *l*, where the Force T L = *t l* is divided into two (*t e* and *c l*) and only one of them (*viz.* *c l*) that is perpendicular to the Path, has any Power to bend it; therefore the Path of the Moon being concave towards the Sun at L, is so throughout.

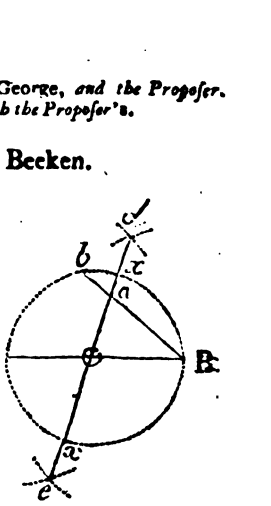
MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 313, *answered by Mr.* Thomas Robinson.

GIVEN $\frac{\dot{y}}{a}\sqrt{a^2+4yy}$ $\therefore \sqrt{a^2+4y^2} = a + \frac{4y^2}{2a} - \frac{16y^4}{8a^3} + \frac{64y^6}{16a^5}$, &c. in Series, then Multiply by $\frac{\dot{y}}{a} = \dot{y} + \frac{4y^2\dot{y}}{2a^2} - \frac{16y^2\dot{y}}{8a^4} + \frac{64y^6\dot{y}}{16a^6}$, &c. whose Fluent is $y + \frac{2y^3}{3a^2} - \frac{2y^5}{5a^4} + \frac{4y^7}{7a^6}$, &c. required, or it is $\frac{y}{2a}\sqrt{a^2+4y^2} + \frac{a \times \text{Hyper Log.} \frac{2y+\sqrt{a^2+4y^2}}{a}}{\text{the Fluent, or by } \textit{Emerson}\text{, Fluxions, Page 273, the}}$ second Edition from the 9th and 13th forms $\frac{y}{a}\sqrt{\frac{aa}{4}+yy} + \frac{2.30258\,a}{4} \times \text{Log.}\, y + \frac{\sqrt{\frac{a^2}{4}+yy}}{\frac{1}{2}a}$ the required Fluent after Correction.

This Question was also answered by Mr. J. Drape, *Mr.* P. George, *and the Proposer. Other Answers were also sent, but not inserted, as not agreeing with the Proposer's.*

Question 314, *Answered by Mr.* Samuel Beeken.



UPON O with the Radius of 20, describe a Circle; and draw the Diameter A B; from the Extremity of which, draw the Right-line B *b*, terminating in the Circumference of the Circle, at *per* Question.

Then on A, with the Diameter A B; and on B, with B *b*; describe two Circles intersecting each other in *d*; and on B, with B A; and on A, with B *b*; describe two other Circles, cutting each other in *e*.

Hence, by drawing a Right-line from *d* to *e*; it will not only pass through the Center O, but it will also cut the Right-line B *b*, in *a*; and divide the Circle into two equal Parts in *x*, and *x*; and therefore, B *a* becomes equal to B O = 20; and *a b* = 10. From the Construction, it is evident that *d x*, and *x e* are equal, and each equal to *a b*; whose Rectangles must consequently be equal to 200, which was required. *Q. E. D.*

This Question was also answered by Mr. T. Robinson, *and by the Proposer, Mr.* J. Elliot.

Question

Queſtion 315, *anſwered by Mr.* John Carter.

LET $x = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$ = Sine and Cof. of Lat. reſpectively, y = Sine of the Sun's Declination, then will $\frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$ = Tan. of the ſame. Alſo let s = Sine 19° 56′, and t = Tan. of 9° 35′. Then (*per* Spherics) $x : 1 :: y : s$. Again, $1 : \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} :: \sqrt{1-y^2} : t$, $\therefore y = sx$, and $\frac{y\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = t$. $\therefore x^4 - tx^2 - x^2 = \frac{t^2}{s^2}$. $\therefore x = 78297$ = Sine of 51° 32′ the Latitude. $\therefore$ the Sun's Declination was = 25° 29′. Anſwer the 2d Day of *May*. *W. W. R.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Harris, *the Propoſer. Other Anſwers were ſent, but were not right.*

Queſtion 316 *ſeems not to have been rightly apprehended, ſince the Anſwers we have received are very different from that given by the Propoſer, who makes the true Depth of the River* 11 *Feet* $\frac{2}{10}$, *the apparent Depth* 8 *Feet* $\frac{4}{10}$, *whereas Mr.* Beeken, *Mr.* Robinſon, *&c. makes the Depth of the River* 9 *Feet* $\frac{1}{3}$.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 326.

By Mr. Geo. Surtees.

FROM what Height muſt a Ball of 8 Ounces fall, to ſtrike a Plane, whoſe Inclination to the Horizon is 36° 52′, with thrice as much Force as another Ball of 6 Ounces falling from the Height of 9 Feet on a Plane, whoſe Inclination is the Compliment of the other to a Right-angle?

Queſtion 327.

By Mr. Tho. Todd.

A Gentleman's Stock of 10,000*l.* is put out at 4*l. per Cent. per Annum*, ſimple Intereſt; and is to receive it by quarterly Payments, *viz.* 2*l.* the End of 1 Quarter, its Square (2^2) the End of 2 Quarters, its Cube (2^3) the End of 3 Quarters, *&c.* Quere the Time when the Debt is a Maximum? and alſo the Time when both Principal and Intereſt is received?

Queſtion 328.

By Mr. T. Barker.

GIVEN the Side of an Iſoceles-triangle = 50, and Difference between its Area, and Area of its circumſcribing Circle = 1867.96875 Poles. Quere the Baſe of the Triangle, and Circle's Diameter?

Queſtion 329.

By Mr. Tho. Sadler.

A Nobleman hath a Parlour, which he intends to have lined with Tapeſtry, of $\frac{4}{4}$ of a Yard wide, Engliſh Meaſure, it is required to find how many Yards will line the ſaid Room, by drawing Lines from one Corner of the Ceiling to the other 3 Corners of the Floor, they will meaſure 18, 20, and 25 Feet reſpectively. (No Deduction being made for Doors, Windows, *&c.*) Quere how much Tapeſtry will line the ſame?

The PROSPECT.

TO melancholy, ſoftly-penſive pow'r,
As late I gave the ſolitary hour;
Before my thoughts, in long ſucceſſion, roſe
The ſadly-varied train of human woes.
To contemplation's mount, (ſerene retreat!)
The muſe indulgent led my willing feet;
And while I view'd th' extended proſpect round,
She bade the ſoothing, plaintive lyre reſound.
Here, on a verdant plain beſpread with flow'rs,
The ſons of mirth indulge their ſprightly pow'rs;
With roſes crown'd, how blithſome, light, and gay,
They dance and ſing the flying hours away!
Reflection, care, and foreſight, all retreat,
For here hath pleaſure only fix'd her ſeat:
Her wretched vot'ries court her ſilken chains
For preſent joy, nor dream of future pains.
Death ready arm'd attends, and marks unſeen,
His fated victims in the mirthful ſcene.
Ha! — whence that groan? — from yonder gloomy cell:
So near the ſeats of joy, can anguiſh dwell?
Yes kneeleſt anguiſh there and terror reign:
Oh, would the thoughtleſs, laughing, frolic train
Attend, nor let that warning groan be vain!
Unlike to theſe, yon reſtleſs tribe behold!
Their lives, inceſſant toil; their idol, gold:
Cloſe at their heels attends corroding care,
On either ſide, diſtruſt and anxious fear.
To friendſhip ſtrangers, and to ſocial joys;
The wiſh of wealth their ſordid ſouls employs.
Their hopes, their cares, are loſt in glitt'ring duſt:
The toil how fruitleſs! and how vain the truſt!
Inſidious death prepares his ruthleſs dart,
To rend the idol from the bleeding heart.
And now a diff'rent ſcene my eye ſurveys,
An eager throng, the candidates for praiſe.
To gain the envy'd height, where fame beſtows
Her faireſt wreath, each panting boſom glows.
The glorious prize inſpires their ardent toils,
'Till on their brow the dear-bought laurel ſmiles.
Behold the ſons of valour, learning, wit;
High on an eminence ſublime they ſit,
With crouds of flatt'rers fawning at their feet.
But ſee, malignant envy ſtealing nigh!
She breathes — the tainted laurels droop and die.
The changeful many mark the dire diſgrace,
And pluck the little pageants from their place.
Surprizing change! almoſt ador'd before,
Now nam'd with infamy, or nam'd no more.
Such mournful ſcenes, what heart unmov'd could bear?
Soft pity drop'd the unavailing tear.
"Ah, wretched mortals! a deluded train!
"Their hopes, their joys, their buſy cares, how vain;"
Are gifts like theſe, O earth, thy proudeſt boaſt?
Thy fav'rites prove their value to their coſt.
'Tis then their real eſtimate we know,
When fame, wealth, pleaſure, end in death or woe.
The view how doleful, did there not appear
A few of mien ſedate, and chearful air.
A happy few, whom true religion guides,
Points out their path, and o'er their ſteps preſides!
When griefs oppreſs, her gentle hand ſuſtains;
Her chearing voice can ſoften all their pains.
Tho' arrows, wing'd with danger, fly around,
She wards the ſtroke, or heals the ſmarting wound.
Her ſacred dictates they with joy obey,
Nor wiſh to leave the heav'n-directed way.
Nor fame allures, nor pleaſure's ſilken chain,
Nor glitt'ring duſt, their nobler thoughts detain:
Deſire and hope ſit ſmiling in their eyes,
With patience temper'd; while the diſtant ſkies
Attract their upward glance, and ſpeak their care,
And ſpeak their joy and expectation there.
Hail heav'n-taught minds! my heart your friendſhip claims;
Be mine your cares, and hopes, your joys and aims.
O for a beam of glory from above,
To bid the intervening clouds remove;
From earth's low dregs to purge the viſual ray,
And clear my proſpect to the realms of day.
Dim is the eye of ſenſe; but faith ſupplies
(Inſpir'd by heav'n) what feeble ſenſe denies.
In revelation's glaſs, celeſtial aid
Applied by faith, what wonders are diſplay'd!
What boundleſs glories open to the view!
And joys forever bright! for ever new!
Unfading honours! pleaſures all refin'd!
And riches laſting as th' immortal mind!
There full delight, a boundleſs river, flows!
There unforbid, the tree of knowledge grows!
And there the tree of life invites the taſte
To fruits celeſtial, an immortal feaſt!
There an unfading verdure cloaths the plains,
And conſtant ſpring in perfect beauty reigns.
A paradiſe with ev'ry joy replete!
Nor pain, nor care invade the ſafe retreat:

For

For there the living ſource of bliſs diſplays,
Without a cloud, his life-inſpiring rays.
No mortal ear has known, no mortal eye,
No ſtretch of human thought can e'er deſcry,
Nor faith with heav'n-imparted ardour trace
The endleſs glories of the bliſsful place.
Oh, happy fav'rites of almighty love,
Whoſe hopes, and cares, and hearts, are fix'd above!
Stern death, to theſe, no frown of terror wears;
Kind envoy from their Father's court, he bears
His bleſt commiſſion, to diſſolve the tye
Which holds their longing ſpirits from the ſky.
Now riſe my wiſhes high to joys divine;
O may this ſtate, this bliſsful ſtate, be mine!
Great Spring of life, to thee my heart aſpires,
Forgive and animate theſe faint deſires.
Thou ever-gracious, potent, wiſe and juſt,
Whoſe promis'd aid invites my humble truſt;
Inſtruct my feet to ſhun, with conſtant care,
The path where pleaſure ſpreads the tempting ſnare:
Teach me to ſcorn the joys of treaſur'd earth:
Ignoble aim, unworthy of my birth,
Beneath my hopes; nor let deluding fame
Allure me with the empty ſound, a name.
Thy favour is my wiſh; for this alone,
Is honour, boundleſs pleaſure, wealth unknown.
My God, my guide, thy guardian care diſplay,
And let thy bliſsful preſence chear my way,
Thro' life's bewilder'd maze, in ev'ry ſcene,
My light in darkneſs, my ſupport in pain.
At death's approach, O let thy ſmile impart
Celeſtial conſolation to my heart;
Thy gracious ſmile ſhall baniſh ev'ry fear,
And gentle death without a frown appear:
Kind meſſenger, to bear me to my God,
To dwell forever in thy bright abode!

SPRING *and* AUTUMN.

I.

WHEN Spring diſplays her various ſweets,
And op'ning bloſſoms chear the eyes,
And fancy ev'ry beauty meets,
Whence does the pleaſing tranſport riſe?

II.

Soon will their tranſient date expire,
They fly and mock the fond purſuit;
New pleaſures then the thought inſpire,
And bounteous Autumn yields her fruit.

III.

Where ſmiling beauties charm'd the ſight,
Whoſe fragrance bleſs'd the vernal hours;
Nectarious fruits the taſte invite,
And compenſate for faded flow'rs.

IV.

Thus, when the ſpring of youth decays,
Tho' deck'd with bloſſoms ſweet and fair,
Autumn a nobler ſcene diſplays,
If fruits of virtue flouriſh there.

V.

For this, the vernal buds ariſe;
But if no uſeful virtues grow,
Their worthleſs beauty quickly flies,
And bloſſoms only ſerv'd for ſhow.

The Youth *and the* Philoſopher.

A FABLE.

A *Grecian* youth, of talents rare,
Whom *Plato*'s philoſophic care
Had form'd for virtue's nobler view,
By precept and example too,
Wou'd often boaſt his matchleſs ſkill,
To curb the ſteed and guide the wheel.
And as he paſs'd the gazing throng,
With graceful eaſe, and ſmack'd the thong,
The ideot wonder they expreſs'd
Was praiſe and tranſport to his breaſt.
At length quite vain, he needs wou'd ſhew
His maſter what his art cou'd do;
And bade his ſlaves the chariot lead
To *Academus*' ſacred ſhade.
The trembling grove confeſs'd its fright,
The wood-nymphs ſtartled at the ſight,
The Muſes drop the learned lyre,
And to their inmoſt ſhades retire!
Howe'er, the youth with forward air,
Bows to the ſage, and mounts the car.
The laſh reſounds, the courſers ſpring,
The chariot marks the rolling ring,
And gath'ring crouds with eager eyes,
And ſhouts, purſue him as he flies.
Triumphant to the goal return'd,
With nobler thirſt his boſom burn'd;
And now along th' indented plain,
The ſelf-ſame track he marks again,
Purſues with care the nice deſign,
Nor ever deviates from the line.
Amazement ſeiz'd the circling croud;
The youths with emulation glow'd,
Ev'n bearded ſages hail'd the boy,
And all, but *Plato*, gaz'd with joy.
For he, deep-judging ſage, beheld
With pain the triumphs of the field;
And when the charioteer drew nigh,
And, fluſh'd with hope, had caught his eye,
Alas! unhappy youth, he cry'd,
Expect no praiſe from me (and ſigh'd)
With indignation I ſurvey,
Such ſkill and judgment thrown away.
The time profuſely ſquander'd there,
On vulgar arts beneath thy care,
If well employ'd, at leſs expence,
Had taught thee honour, virtue, ſenſe,

And

And rais'd thee from a coachman's fate
To govern men, and guide the ſtate.

PROLOGUE *to the* Jealous Wife.

Written by Mr. LLOYD, *and ſpoken by Mr.* GARRICK.

THE jealous wife! a comedy! poor man!
A charming ſubject! but a wretched plan.
His ſkittiſh wit, o'erleaping the due bound,
Commits flat treſpaſs upon tragick ground.
Quarrels, upbraidings, jealouſies, and ſpleen,
Grow too familiar in the comick ſcene.
Tinge but the language with heroick chime,
'Tis paſſion, pathos, character, ſublime!
What round big words had ſwell'd the pompous ſcene,
A king the huſband, and the wife a queen!
Then might diſtraction rend her graceful hair,
See ſightleſs forms, and ſcream, and gape, and ſtare.
Drawcanſir death had rag'd without controul,
Here the drawn dagger, there the poiſon'd bowl.
What eyes had ſtream'd at all the whining woe!
What hands had thunder'd at each *bah!* and *oh!*
But peace! the gentle prologue cuſtom ſends,
Like drum and ſerjeant, to beat up for friends.
At vice and folly, each a lawful game,
Our author flies, but with no *p-rtial* aim.
He read the manners, open as they lie
In nature's volume to the general eye.
Books too he read, nor bluſh'd to uſe their ſtore. ——
He does but what his betters did before.
Shakeſpeare has done it, and the *Grecian* ſtage
Caught truth of character from *Homer*'s page.
If in his ſcenes an honeſt ſkill is ſhewn,
And borrowing little, much appears his own;
If what a maſter's happy pencil drew
He brings more forward in dramatic view;
To your deciſion he ſubmits his cauſe,
Secure of candour, anxious for applauſe.
But if, all rude, his artleſs ſcenes deface
The ſimple beauties which he meant to grace,
If, an invader upon others land,
He ſpoil and plunder with a robber's hand,
Do juſtice on him! — as on fools before,
And give to *blockheads* paſt one *blockhead* more.

EPILOGUE,

Spoken by Mrs. CLIVE.

LADIES! I've had a ſquabble with the poet ——
About his characters — and you ſhall know it.
Young man, ſaid I, reſtrain your ſaucy ſatire!
My part's ridiculous — falſe — out of nature,
Fine draughts indeed of ladies! ſure you have 'em!
Why, Sir! — my part is *ſcandalum magnatum.*
Lord, ma'am, ſaid he, to copy life my trade is,
And poets ever have made free with ladies:
One *Simon* —— the duce take ſuch names as theſe! —
A hard *Greek* name — O — ay —— *Simonides* ——
He ſhew'd, — our freaks, this whim and that deſire,
Roſe firſt from earth, ſea, air, nay, ſome from fire;
Or that we owe our perſons, minds, and features
To birds, forſooth, and filthy four legg'd creatures.
The dame, of manners various, temper fickle,
Now all for pleaſure, now the conventicle!
Who prays, then raves, now calm, now all commotion,
Riſes, another *Venus*, from the ocean.
Conſtant at ev'ry ſale, the curious fair,
Who longs for *Dreſden*, and old *China* ware;
Who doats on pagods, and gives up vile man
For niddle-noddle figures from *Japan*;
Critick in jars and joſſes, ſhews her birth
Drawn, like the brittle ware itſelf, from earth.
The flaunting ſhe, ſo ſtately, rich, and vain,
Who gains her conqueſts by her length of train;
While all her vanity is under ſail,
Sweeps, a proud peacock, with a gaudy tail.
Huſband and wife, with *ſweets!* and *dears!* and *loves!*
What are they, but a pair of cooing doves?
But ſeiz'd with ſpleen, fits, humours, and all that,
Your dove and turtle turn to dog and cat.
The goſſip, prude, old maid, coquette, and trapes,
Are parrots, foxes, magpies, waſps, and apes:
But ſhe, with ev'ry charm of form and mind,
Oh! ſhe's — ſweet ſoul! — the phœnix of her kind.
The *Phœnix* of her kind! — upon my word
He's a fly wretch —— pray? — is there ſuch a bird?
This his apology! — 'tis rank abuſe —
A freſh affront, inſtead of an excuſe!
His own ſex rather ſuch deſcription ſuits:
Why dont he draw *their* characters — the brutes!
Ay, let him paint thoſe ugly monſters, men! —
Mean time — mend we our lives — he'll mend his pen.

ENIGMA.

ÆNIGMA.

FROM ſhrubs, and from trees, and vaſt caverns below,
And the ſweat of men's bodies, our being we owe;
But we're odd kind of beings, and ſtrange pranks have play'd,
Some we have delighted, and ſome made afraid.
If two of us meet, ſir, nay, if we be three,
All things topſy-turvy we turn preſently;
But then if our number increas'd is to four,
We ſet all things to rights, ſir, as they were before.
No hands ever had we, or colour e'er ſaw,
Nor ever us'd croyon, or pencil to draw:
Yet we paint with ſuch delicate colour and ſhade;
And in ſuch true proportion our figures are made,
That we challenge *Van Dike*, and the fam'd *Angelo*,
Such excellent pieces as our's are, to ſhew.

ÆNIGMA *for the Men.*

MAtter by me can no exiſtence claim,
Altho' 'tis matter makes me what I am:
No immaterial being I can boaſt,
Yet am by mental faculties produc'd.
I have no parts, and yet extenſion know:
No thought have I, yet oft your ſoul I ſhew,
As oppoſite as day is to the night,
Hatred to love, or pain to ſoft delight;
I ſometimes to my very ſelf appear:
Wonder not fair one, you can make it clear.
With angels kind, with devils too I dwell;
The friends of man, or inſtruments of hell:
From *India* unto *Lapland* I am ſeen,
In poliſh'd courts, and on the village green:
From haunts of men I never can depart,
'Tho' oft far diſtant from one human heart.
To be, and not to be, is wondrous ſtrange:
As wondrous full, to be the ſame in change.
The villain often brings me to his aid,
When full reſolv'd t' employ th' aſſaſſin's blade;
Me he aſſumes, when moſt he would deceive;
And make the widow, or the orphan grieve.
With roaring folly I am always ſeen:
Sometimes in company with tears I've been.
When fair *Clariſſa* views her angel boy,
Where centers all her comfort, all her Joy;
Some dear ideas to her mind he brings,
And draws ſoft ſorrows from their chryſtal ſprings:
If join'd with me, ſuch tender grief appears;
'Tis grief no more, 'tis rapture drown'd in tears.
When grave *Lorenzo* with a ſcornful look,
Hears ſome pert coxcomb criticiſe his book;
To make the ſting of his contempt more keen,
He ſhews me, where I never elſe am ſeen:
Then oppoſite I turn, to what I am,
When *Chloe* ſees me in the limpid ſtream:
Yet always was, and ſtill remain the ſame.
Lais, by me can fierceſt rage diſarm;
To me her beauties owe her greateſt charms:
I oft-times aid the conqueſt of her eye,
And give a melting ſweetneſs to her ſigh.
So well the fair one knows my magic pow'r,
She ne'er appears without me for an hour:
But often gives me to her tender ſwain,
Who, all in raptures, views the fatal chain:
For know a chain I am, and fatal; where
Two of ſweet *Flora*'s brighteſt charms appear.
On ſprightly mirth I conſtantly attend;
And always am return'd from friend to friends
By friends and lovers, I the beſt am us'd;
By knaves, and flatterers, the worſt abus'd.
'Tis with the fair, I am the moſt admir'd;
'Tis from the great, I chiefly am deſir'd:
If now thou cannot find me out at once,
Go block, go puzzle, and be ſtill a dunce.
This poliſh'd compliment, perhaps may bring
Myſelf, or ſulky brother to explain the thing.

Gabroſenti, 1761. ARUNDO.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *MARCH*, 1761.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Madrid, Jan. 15. ON the 8th Inſtant, the King ſigned an Order for fitting out fifty Ships of War and Frigates, ready to put to Sea by the 4th of March. This Order, and *the Convention ſigned* by our Court and thoſe of London and Turin, occaſion much Speculation. Mr. Wall and M. de Squilace, the two Secretaries of State, are ordered to fix their Reſidence at Madrid. Some new Regulations are on the Carpet for exclu-

excluding all foreign Nations from the South-American Trade.

Berlin, Feb. 20. The King is determined to act with the greateſt vigour againſt the Ruſſians in Pomerania, and to drive them out of that Province, if poſſible, at all events. It's certain that the Duke of Bevern, Governor of Stettin, is marched with the greateſt Part of his Garriſon; and that he is going to join with the Corps under General Werner and Colonel Courbieres, in order afterwards to attack General Tottleben.

Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters at Schwunſberg, March 3. The Army, after having halted the 25th, arrived, by ſeveral Diviſions, on the 26, 27, and 28th paſt, in their Quarters of Cantonment, between the Rivers Schwaime and Ohme. My Lord Granby, with Major General d'Oheimb under him, having poſted himſelf upon the laſt mentioned River, the Corps of the Enemy, under the Command of M. de Rouge, fell back on Gieſſen, from whence they continued their Retreat towards Francfort and Hanau. My Lord Granby then took Poſt between the Lahne and the Ohme: ſome of the light Troops under him, made a Party of an Iriſh Regiment Priſoners of War at Amuneburg.

The Corps under the Hereditary Prince has been reinforced by a Part of the Troops lately under the Command of General Sporcken, who has rejoined the Army with the Remainder; and the Prince was at Lauterbach on the 25th paſt; and took Poſſeſſion of Budingen Yeſterday, after having diſlodged the Enemy from thence.

Count La Lippe having made the neceſſary Preparations for the Siege of Caſſel, opened the Trenches on the 1ſt Inſt. at Night.

Lieutenant Colonel Stockhauſen having met with a Detachment of the Enemy near Kauffungen, diſperſed it, and took 60 Priſoners.

Hague, March 13. No Letters have been received here from Prince Ferdinand's Quarters ſince the 4th; but we have an Account from thoſe Parts, that the allied Army continued cantoned in two Lines, with the Right to the Lahne, and the Left extending towards Fulda: That the Siege of Ziegenhayn ſtill continued: That the Town of Marpurg had been abandoned by the French upon Lord Granby's Approach; and the Caſtle thereof, in which they had left a Garriſon, would ſoon be attacked. General Hardenberg had taken poſt at Stadtbergen.

It has been reported here, that the French Garriſon had made a Sally out of Caſſel, but had been drove back again into the Town, after having nailed up two Pieces of Cannon, and taken two Hawitzers which they carried off.

The Accounts from the French Quarters of the 8th Inſtant mention, that the Corps under General Killmanſegge, which had advanced towards Freyberg, and another under Marſhall Broglio in Perſon, were on the 6th in Sight of each other, but that nothing had paſſed, except ſkirmiſhing between the Light Troops; that the French continued fortifying themſelves at Hanau, Vilbet and Bergen, and expected ſome Reinforcements from the Lower Rhine to join them in a few Days. The ſame Advices add, that General Luckner had taken poſſeſſion of Aſchaffenbourg, and had, on the 7th in the Night, thrown a Bridge over the Mayn at Seligenſtadt.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Bath, Feb. 20.

TUeſday Evening the Remains of Richard Naſh, Eſq; were interred in the Abby church in this City, after a ſuneral Proceſſion, which began about half an Hour after four o'Clock, in the following Order: 1. the Children of the Charity-ſchools, ſinging a Hymn: 2. Mr. Nath's and the City Band of Muſic, playing the Dead March in Saul: 3. three Clergymen: 4. the Body, covered with a black Velvet Pall, adorned with Plumes of Feathers, and ſupported by the ſix Senior Aldermen; Meſſrs. Wiltſhire and Simpſon, Maſters of the *Aſſembly*-Rooms, followed as chief *Mourners, accompanied* by ſeveral of the *Corporation, and* many other Gentlemen. In this Manner they proceeded (the Muſic and Hymn being alternately continued) 'till they came to the Chancel. The firſt Part of the Service being over, an Anthem was ſung, taken out of the 39th Pſalm; and that being ended, the Muſic again played, and continued 'till they arrived at the Grave, where the Body was interred.

After the Solemnity was over, the Ringers rung a ſuneral Peal of Grandſire Triples, conſiſting of 1260 Changes; the Clappers being muffled on one Side. And Minute Guns were fired 87 Times, denoting that the Deceaſed had entered into the 87th Year of his Age; being born October 14, 1674.

LON-

LONDON.

Whitehall, Feb. 24.

THIS Day an Expreſs arrived at the Earl of Holderneſs's Office, with Letters of the 21ſt Inſtant, from the Hon. Major General Yorke, his Majeſty's Plenipotentiary at the Hague, with the following Account that had been received there of the Operations of his Majeſty's Army in Heſſe, dated the 16th Inſtant from Niedenſtein, the Head Quarters of his Serene Highneſs Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick.

The Army being aſſembled on the 19th Inſtant, at their different Points of rendezvous, on the Dymel, the Rhume, and in Sauerland, Prince Ferdinand went the ſame Day to Geiſmar, where Lieutenant General Gilſac had marched with the Corps under his Orders. The next Day the Troops halted, and the Diſpoſitions for the Motion of the whole were communicated to the Generals.

The Army marched off on the 21th in four Columns by Way of Warbourg, Liebenau, Sielen and Dringelbourg, and advanced towards Caſſel on the Side of Weſt Uffeln.

The Army begun again its March on the 22th, in the ſame Order as they had done the Day before, and arrived in the Neighbourhood of Zierenberg.

On the 23th, the Army came, and cantoned in the Neighbourhood of Niedenſtein. The Corps under the Marquis of Granby marched to Kirchberg and Metz. That of Lieutenant General Gilſac remained in their former Poſition.

On the 24th the Army halted, and the Hereditary Prince detached Major General Zaſtrow to Feltzberg, and ordered a Part of the Cavalry to paſs the Eder.

On the 25th, ſome Bombs having been thrown into the Town of Fritzlar, Col. De Narbonne offered to capitulate, if the moſt honourable Terms were allowed him. Anſwer was returned him, That ſuch ſhould be granted him, in Conſideration of his brave Defence, upon Condition however, that the Garriſon ſhould not ſerve during the preſent Campaign; and that the Battalions of Waldeck and Wildungen ſhould be included in the Capitulation. The Commandant having refuſed to ſubſcribe to that Condition, a briſk Cannonade was begun again, and continued for half an hour, after which the Terms were accepted.

In the Afternoon the Enemy attacked the Poſt of Gentzungen near Feltzberg, but was repulſed with the Loſs of two Officers and twenty Soldiers. A Magazine was found at Fritzlar; *but the Strength of the Garriſon is not at preſent aſcertained.*

We have farther Accounts, that Guderſberg had ſurrendered to the Marquis of Granby. And, by Advices juſt received from General Sporcken, dated the 28th Inſtant, at Thomas-ſpruck, upon the Unſtrut, between Mulhauſen and Eyſenach, we likewiſe learn, that he, in Conjunction with the Pruſſians, had attacked the Saxons in thoſe Parts, and that, beſides cutting great Numbers of them to Pieces, he had taken five Saxon Battalions Priſoners of War.

Schomberg houſe, Feb. 27. This Day the Baron de Cramm, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of Brunſwick, had his Audience of Leave of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland.

Whitehall, Feb. 21. The King has been pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood on Thomas Thorrowgood, Eſq; High Sheriff of the County of Suffolk.

As alſo on Chriſtopher Treiſe, Eſq; High Sheriff of the County of Cornwall.

March 2. Theodore Gardelle, a Frenchman, was re-examined before John Fielding, Paul Vaillant, and Theodore Sydenham, Eſqrs. at Mr. Fielding's Houſe; touching the wilful Murder of Mrs. Ann King, late of Leiceſter ſquare, in whoſe Houſe the ſaid Gardelle was a Lodger; when during an examination of many Hours, the ſaid Gardelle perſiſted in denying the fact with the moſt invincible Obſtinacy; but Mr. Fielding having, prior to the Examination, ſent Officers with a Carpenter and Bricklayer to the Houſe of the deceaſed, with Orders to examine every Part of it in order to find the Body, after ſome Time, received a Meſſage from them, acquainting him that they had found the Intrails of the Body in the Boghouſe; which Meſſage being delivered in the Preſence of the Priſoner, ſoon occaſioned his making a partial confeſſion of the horrid Crime, which was afterwards made in the fulleſt Manner on warrants being iſſued againſt two of his Accomplices, who ſince appeared to be very Innocent, and to the following purport, viz. That on Thurſday the 19th of February laſt, about ſeven in the Morning, he, Gardelle, having ſent Mrs. King's Maid of a Meſſage, and her Miſtreſs not being up, he agreed to wait in the Front Parlour till the Servant's Return in order to anſwer the Street-door; that Mrs. King lodged upon the ſame Floor, and, in the Maid's Abſence, was getting up and ſpoke to the Priſoner; whereupon he ruſhed into the Room, and attempted to force the Deceaſed, ſo that ſhe ſtruck him, upon which he gave her a violent Blow which ſtunned

ſtunned her by falling againſt the Bed-poſt: that ſeeing her thus injured, he took a Knife out of his pocket and cut her Throat, then locked up the Room, and the ſame Day artfully diſcharged the Maid of the deceaſed without a Diſcovery, by which he got poſſeſſion of the whole Houſe; he then diſſected the Body and divided it into many Parts; that he flung the Intrails down the neceſſary, together with the Knife with which he committed the Murder; that he then made a Fire in the Garret, and there burnt the Head and moſt of her Bones to Aſhes, and concealed the Fleſh at the Top of the Houſe, between the Tiles and Roof, all which were found.

The ſaid Gardelle is by Trade an enamel Painter; and, in the Courſe of the examination, it appeared that he had robbed Mrs. King of a Gold Watch, two diamond Rings, and about ten Guineas in Money, which he having lodged in the Hands of honeſt Perſons, they produced them as Evidence againſt him. It is ſaid he has a Wife and two Children now in Paris. He is in the Cells in Newgate, chained down to the Floor, and one of the Turnkeys is to ſit up with him every Night to prevent his diſtroying himſelf.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Mar. 3. Orders for the Court's further Change of Mourning on Sunday next the 8th Inſtant, for his late Majeſty King George the Second, of bleſſed Memory, viz.

The Ladies to wear black Silk or Velvet, coloured Ribbons, Fans, and Tippets.

The Men to continue in black full trimmed, and to wear coloured Swords and Buckels.

At the annual Election of Officers of the Society for the encouragement of Arts and Commerce, Lord Romney was elected Preſident; the Duke of Richmond, Sir George Savile, William Fitzherbert, and Richard Long, Eſqrs. additional Vice Preſidents; and the reſt of the Officers were re-choſen.

10. The firſt Battalion of the third Regiment of Foot guards was reviewed on the Parade in St. James's Park; when a Draught of twenty ſix Men out of each Company was made, in order to be ſent to Germany.

The Clerk to Judge Dennifon, who lately made off with 700l. of his Maſter's, was cloſely examined by the Mayor of Harwich, a few Days ago, as is the Cuſtom in Time of War, concerning his Buſineſs in Holland, for which Place he was to embark; to whom he ſaid he was an Attorney in Chancery-lane, and was going thither to execute ſome Deeds of importance: after which he *went on board a* Cutter, the Packet being went off, and went directly to Harwich in a four-wheel Chaiſe with two Poſtilions.

At the Court at St. James's the 17th Day of March, 1761,

Preſent, the KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

His Majeſty having this Day thought fit to diſſolve the Privy-Council, and, at the ſame Time, to appoint a new one, conſiſting of the ſame Members with the former Council, together with Anthony Earl of Shafteſbury, all the Lords and others preſent were thereupon ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council, and took their Places at the board accordingly.

18. The Hon. Houſe of Commons agreed upon a dutiful Addreſs to his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to ſhew ſome ſingular favour to the Right Hon. Arthur Onſlow, Eſq: for his eminent and faithful Services to his Country; and that whatever his Majeſty ſhould think proper, ſhould be made good the next Seſſion of Parliament.

19. His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills, viz.

The Bill to apply the ſum granted to pay and cloath the unembodied Militia, for the Year 1761.

The Bill for relief of inſolvent Debtors.

The Bill for better preſerving the Game in Scotland.

The Bill to eſtabliſh the Judges in their reſpective Commiſſions and Salaries.

After which his Majeſty made the following moſt gracious Speech.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I cannot put an End to this Seſſion, without declaring My entire Satisfaction in your Proceedings during the Courſe of it. The Zeal you have ſhewn for the Honour of My Crown, as well as for My true Intereſt, and that of your Country, which are ever the ſame, is the cleareſt Demonſtration of that Duty and Affection to My Perſon and Government, of which you ſo unanimouſly aſſured Me at your Firſt Meeting. Nothing could ſo much add to the Pleaſure which theſe Conſiderations afford Me, as that I am now able to acquaint you with the great Progreſs made of late by the Combined Army in *Germany*, under the Command of Prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunſwick*. I formerly told you, That the Nature of the War, in thoſe Parts, had kept the Campaign there ſtill depending; and it now appears, to the Surprize of My Enemies, that the ſuperior Ability and indefatigable Activity of My General, and the Spirit and Ardour of My Officers and Troops, have greatly profited of this Perſeverance, notwithſtanding all

By your Assistance, I have taken the best Care to recruit that Army in an effectual Manner; and have made such a Disposition of My Fleet, for the next Summer, as may most advantageously defend My Kingdoms; protect the Commerce of My Subjects; maintain and extend Our Possessions, and Acquisitions; and annoy the Enemy.

As in all My Measures I have nothing in View but the Security and Felicity of My Dominions, the Support of My Allies, and the restoring of the Publick Tranquility, I trust in the Divine Providence, to give a happy Issue to Our farther Operations.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I cannot sufficiently thank you for your Unanimity, and Dispatch, in providing for the Expences of My Civil Government, and the Honour and Dignity of the Crown: And I think Myself as much obliged to you, for the prudent Use, which in framing that Provision, you have made of My Consent, to leave My Own Hereditary Revenues to such Disposition of Parliament, as might best conduce to the Utility and Satisfaction of the Publick, as for what more immediately concerns Myself.

In making My Acknowledgements for the large and extensive Supplies which you have granted Me this Session, I am at a Loss whether most to applaud your Chearfulness in giving, or your Wisdom in proportioning them to the extraordinary Occasions of the Publick, notwithstanding those uncommon Burthens, which I heartily regret. No Care shall be wanting, on My Part, to see them duly applied to the National Ends for which you intended them.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The Expiration of this Parliament now drawing very near, I will forthwith give the necessary Orders for calling a new one. But I cannot take My Leave of you, without returning My Thanks for the many eminent Proofs you have given of your Fidelity and Affection to My Family and Government, and of your Zeal for this happy and excellent Constitution.

During this Parliament, the Flame of War was kindled by the injurious Encroachments and Usurpations of Our Enemies; and therefore it became just and necessary on Our Part. In the Prosecution of it you have given such Support to My Royal Grandfather and Myself, and such Assistance to Our Allies, as have manifested your Publick-spirited Concern for the Honour of the Nation, and the Maintenance of it's undoubted Rights and Possessions, and been attended with glorious Successes, and great Acquisitions, in various Parts of the World; particularly the entire Reduction of *Canada*, a Conquest of the utmost Importance to the Security of Our Colonies in *North America*, and to the Extension of the Commerce and Navigation of My Subjects.

May God Almighty grant Continuance to these Successes! The Use which I propose to make of them is, to secure and promote the Welfare of My Kingdoms, and to carry on the War with Vigour, in order to procure to them the Blessings of Peace, on safe and honourable Conditions for Me and My Allies; to which I have been always ready to hearken.

Firm in these Resolutions, I do, with entire Confidence, rely on the good Dispositions of My faithful Subjects in the Choice of their Representatives; and I make no Doubt but they will thereby demonstrate the Sincerity of those Assurances, which have been so cordially and universally given Me, in the loyal, affectionate, and unanimous Addresses of My People.

We are informed, that, by the late Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, all Sheriffs, or Gaolers, are to deliver in Lists of their Prisoners at the first or second General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held after the 31st Instant; that all Prisoners, who appear by the said Lists to have been in actual Custody on the 25th of October last, and have continued so ever since, or who, being arrested on or before the said 25th of October, surrendered themselves, or were surrendered up, in discharge of their Bail, on or before the 28th of November last, except those who took the Benefit of the last Insolvent Act, those indebted to the Crown, or those who owe above 100*l.* to any one Person, are to be discharged, upon their delivering, upon Oath, a Schedule of all their Estate and Effects for the Benefit of their Creditors, except Cloaths and Implements in Trade; and all Fugitives, who were abroad for Debt on the said 25th of October, are also to be discharged from their Debts, upon their Return to their native Country, but all Prisoners and Fugitives, under 50 Years of Age, who were Soldiers or Sailors before, are to serve again during the present War.

GRANTS *for the Year* 1761.

	l.	s.	d.
For 70,000 Seamen, including 18,355 Marines, for 13 Months, at 4l. per Man per Month	3,640,000	0	0
For the Ordinary of the Navy, and Half pay	258,624	7	10
For completing Haslar Hospital	7,130	0	0
Towards Plymouth Hospital	10,000	0	0
For Transport Service, between Oct. 1, 1759, and Sept. 30. 1760, including victualling Land Forces	479,035	19	2
Towards paying Navy Debt	1,000,000	0	0
Towards Buildings and Rebuildings Ships for 1761	200,000	0	0
Total of the Navy	5,594,790	7	0
For the Charge of the Ordnance Office	302,267	9	2
For the extra Expence of that Office	426,449	4	9
Total of the Ordnance	728,716	13	11
For maintaining 64,971 Men, including 4008 Invalids, for Guards, Garisons, &c.	1,576,985	10	7
For the Forces in the Plantations, &c. Africa and East Indies, and Provisions for Garrisons	843,756	12	9
For 3 Irish Regiments in North America for 1761	22,179	0	0
For General and General Staff Officers, and Officers of the Hospitals for Land Forces	72,896	14	2
For the embodied Militia, from Dec. 25, 1760, to April 25, 1761, being 122 Days	140,358	19	4
For cloathing for Ditto, for 1761	56,568	15	2
For 39,773 Hanoverians, &c. for 1761	463,874	19	1¼
For 2120 Horse, and 9900 Foot, Hessians, *with Artillery Officers, &c.*	268,360	8	8
For an additional Corps of 1576 Horse, and 8808 of Hessians, with Artillery Officers, &c.	147,071	5	2
For 1205 Horse, and 2208 Foot Troops of Brunswick, together with Subsidy	57,798	16	0
For Deficiency in Sum voted last Sessions for Brunswick troops	2,569	10	0
For five Battalions serving with the King's Army in Germany, and Artillery, for 1761	25,504	6	8
For extra Expences incurred and not provided for to Nov. 19, 1760	1,167,903	12	6
On Account for Forage, Bread, Bread-waggons, Artillery, &c. for combined Army under Prince Ferdinand	1,000,000	0	0
For reduced Officers of Land Forces and Marines	34,854	9	2
For Allowances to reduced Horse-guards and Regiment of Horse	2,973	19	2
For Pensions to reduced Officer's Widows	1,922	0	0
For Out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital	18,360	2	11
For extra Expences incurred from Nov. 20, 1760, to Dec. 24, following	993,844	4	4¾
To the Chancery at War of Hanover, for Extraordinaries in 1757 and 1758	336,479	24	1¾
For Difference of Pay to Anstruther's Regiment, and for several Augmentations to the Army	22,361	11	8
For the embodied Militia from April 1761, to Dec. 24	298,668	9	10
Upon Account of the Militia when unembodied, and for cloathing the Militia now unembodied, for			

the

	l.	s.	d.
the Year beginning at Lady Day next	70,000	0	0
Total for Land ſervice	7,625,293	1	4½
To enable his Majeſty to diſcharge Supply of Credit of laſt Seſſion	1,000,000	0	0
For London Bridge	15,000	0	0
To enable his Majeſty to diſcharge Exchequer Bills made out before Dec. 11, purſuant to Act of laſt Seſſion, towards Navy Debt and naval Services	1,232,000	0	0
To the King of Pruſſia, purſuant to Convention	670,000	0	0
To certain Provinces in North America	200,000	0	0
To the Eaſt-India Company for defraying the Expence of a Military Force in their Settlements	20,000	0	0
For Nova Scotia for 1761	10,595	12	9
For Georgia for 1761	4,057	10	0
To diſcharge Exchequer Bills ſince Dec. 10, purſuant to Act of laſt Seſſion, towards Navy Debt and naval Services	268,000	0	0
For defraying the Charge of the Mints	15,000	0	0
To the Foundling Hoſpital	44,197	10	0
To the African Forts and Settlements and Annamahoe	13,000	0	0
For diſcharging Debts, &c. on late Lord Lovat's Eſtate	38,553	12	1½
To his Majeſty by ſupply of Credit	1,000,000	0	0
To the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel	120,000	0	0
Total to ſundry ſervices	4,650,404	4	10½
To the ſinking Fund to make good Deficiency on July 5, 1760, of Malt Duties, 33 *G.* II.	49,424	0	0
To Ditto, for Ditto, of Duties upon Offices and Penſions	72,011	6	11
To Ditto, for Ditto, of Subſidy on Poundage, &c. and an additional Duty on Coffee and Chocolate	5,969	12	9½
To make good Deficiency of laſt Grants	89,510	12	11
Total for Deficiencies	216,915	13	7½
Total for whole Supply	18,816,119	19	9½

WAYS *and* MEANS *for raiſing the* SUPPLY.

By Land-tax, at 4s. per Pound	2,000,000	0	0
By Duties on Malt, &c. continued	750,000	0	0
By Annuities for 11,400,000 l. and Lottery for 600,000	12,000,000	0	0
By Exchequer Bills to be charged on next Aids towards Navy Debt and Naval Services	1,500,000	0	0
By Money remaining in the Exchequer, being Part of 90,000l. granted in 1759, for Militia	88,667	10	0
Out of the Sinking-fund	1,762,400	0	0
Supply of Credit	1,000,000	0	0
	19,101,067	10	0
Supply	18,816,119	19	9½
Ways, Means more than ſupply	284,947	10	2½

Note, Dec. 18. was voted an additional Duty of 3*s.* per Barrel on Beer and Ale, which, on Dec. 20, was declared for Payment of the above Annuities, and the Sinking-fund to be the collateral Security.

Note alſo, on Feb. 5. the Duties upon Wines, Vinegar, Cyder, and Beer, appropriated for Payment of 15,000l. a Year for Charges of the Mint, were farther continued for ſeven Years.

A List *of* Ships, *taken by the* English, *continued from Page* 620.

The Compte de Grammont Privateer of Bayonne, of 20 Guns and 117 Men, by his Majesty's Ship Aquilon, and carried into Lisbon.

The Charming Betsey, retaken by the Jamaica Sloop.

Four Privateers, one of 12, one of 10, and two of 8 Guns, by his Majesty's Ship the Emerald, in Carlisle Bay; —— one of 10 Guns, by the Levant; —— and one of 8 Guns, and some Swivels, by the Echo.

The Sultan Privateer of Bayonne, of 10 Guns and 73 Men by the Swallow Sloop.

The L'Union de Cap, by the Mars and Oxford, on a Cruise; —— the L'Annemame and Sardoine, arm'd for War by the Merchants, of 14 Guns and 130 Men each; —— they retook the new Bosphoros Snow; —— a Letter of Marque Sloop from Martinico; —— the Zephire of 14 Guns and 114 Men belonging to Bayonne, by the said Ship and Squadron under Admiral Hawke.

The Le Auguste, of 12 Guns and 67 Men, by his Majesty's Ship Vengeance.

The Notre Dame, de la Grace, and the Union for Corunna, by the Pallas, Capt. Clements.

A Zebeque and Snow from Cadiz to Martinico, by the Firme Man of War, and carried into Gibraltar.

The Marshal Broglio Privateer, of 8 Guns and 80 Men, by his Majesty's Ships Union and Tweed.

The La Leyone, a Privateer of 8 Guns, by his Majesty's Ship Alarm, and brought into Torbay.

The Bien Aime, a French Frigate from St. Domingo, by the Trent Man of War, and carried into Jamaica.

A List of Ships taken by the French, *continued from Page* 620.

The Sally, Nixon, from Bristol, by a Privateer of 6 Guns, and carried into the Groyne.

The Good Intent, from Cape Fear to Portsmouth, is taken and carried into Martinico.

A Ship from Barbadoes, Name unknown, laden with 168 Hogsheads of Sugar, carried into St. Maloes.

The Dunkirk, Merchant, from London to Rotterdam, is taken and carried into Calais.

The Thetis, from Africa to America, is taken and carried into Martinico.

The Neptune, Cooper, from Jamaica to London, taken and carried into Bayonne.

The Kingston, Brown, by a French Privateer, and carried into Brest.

The Thomas and Sally, Otton, from Denia to London, is taken and carried into Marseilles.

A Vessel from the Coast of Calabria, is taken and carried into Minorca.

The Adventure, Goodwin, from Valencia for London, taken and carried into Marseilles.

The Richard and Robert, with Wine from Portugal; — and the Bedford of 260 Tons, and 14 Guns, by the Le Prothee, a French Man of War, and carried into Morlaix.

The Prospect, Cramp, from South Carolina from London, by the Zephire Privateer of Bayonne.

The Duke, from Zant, is taken and carried into Marseilles.

The Lord Downe, an English Ship with Fruit —— and the Resolution, Gebrand Zulgan; and a Dutch Ship, are taken and carried into Marseilles, by a French Frigate.

The Buchanan, Slater, from Maryland to London, is taken and carried into Morlaix.

The St. George, Dormer, from Oporto to Bristol is taken.

The Irish Oak, Semple, from Newry, and the Friendship, Falconer, are both taken by the Diana Privateer of Bayonne.

The Syren, from Boston to Bilboa, by the St. Michael Privateer.

Two outward bound Ships for Guinea, are taken by a small Privateer of Bayonne, and carried into Vigo.

The Palmer, from North Carolina to London, taken by a Privateer, and carried into St. Sebastian's.

The Three Friends, from Waterford to New York, is taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Corunna.

The Neptune, Davisson, from Yarmouth to Berwick, taken by two French Privateers, and after being plundered of Cloths, Money, &c. ransomed for 250 Guineas.

Births.

Feb. 22. The Rt. Hon. the Countess Gower, a Daughter.

Mar. 9. The Wife of John Prescot, at Bath, a labouring Man, brought to Bed of 3 Female Children.

The Lady of Sam. Dodington, Esq; a Son and Heir.

13. The Lady of the Bishop of St. Asaph, a Son, being her 15th Child, 14 of which were Boys.

Mar-

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 28. Tho. Holland, of Humberſley, in Wilts, Eſq; to Miſs Maria Peachy, of Draeton, in the ſame County.

Mar. 3. Mrs. Eliz. Jones, a Maiden Gentlewoman, aged 68, to Mr. John Emery, her Footman, aged 20.

John Wogan, Eſq; to Miſs Savage, at Glouceſter.

6. Gilbert Townſheld, Eſq; of Stoke-Damerell, in Devonſhire, to Miſs Sarah Keeling, of Bath.

Mr. Supino, an eminent Merchant of London, to Miſs Pereira, of Mark-lane.

8. Mr. Sam. Pope, of Aylesbury, aged 90, to his Servant Ann Swan, aged 20.

10. Richard Middleton, of Chirk-caſtle, Eſq; to Miſs Ruſhout, Daughter of the Right Hon. Sir John Ruſhout.

13. Jof. Calverly, of Broad, in Suſſex, Eſq; late High Sheriff of that County, to Miſs Adams, of Heylſham.

17. Major Ramſden, Brother to Sir John Ramſden, to Miſs Ingram, Niece to Lord Viſcount Irwin.

DEATHS.

Feb. 27. Mr. Lucas, of Stratford, who kept one Public-houſe 50 Years without any Sign.

28. Lady Bingham, Mother of Sir Charles Bingham.

Mr. Banyard, Maſter of the Poſt-office and Buſh-inn.

Benj. Longuet, Eſq; a Hamburgh Merchant, and one of the Directors of the Bank.

Mar. 1. The Right Hon. Sir Richard Anneſley, Bart. at his Seat at Camolin Park, in the County of Wexford, in Ireland; Baron Anneſley of Newport-Pagnell in the County of Bucks, and Earl of Angleſey in England, Viſcount Valentia, Baron Mount-Norris, and Baron Altham, in Ireland. He ſucceeded his Brother Arthur in 1737. His Honours and Eſtates in Great Britain and Ireland, deſcend to his only Son, Arthur, now Earl of Angleſey.

The Rt. Hon. James Lord Forbes, firſt Lord Baron of Scotland, at Putachy-houſe in Aberdeen, in the 73d Year of his Age: He is ſucceeded by his Son James, now Lord Forbes.

3. Henry Roker, Eſq; Secretary to the Rt. Hon. the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.

The Right Hon. the Counteſs of Marr, aged 80.

Dr. Schomberg, an eminent Phyſician in Fanchurch ſtreet.

9. The Rt. Hon. Charles Lord Dormer, in New Bond-ſtreet.

Tho. Hall, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the Navy.

Cotton Symonds, of Ormeſley, Eſq;

10. Mr. W. Creighton, an eminent Bookſeller, at Ipſwich.

The Lady of Wm Cracraft, Eſq; of Mark-Lane.

Mrs. Eliz. Williams, aged 83.

12. The Right Rev. Dr. Tho. Fletcher, Lord Biſhop of Kildare.

15. The Rt. Hon. the Counteſs Gower, Lady of the preſent Earl, and Siſter to the Duke of Bridgwater.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Whitehall, March 3. The King has been pleaſed to order Letters Patent to be paſſed under the Great Seal of the Kingdom of Ireland, containing a Grant unto the Right Hon. James Earl of Kildare, and his Heirs Male, of the Dignities of a Marquis and Earl, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Marquis of Kildare, and Earl of Ophaly in the ſaid Kingdom.

Whitehall, March 7. The King has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Hon. William Earl of Beſborough, and the Hon. Robert Hampden, the Office of Poſtmaſter-General.

To appoint the Rt. Hon. John Viſcount Ligonier, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces; with the Office of Maſter-General of the Ordnance.

The Marquis of Granby to be Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance.

To Charles Frederick, Eſq; the Office of Maſter-Surveyor of the Ordnance.

To William Rawlinſon Earl, Eſq; the Office of Clerk of the Ordnance.

To Andrew Wilkinſon, Eſq; the Office of Keeper of the Ordnance Stores.

To Charles Cocks, Eſq; the Office of Clerk of the Deliveries of Ordnance.

To William Skinner, Eſq; the Office of Chief Engineer of all the Garriſons, Caſtles, &c. in the Kingdom of Great Britain.

To the Right Hon. James Earl of Waldegrave, the Office or Offices of Warden of the Stanaries.

To the Right Hon. Stephen Earl of Ilcheſter, and James Creſſet, Eſq; the Office of Comptroller of the Accounts of his Majeſty's Army.

To John Eyles, Eſq; the Office of Warden of the Fleet.

To William Poyntz, Eſq; the Office of Inſpector of the Proſecutions in the Court of Exchequer, concerning uncuſtomed and prohibited Goods.

To William Poole, Eſq; the Office of Receiver-general of the Stamp duties.

To Morgan Vane, Eſq; to be Accomp-

tant

tant and Comptroller-general of the Stamp-duties.

His Majesty was then pleased to declare the Right Hon. John Earl Granville, Lord President of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy-council.

To John Hughson, Esq; the Office of Inspector of the Out-ports Collector's Accounts, within England, Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed.

To William Sharpe, Esq; the Office of Keeper of the Privy-council Records.

To Thomas Parry, Esq; the Office of Receiver of the Revenue of first Fruits and Tenths.

To Geo. Aufrere, Robert Featherstonehaugh, George Wombwell, John Barker, Timothy Brett, Rob. Wilson, Henry Saxby, Albert Nesbitt, John Cleveland the Younger, John Eames, and John Gwilt, Esqrs. to be Commissioners for the Sale of French Prizes.

To John Paul Yvounet, Edw Montague, Robert Coney, John Cawslade, and John Bridger the Younger, Esqrs to be Commissioners for Appeals, and regulating the Duties of Excise.

To Charles Lloyd, Esq; the Office of Receiver, and Paymaster of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners. And,

To John Ryley, Clerk, A. M. the Rectory of Fobbing, in the County of Essex, and Diocese of London, void by the Death of Lucius Henry Hibbins, the last Incumbent.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The Rev. Jos. Bateman, B. L. to the Rectory of Bletsoe, in Somersetshire, and of Leigh in Gloucestershire.

The Rev. Geo. Turner, B A. late of King's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Furneaure in Lincolnshire.

The Rev. Geo. Morison, M. A. to the Rectory of Great Sutton in Essex.

The Rev. Mr. Tho. Kendall, Vicar of Althorne in Essex, to the Rectory of Little Chishall, in the same County.

Richard Chase, Clerk, to the Rectory of Ilkershall St. John (a Sine-cure) with the perpetual Curacy annexed, in Suffolk.

Samuel Rolt, Clerk, to the Rectory of Croxton, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. Peter Beauvoir, B. L. late of Queen's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Down, otherwise Downham, with the Rectory of Wickford, both in Essex.

The Rev. James Morgan, B. A. to the Vicarage of Linton, in the Isle of Ely.

The Rev. Mr. Harcourt, of Pendleyin, in Hertfordshire, to the Rectory of Warleton in Sussex.

B——KR——S.

Feb. 24. John Wynn Baker, of Claine, Worcestershire, Chapman.

28. Thomas Simister, of Feversham in Kent, Draper and Chapman.

Gilbert Sheldon Lawford, of London, Scrivener.

William Rawnsley, of Bradford in Yorkshire, Wool-stapler.

John Crompton, of Halesworth in Suffolk, Grocer and Draper.

March 3. William Ricards, late of Goodmans-yard near Goodmans-fields, John Scott, of East Smithfield, and Robert Newcome, late of Mansell street, Goodmans-Fields, Middlesex, Coal-merchants, Lightermen, and Copartners.

John Brown, of Snow-hill, London, Stationer

James Parnell, of Bishopsgate-street, London, Hosier.

7. Thomas Bulman, of Houghton Le Spring, in the County of Durham, Butcher.

William Verral, of Lewes in Sussex, Innholder.

Matthew Langford, of Threadneedle-street, London, Tinman.

Joseph Goodwin, of Gloucester, Dealer and Chapman.

10. Thomas Eggleton, of Winchmore-Hill, Edmonton, Middlesex, Chapman.

21. Francis Carter, of Kingsland Road, Timber-merchant.

24. Peter King, of Bishopsgate-street, Ironmonger.

Robert Heworth, of York, Wood-merchant.

John Parry, of Bristol, Hallier.

BILL *of Mortality from Feb.* 17, *to Mar.* 24.

Buried			Christened		
Males 1013	} 2017		Males 849	} 1650	
Females 1004			Females 756		
Under 2 years old	735				
Between 2 and 5	153		Buried,		
5 and 10 —	63		Within the walls	147	
10 and 20 —	58		Without	507	
20 and 30 —	158		*Mid.* and *Surry*	945	
30 and 40 —	188		City & Sub. *West.*	418	
40 and 50 —	194				
50 and 60 —	175			2017	
60 and 70 —	158				
70 and 80 —	90		Weekly *Feb.* 24.	394	
80 and 90 —	34		*Mar.* 3.	415	
90 and 100 —	9		10.	378	
100 and 110 —	2		17.	413	
			24.	417	
	2017				
				2017	

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *APRIL*, 1761.

SOME Years ago, a Vindication of *Ariſteas*'s *Hiſtory of the Septuagint* was publiſhed by an anonymous Author: In one Part of which we have an excellent Account of the Valuation of ancient Coins, or Monies; and as it will throw a conſiderable Light upon ſome important Paſſages of Scripture, relative to that Subject, which ſeem not to have been underſtood by our modern Critics and Interpreters, we think the following Extract will be a proper Illucidation thereof, and very acceptable to our Readers, who have not ſeen the above mentioned Treatiſe.

ANother Accuſation againſt our Author, and upon which no ſmall Streſs has been laid, is taken from the Coſts and Expences, which, according to *Ariſteas*, attended this Tranſlation. Mr. Profeſſor *Hody*, in his polite way, is pleaſed to tell us, that ſuch as will ſeriouſly conſider the Matter, cannot doubt but that *Ariſteas* forged the ſeveral Sums ſaid to be expended upon this Occaſion. Dr. *Pocock*, who, for his conſummate Knowledge in the Oriental Languages, can never be ſufficiently valued, thinks, that the whole Revenue of *Egypt* could ſcarcely amount to ſuch a Sum. And the reverend and learned Author of the Connexion, who, I ſuppoſe, thought he underſtood the Value of Money as well as any Body, concludes, that whatever the Revenues of *Egypt* might be, yet that *Ptolemy Philadelphus* could not be ſuch a DUPE as to part with ſo large a Sum of Money, for what at that Time made only a Part of one of our preſent Bibles. Some perhaps, who have been wont to look upon every Oracle of GOD as a Treaſure infinitely exceeding all Price or Eſtimation, may think this but a very coarſe Sort of a Complement upon the Holy Scriptures; and eſpecially from the Pen of a learned and pious Divine, as I really believe Dr. *Prideaux* was. And others, peradventure, who know how difficult a Thing it is to ſettle an Account of ten or twenty Years ſtanding in our own Days, may imagine that this, which was a Tranſaction above two thouſand Years ago, might as well have been let alone as meddled with now; and more eſpecially, as we have not the leaſt Hint given us by any Author in all Antiquity, that any Body ever found fault either with the King for his Generoſity upon this Occaſion, or with his Miniſter for repreſenting him in ſo amiable a Light. But

however, ſince ſo many learned Men of late have taken the Freedom to inſult *Ariſteas* for tranſmitting ſuch an Account to Poſterity; and ſince Dr. *Prideaux*, more particularly, has thought fit to make Uſe of his great Skill in Numbers, to demonſtrate the Incredibility thereof; I hope I ſhall likewiſe be excuſed, on the other Hand, if I take the Liberty in my Turn, to inquire a little more narrowly into the Validity of what he has been pleaſed to offer upon this Head.

Ariſteas, ſays he, "makes *Ptolemy* advance an incredible Sum of Money for the obtaining of this Verſion. For, according to him, *Ptolemy* expended in redeeming the captive *Jews*, that were in his Kingdom, 660 Talents; in Veſſels of Silver ſent to the Temple, 70 Talents; in Veſſels of Gold, 50 Talents; and in precious Stones to adorn and imbelliſh theſe Veſſels to the Value of five Times the Gold, that is 250 Talents; in a Gift for Sacrifices and other Uſes of the Temple, 100 Talents. And then he gave to each of the Seventy-two Interpreters at their firſt coming three Talents apiece in Silver, that is, 216 Talents in the Whole; and laſtly to each of them at their parting, two Talents in Gold, and a Gold Cup of a Talent Weight; all which put together, make in the Sum Total 1046 Talents of Silver, and 516 Talents of Gold; which being reduced to our Sterling Money, amounts to *One Million, Nine Hundred and Eighteen Thouſand, Five Hundred Thirty-ſeven Pounds, Ten Shillings* (1,918,537*l.* 10*s.*) and if we add hereto the Value of other Gifts, which, according to *Ariſteas*, were beſtowed on theſe Seventy-two Elders by the Bounty of the King, and the Charges, which it coſt him in fetching them to *Alexandria*, maintaining them there, and ſending them back again to *Jeruſalem*, this may be computed to mount that Sum to near *Two Millions* Sterling, (2,000,000) which may well be reckoned to be above Twenty Times as much as that whole Library was ever worth. And who can then believe, that this Narrative, which makes *Ptolemy* expend ſo much for ONE SINGLE BOOK in it, and which neither he, nor any of his Court, as long as they continued Heathens, could have any great Value for, can be a true and genuine Hiſtory?"

THUS the learned Author of the Connexion argues: And indeed it muſt be confeſſed, that, were we to compare the Sum total as he has caſt it up here, with the Revenue or Income of an *Engliſh* Deanery, or even with that of the beſt Biſhoprick in the King's Gift, it would ſeem to be an incredible Purchace for any one Book; and eſpecially, if what he ſays further be true, that *Ptolemy* could have no great Value for it, as long as he continued a Heathen. But on the other Hand, if we conſider this as a Tranſaction of a great and generous King, who knew perfectly well both how to improve, and how to diſpoſe of his Revenues in the beſt and nobleſt Manner; the Sum perhaps will not appear ſo incredible as it is here repreſented. *Theocritus* tells us, That he ruled over 33,339 Cities: And if we may ſuppoſe, that the Annual Tribute which they paid him, amounted but to ten Talents of Silver, and one Talent of Gold, one with another; which is not a very high Eſtimate, conſidering that the Taxes of *Alexandria* alone, at the loweſt Computation, have been reckoned to amount to 1,500,000*l.* Sterling, *per Annum*, and upwards; his Revenue at this Rate muſt have amounted to 333,390 Talents of Silver, and 33,339 Talents of Gold; which according to the Doctor's way of Computation at 206*l.* 5*s.* for a Talent of Silver; and 3,300*l.* for a Talent of Gold, amounts in Sterling Money to the Sum of 178,680,387*l.* 10*s.* I know not what our Anti-*Ariſteans* will ſay to ſuch an immenſe Revenue as this; neither will I pretend to anſwer for the ſame. But, if they will

will take the Trouble to audit and examine the Account themſelves upon their own Principles, and to make what Abatements they ſhall think fit; I am much miſtaken, if, after all, there will not ſtill be enough left to enable *Ptolemy Philadelphus* to expend Two Millions of Money upon any Work that he ſhould ſet his Heart upon.

Secondly; We are informed by *Appian*, that *Ptolemy Philadelphus*'s Land Forces conſiſted of 200,000 Foot; 40,000 Horſe; 2000 Chariots, and 300 Elephants; and that upon Occaſion he could fit out to Sea 4300 Ships and Veſſels of all Kinds; and that the Money in his Treaſury amounted to 740,000 Talents. And if we may ſuppoſe that only $\frac{1}{10}$ Part of this Money was in Gold, and the other $\frac{9}{10}$ Parts in Silver; the Gold will amount unto 74,000 Talents; and the Silver to 666,000 Talents; and both together, according to the Doctor's way of reckoning, will amount in Sterling Money to 381,562,500*l.* Now, it is perfectly indifferent to me, whether *Appian* is here to be underſtood, as if the Royal Revenues of *Egypt* amounted to ſo much *Communibus Annis*; or, whether he only meant that *Philadelphus* had generally ſuch a Sum of Money as this at his Command. For, taking it either Way, I ſubmit it to the candid Reader to determine, what Buſineſs any *modern Critic* whatſoever has, to find Fault with a Prince ſo immenſely rich, and ſo eminently famous for the Grandeur of his Mind, for laying out two Millions of Money upon a Book, which none, not even the greateſt of the *Gentile* Monarchs before him, had ever ſeen; and which, abſtracting from the peculiar Modes and Rites of Worſhip which were therein preſcribed to the *Jews*, was able to teach him more true Hiſtory, and more ſound Philoſophy, than all the wiſe Men of the World beſides? *Appian* was a Native of *Alexandria*; and for the Truth of this Account, he appeals to the publick Regiſters of that City; which he aſſures us were then ſtill extant and to be ſeen when he wrote. What are we to do then in this Caſe? Are we to treat this Hiſtorian as our learned Critics have done *Ariſteas*; and ſay, *That he has forged this Account on purpoſe to magnify the Glory of his own Country?* *Appian* has here given us a noble Idea of the Grandeur and Riches of *Philadelphus*, and *Ariſteas* has given us an Inſtance of his Generoſity perfectly conſiſtent therewith: Shall we then condemn the former? or, ſhall we acquit the latter?

Thirdly, If the Reader is yet under any Doubt as to the Riches and magnificent Diſpoſition of this illuſtrious Prince; let him call to Mind the Character which *Philo Judæus* has given of him, and which has been already mentioned; let him conſider the *Phdros* which he built in an Iſland of the ſame Name near *Alexandria*; which coſt him 800 Talents, and was reckoned one of the Wonders of the World; let him conſider that Canal which he cauſed to be made for the Conveniency of Navigation, from the Red Sea to the Bitter-Springs; and which was 37 Miles in Length, 100 Feet broad, and 40 Feet deep; and what an immenſe Sum it muſt coſt him to finiſh ſuch a Work. And, to mention no more, let him read the Account which *Calixenus* the *Rhodian* has given us of one of his Shews at *Alexandria*, the Coſt of which amounted to 2239 Talents and 50 Mina's; and likewiſe the Deſcription of the Royal Tent which he cauſed to be erected within the Verge of the Court upon that Occaſion, which, with its Furniture, was valued at 10,000 Talents: I ſay, let any Reader lay all theſe Things together, and then tell me, whether he, that could afford to ſpend 2200 Talents upon a Shew, and for his Diverſion, would think much to lay out a leſs Sum for a more ſubſtantial and durable Entertainment? If 800 Talents was well laid out upon

the *Pharos* at *Alexandria*; can any Man think, that twice that Value, or indeed that any Sum could be too much to be given for that which Providence intended ſhould give Light to the whole World?

Fourthly and laſtly; If the Veracity of all or any of theſe Authors ſhould likewiſe be called in Queſtion; or, if any one ſhould ſtill inſiſt, that the Sum which *Ariſteas* tells us *Ptolemy* advanced upon this Occaſion, was ſo great as to exceed all Belief; I would humbly beg Leave to offer the following Caſe to be conſidered. In the twenty-ſecond Chapter of the firſt Book of *Chronicles*, we read, That *David* in his Poverty had prepared for the Houſe of the LORD an Hundred Thouſand Talents of Gold, and a Thouſand Thouſand Talents of Silver. And in the 29th Chapter of the ſame Book, we are further informed, That he gave out of his own private Eſtate beſides, Three Thouſand Talents of Gold, of the Gold of *Ophir*, and Seven Thouſand Talents of refined Silver. And if we reduce theſe four ſeveral Sums into Sterling Money, and then add them all together; the Sum total, according to the Doctor's way of reckoning by *Attic* Talents, will be found to amount unto *Five Hundred Forty-ſeven Millions, Five Hundred Ninety-three Thouſand, Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds*, Sterling. But if we reckon the ſame, by the Doctor's *Hebrew* Talents, the Sum total will then be found to amount to *Eleven Hundred Ninety-four Millions, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Pounds*, Sterling. A Sum far exceeding all the Gold and Silver of all Kinds at this Day in all the Kingdoms and States of *Europe!* Now, I would be glad to be informed, by any Divine, or other Critic whatſoever, whether they can ſhew any probable Way, how a Prince who reigned over ſo ſmall a Country as *Judea*, could acquire ſuch an immenſe Sum of Money as this comes to? If they can, I ſhall be as forward as any to congratulate them upon the Diſcovery thereof. But, ſhould they at laſt be forced to confeſs, that they can by no Means account for the ſame; will they therefore treat the ſacred Hiſtorian in the ſame unbecoming Manner as they have treated *Ariſteas?* Will they preſume to ſay, That the inſpired Penman has forged theſe Numbers, on purpoſe to magnify the Grandeur of that peerleſs Fabric? Far be ſuch Impiety from every honeſt Heart! What other Anſwer then may we expect to this Difficulty? Will they be ſo candid as to own at laſt, that we are ſtill ſo much in the Dark as to the real Value of the Money of thoſe Times, that no certain Computation can now be made thereof? If this ſhould be acknowledged to be the Caſe here; I would then be glad to know, why *Ariſteas* may not hope to meet with ſome Indulgence likewiſe, upon the ſame Score?

Hitherto we have proceeded upon the Notions commonly received about the Value of Money among the Antients; and if nothing more were neceſſary but only to ſilence an Adverſary, perhaps what I have already offered might be ſufficient for that Purpoſe. But the Truth is, I have that Regard for the Reader's Satisfaction, that I ſhould be very unwilling to take my Leave of this Objection in ſo abrupt a Manner. I ſhall therefore, in the next Place, take the Liberty to offer ſuch Conjectures as have occurred to me upon this Head; which, if they do not intirely remove the Difficulties complained of, may yet poſſibly ſerve to render them not altogether ſo formidable as they have hitherto appeared to be. And,

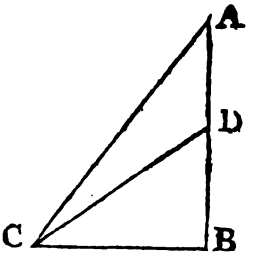
(To be continued)

MATHEMATICAL

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 317, *answered by Mr.* Robert Duncan, *at* Innerſkeilling.

LET A be the Port the firſt Ship ſet ſail from, and C the Iſland where both Ships arrive: And ſince both ſail from the ſame Meridian, their Departures will be the ſame, *viz.* CB = 30 Leagues. Put AC = x, AB = y, 30 = a, 2000 = b. Then (by *Euclid*, Book I. Prop. 47.) $x^2 = y^2 + a^2$, and (*per* Queſtion) $xy = b$; $\therefore x = \frac{b}{y}$ and $x^2 = \frac{b^2}{y^2} = y^2 + a^2$, which equation reduced, gives $y = \sqrt{\sqrt{b^2 + \frac{a^4}{4}} - \frac{a^2}{2}} = 40$, the firſt Ship's Difference of Lat. and $x = \sqrt{2000^2 + 40^2} = 50$, her Diſtance; and ſince



ſhe ſails 40 Hours, her Diſtance, *per* Hour, will be $\frac{50}{40} = 1\frac{1}{4}$ Leagues. Then, as AC : R :: CB : S, A = 36° 52′ her Courſe. Make the Angle BCD = 36° 52′, then will D be the Place the ſecond Ship ſet ſail from, and her Courſe BDC = 33° 8′. Then, as S, CDB : CB :: S, DCB : DB = 22.5, her Difference of Latitude, and S, CDB : CB :: R : DC = 37.5, her Diſtance; which divided by $1\frac{1}{4}$, gives 30 Hours for the time ſhe ſailed; ſo ſhe ſet ſail 10 Hours later than the firſt Ship.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Jeffery, *Mr.* J. Drape, *and by Mr.* D. Haſtings, *the Propoſer. We likewiſe received ſeveral other Anſwers, but their Solutions were all different from the Propoſer's.*

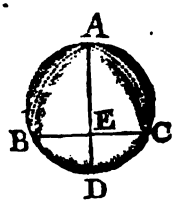
Question 318, *answered by Mr.* P. George, *of the Iſle of* Wight.

PUT a = .9998673 the preſent Value of one Pound, due at the End of one Day, then will a, a^2, a^3, $a4$, $a5$, *&c.* be the preſent Values due at the End of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, *&c.* Days reſpectively; whence it will be $a + 4a^2 + 9a^3 + 16a4 + 25a5$, *&c.* for the Value of the Annuity. By taking the Difference of the Co efficient of theſe Times, we have 3, 5, 7, 9, *&c.* for the firſt Difference, the ſecond Difference is 2, and the third Difference is 0. Then by Mr. *Simpſon*'s Diſſertations, Page 67, we have $a + 4a^2 + 9a^3 + 16a4 + 25a5$, *&c.* $= \frac{a^2 + a}{1 - a^3} = 855718195121$ *l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Robinſon, *and by the Propoſer, Mr.* T. Todd.

Question 319, *answered by Mr.* Thomas Barker.

PUT a = 48 = BD, x = BE = Parabola's Axis; then *per* the Property of the Circle $2\sqrt{a - x \times x}$ = AC the double Ordinate; whence $4ax - 4x^2 \times 0.3927x$ = Solidity of the Conoid, a Maximum thrown into Fluxions, and reduced, gives $x = \frac{2}{3}a = 32$, whence 45.2548 = AC = double Ordinate, *&c.*



This

This Question was also answered by Mr. J. Drape, *Mr.* T. Harris, *Mr.* P. George, *Mr.* S. Beeken, *Mr.* T. Robinson, *and by the Proposer, Mr.* T. Jeffery.

Question 320, *Answered by the Proposer Mr.* Samuel Beeken.

LET x = the Diameter of the Globe.

Then $\sqrt[3]{x} \times 0.5236 =$) 188856,663 Cubic Inches, in the Solidity of the Sphere.

And $\left(\frac{188856,663}{3} =\right)$ 6285,554 Cubic Inches immersed.

Therefore (6285,554 × 0.036169 =) 227,34220262*6 lb.* the Weight of the Water displaced, or the Weight of the Globe.

And consequently $\left(\frac{227.34220262*6}{0.3171656} =\right)$ 72.363 Cubic Inches in the Globe, the Value of which is 6*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* ½, which was required.

We received several Answers to this Question, but having mistook the Proposer's Meaning, they gave very different Values of the Globe.

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 330.

By Mr. Jos. Fowler, *of* London.

FROM a Hemisphere, whose Diameter is unknown; there is cut a Segment, wherein the Diameter of the Base is 38,5 Inches; the Height or versed Sine is 0,5 Inches: Required the Convex Superficies of the remaining Part?

Question 331.

By Mr. Walter Matthewson, *of* Fatfield.

THE Product of the Perimeter of a right-angled Triangle, and the Side of its inscribed Square is 229.142857,1, *&c.* and the Product of the Diameters of its circumscribing and inscribed Circles is 160. Query the Sides and Area of the Triangle?

Question 332.

By Mr. Jos. Scott, *of* Cawthorne.

GIVEN the Hypothenuse of a right-angled Triangle = 32.5, and its Area = 187.5. To find the Legs arithmetically?

Question 333.

By Mr. S. Beeken, *of* Thorney-Abby.

IN the given Oblique angled Triangle A B C, you have the Sum of the Sides A C + C B = 24, C A + A B = 28, and A B + B C = 36 Feet; from hence it is required to determine the Sides, the Angles, and the Area, without letting fall a Perpendicular?

An Optical Query. *By Mr.* Nation.

SEveral Points may be assigned in a spherical Concave Speculum, on which parallel Rays falling, they will be reflected parallel to each other: Where are those Points?

A NEW

A NEW SONG.

As o'er the plain I took my way, for pleaſure at the cloſe of
day, A lovely nymph I there did 'ſpy, on whom I fix'd my wand'ring
eye. On whom I fix'd my wand'ring eye.

II.

He gate, her air, her ſhape, her mein,
Made me conceive 'twas beauty's queen;
Her cheeks did far the roſe outvie;
Her breaſts did heave a gentle ſigh,
Her breaſts, *&c.*

III.

Would you the lilly's whiteneſs know,
Her arms, her neck, the ſame doth ſhow;
Her eyes, than diamonds are more bright;
Or than the glitt'ring ſtars of light,
Or than, *&c.*

IV.

As *Phœbus* when he firſt doth riſe,
Doth dim the ſtars throughout the ſkies;
So that fair nymph with light divine,
All other maids do far outſhine,
All other, *&c.*

V.

But while with wonder there I gaz'd,
On her who me ſo much amaz'd,
Young *Cupid* nimbly ſent a dart,
And glanc'd it fairly through my heart,
And glanc'd, *&c.*

VI.

And now I languiſh for the fair;
Wiſhing each moment ſhe was near:
Love ne'er could conquer me before;
But now ſubmiſſive I adore,
But now ſubmiſſive, *&c.*

VII.

I'll make a ſearch her cott to find,
Perhaps to me ſhe will be kind:
'Tis ſhe alone I would enjoy;
If ſhe denies me then I die,
If ſhe denies, *&c.*

VIII.

Where angels dwell doth pleaſure flow;
But it would be a heav'n below
If deareſt *Sylvia* would be kind,
And unto pity be inclin'd,
And unto pity, *&c.*

Verſes deſign'd for Miſs Betſy S——r, *with a Lilly of the Valley.*

I.

WHiteneſs demonſtrates innocence,
In this ſweet flower you ſee;
Accept it, *S——r*, without offence,
An emblem 'tis of thee.

II.

This fragrant flow'r, by all admir'd,
So elegantly fair,
By every nymph is much deſir'd,
Compair'd alone to *S——r*.

III.

Then hear your emblem, and attend
To th' inſtructions it impart;
The off-ſpring of no venal friend,
Of no deceitful heart.

IV.

And you, beloved flow'r, when e'er
Her lips you haply met,
Forget not —— whiſper in her ear,
And thus the fair one greet.

V.

V.

Hark, *S——r*, from each tree and bush
The pretty birds do ſing;
In artleſs notes the merry thruſh
Salutes th' approach of ſpring.

VI.

The lark, with chearful call, invites
Its ſweet enamour'd mate,
To ſoar aloft in boundleſs heights,
And heavenly bliſs partake.

VII.

Obſerve the moral, now, of this,
Which I muſt thus define:
Virtue's the path that leads to bliſs,
The height of which be thine.

J. R——y.

B——ſf——d, April 10, 1761.

On the preſent MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

Parumne campis atque Neptuno ſuper
Fuſum eſt Britanni *Sanguinis.* HOR.

Nobis Pax Alma veni. TIBULL.

Pax optima rerum,
Quas homini noviſſe datum eſt; Pax una triumphis
Innumeris potior.

SIL. ITAL.

STILL muſt the martial banner be diſplay'd,
And war profane the ſacred Muſe's ſhade?
Still the ſhrill trumpet's clangor ſound alarms,
And Europe, fir'd by diſcord, ruſh to arms?—
Thou dire deſtroyer, war! whoſe dreadful way
Is mark'd by blood, mankind thy ſanguine prey;
By whom earth's nobleſt empires are defac'd,
And half creation's ſelf is turn'd to waſte:
Pray'rs, tears are vain; gay youth and ſilver'd age
All fall ſad victims to thy fateleſs rage.
Smote ſore by thee, in vain the nation's groan,
Their temples, tow'rs and palaces o'erthrown;
Nor can the refuge of the peaceful grave
The duſt of princes from pollution ſave:
What tho' the night has ſeal'd the lids of care,
And in a ſhort oblivion lull'd deſpair,
The glowing orbs of burſting bombs diſplay,
Trails of bright horror thro' th' aerial way,
Deſcending then with big deſtruction fall
On ſome devoted city's hapleſs wall;
The ſpreading flames in curling wreaths aſpire,
And tow'rs and temples ſink in floods of fire.
Her blooming youth oppoſe their dauntleſs breaſt
In vain—they fall by multitudes oppreſt;
Not all the tears of venerable age
Can ſtay the haughty victor's ruthleſs rage:
Vain is, alas! the virgin's plaintive pray'r,
The lovely ſpoil but animates the war——
By thee, O war! was godlike Troy o'erturn'd;
Her chiefs, her Hector fell, her city burn'd;
Condemn'd to drink the bitt'reſt dregs of fate,
Old Priam fell amidſt the falling ſtate:
What ſons at Cannæ ſorrowing Rome ſurvey'd,
By thee, hurl'd headlong to th' eternal ſhade!
What countleſs hoſts by martial fury fir'd,
Where fell the firm devoted chief, expir'd?
By thee Britannia mourns her heroes ſlain,
Urg'd, ah too virtuous! to th' enſanguin'd plain,
At Minden's field what blooming warriors fell,
And bade the world, in flow'r of youth farewel.
Accept, ye gen'rous ſhades! a tender tear,
(The melting tribute of a ſoul ſincere;)
Who not for fame, or conqueſt met the foe;
Who drew the ſword for peace, for peace who bent the bow:
Peace! — Dove-ey'd pow'r! in mercy pitying hear
The mournful widow's, the ſad orphan's pray'r,
With bleſſings on thy wing, from heav'n deſcend
And o'er the world thy olive wand extend:
Commerce ſhall flouriſh *then*, while India pours
To Thames, the tribute of her wealthy ſhores;
The Albion's ſons no more the ſword ſhall weild,
But peaceful till their patrimonial field,
While golden harveſts, nodding o'er the plain,
Shall bleſs the labours of the toiling ſwain.
The ſwain, then feſtive, innocent of ſoul,
And full of talk, ſhall drain the ſocial bowl;
Or, devious wand'ring in the conſcious grove,
Tell the ſoft tale, and pour his ſoul in love:
Science once more ſhall rear her drooping head;
The Muſe returning, greet the Laurel ſhade;
The bard ſhall wake the lyre, or raiſe the ſong,
To ſing the bleſſings that to thee belong:
Oh peace! — Thou lovely pow'r, with ſpeedy wing,
Haſt'ning from heav'n, thoſe happy moments bring.

A RURAL MEDITATION.

WHAT ſoft delight the peaceful boſom warms,
When nature dreſt in all her vernal charms,
Around the beauteous landſkip ſmiles ſerene,
And crowns with ev'ry gift the lovely ſcene!

In

In ev'ry gift the Donor ſhines conſeſt,
And heav'nly bounty chears the grateful breaſt.
Now lively verdure paints the laughing meads,
And o'er the fields wide-waving plenty ſpreads.
Here woodbines climb, diſpenſing odours round;
There ſmiles the pink, with humble beauties crown'd; . . . . . .
And while the flow'rs their various charms diſcloſe,
Queen of the garden, ſhines the blushing roſe.
The fragrant tribes diſplay their ſweeteſt bloom,
And ev'ry breezy whiſper breathes perfume.

But this delightful ſeaſon muſt decay;
The year rolls on, and ſteals it's charms away.
How ſwift the gayly tranſient pleaſure flies!
Stern winter comes, and every beauty dies.
The fleeting bliſs while penſive thought deplores,
The mind in ſearch of nobler pleaſure ſoars;
And ſeeks a fairer paradiſe on high,
Where beauties riſe and bloom, that never die.
There winter ne'er invades with hoſtile arms,
But everlaſting ſpring diſplays her charms:
Celeſtial fragrance fills the bleſt retreats,
Unknown to earth in all her flow'ry ſweets.
Enraptur'd there the mind unwearied roves
Thro' flow'ry paths, and ever-verdant groves:
Such bliſsful groves not happy Eden knew,
Nor fancy's boldeſt pencil ever drew.
No ſun departing, leaves the ſcene to mourn
In ſhades, and languiſh for his kind return;
Or with ſhort viſits chears, the wintry hours,
And faintly ſmiles on nature's drooping pow'rs.
But there the Deity himſelf diſplays
The bright effulgence of his glorious rays;
Immortal life and joy his ſmile beſtows,
And boundleſs bliſs forever, ever flows.

SOLITUDE.

SOFTLY-pleaſing Solitude,
Were thy bleſſings underſtood;
Soon would thoughtleſs mortals grow
Tir'd of noiſe and pomp and ſhow;
And with thee retreating, gain
Pleaſure crowds purſue in vain.
True, the friendly ſocial mind
Joy in converſe oft can find;
Not where empty mirth preſides,
But with thoſe whom wiſdom guides.
Yet the long-continued feaſt
Sometimes palls upon the taſte:
Kind alternate, then to be
Loſt in thought awhile with thee.
Intellectual pleaſures here
In their trueſt light appear;
Grave reflection, friendly pow'r,
Waits the lonely ſilent hour:
Spread before the mental eye,
Actions paſt in order lie;
By reflection's needful aid,
Latent pleaſures are diſplay'd:
Thus humility is taught,
Thus confirm'd the better thought.
Friends and ſoothing praiſe apart,
Solitude unveils the heart;
When the veil is thrown aſide,
Can we ſee a cauſe for pride?
Empty is the heart and poor,
Stripp'd of all it's fancy'd ſtore;
Conſcious want awakes deſire,
Bids the reſtleſs wiſh aſpire,
Wiſh for riches never found
Thro' the globe's capacious round!
Contemplation, ſacred gueſt,
Now inſpires the ardent breaſt,
Spreads her wing, and bids the mind,
Riſe and leave the world behind.
Now the mind enraptur'd ſoars;
All the wealth of India's ſhores
Is but duſt beneath her eye;
Nobler treaſures kept on high,
Treaſures of eternal joy,
Now her great purſuit employ.
Manſions of immenſe delight!
Language cannot ſay how bright!
See! the op'ning gates diſplay
Beaming far, immortal day!
See! inviting angels ſmile,
And applaud the glorious toil!
Hark! they tune the charming lyre;
Who can hear and not deſire?
O the ſweet, tho' diſtant ſtrain!
All the joys of earth, how vain!
Nearer fain the mind would riſe,
Fain would gaze with eager eyes
On the glories of the ſkies;
But mortality denies.
Duſky vapours cloud her ſight,
Down ſhe ſinks to earth and night;
Then to friendſhip calls again,
Gentle ſolace of her pain!
Friendſhip, with thy pleaſing pow'r,
Come and chear the mournful hour;
Only ſolitude and thee
Can afford a joy for me.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences,

For APRIL, 1761.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Prince Ferdinand's Head-quarters at Schweinberg, March 15.

OUR Army keeps its former Poſition, (with very little Alteration in the cantonment of the Troops) between the Rivers Schwalme and Ohm. The Hereditary Prince having executed the different Services on which he had been employed, has drawn nearer the Army, and ſent ſome part of his Corps to Laubach.

My Lord Granby, on the 11th Inſtant, removed his Quarters into the Neighbourhood of Lohr, having left at Marpurg the Regiments that had taken Poſſeſſion of the Town. And the Corps under General Hardenberg arrived on the 13th at Kirchayn.

We hear that Marſhal Broglio, having been joined by his Reinforcements from the Lower Rhine, moved forward on the 10th; and at preſent occupies, with his Van-Guard, Geiſſen, and the Country about it. His own Quarters were, the Day before Yeſterday, at Friedberg; and he was expected Yeſterday at Butzbach.

Hague, March 17. The Letters from the Army under Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, of the 8th Inſtant, informs us, that his Serene Highneſs's Quarters cotinued at Schweinſberg. We have received by them, a Confirmation of the News of the Sally, that was made on the 7th Inſtant by the Garriſon at Caſſel; in which the French took Poſſeſſion of the Trenches, carried off four Mortars, and nailed up one Piece of Cannon, and deſtroyed the Works of the grand Battery. But Count La Lippe, at the Head of the Heſſian Gaurds and Wanheim's Grenadiers, drove them back into the Town.

Our laſt Accounts from the French Army of the 12th Inſtant mention, that Marſhal Broglio had moved his Head-quarters from Bergen to Friedberg; and that the greateſt part of the reinforcement expected by him from the Lower Rhine, was arrived upon the Meyn.

By Letters of the 11th from Leipzig, every Thing was quiet in thoſe Parts. The King of Pruſſia, it was expected, would ſoon viſit the Poſts of Chemnitz and Freyberg, and afterwards fix his Quarters at Meiſſen. General Sibourg, with the [illegible] under his Command, was [illegible] Quarters of Cantoons[illegible]

Hamburgh, March 20. From what we can learn concerning the diſpoſitions of the Ruſſians, it ſeems they cannot undertake any Thing till towards the end of April, becauſe the inundations in Poland prevent the arrival of their Recruits: and as to the Swedes, they will not begin to Act till the expiration of their ſuſpenſion of Arms with the Pruſſians. The overflowing of the Viſtula, in particular, has made great devaſtation; many Perſons, with abundance of Horſes, Sheep and Oxen, have periſhed in the Waters, which in their rapid courſe have alſo carried away Waggons, Trees, Beds, and other Furniture, overthrown divers Houſes, and even forced out Coffins from the Tombs.

Brunſwick, March 20. Some Letters from the Camp before Caſſel of the 17th mention, that the Enemy had made a conſiderable Sally the Night before, in order to deſtroy a Battery, which was erecting near the Town; but that they had been repulſed with great loſs.

M. de Belſunce, who has for ſome Time paſt held the Poſt of Northeim with part of the Garriſon of Gottingen, has been forced by ſome Troops ſent from hence, and from Hanover, joined with a ſmall Body of Pruſſians, to quit the Poſſeſſion of it.

Hague, March 23. Letters from Cologne adviſe, that the Biſhop of Angſbourg had declard himſelf a Candidate for the Electorate.

Hague, March 24. By Letters from the Army under Prince Ferdinand, we underſtand, that the main-Body had its Poſition, on the 20th Inſtant, upon the heights of Hombourgh: that his Serene Highneſs had his Head-quarters ſtill at Schweinſberg; the Marquis of Granby at Kirchayn; General Hardenberg behind Redechen, and Schweinſberg; and that the Hereditary Prince was advanced with his Corps towards Grunberg. At the ſame Time the Enemy occupied the Country along the Lahne, from Gladenbach to Allendorff, Lich, Hungen, and Laubach.

The ſiege of Ziegenhayn ſtill continued. There are no certain Accounts, in relation to that of Caſſel; but it is ſaid, that the French Garriſon had made lately two very [illegible] ſallies. We have juſt received

ed an Account from the Army, that the Corps, under the Command of the Hereditary Prince was attacked, the 21 Inſtant, in their retreat from Heimbach, juſt as they were entering a defile near Grunberg, by three Columns of French Cavalry, commanded by M. de Clozen; and, it is ſaid, that the French had ſo far the advantage in this attack, that they had repulſed ſome Squadrons of Hanoverian cavalry, who came to the aſſiſtance of the Foot, and taken ſeveral Priſoners of the Brunſwick Troops, with ſome Colours and Cannon: it is added that General Rheden, who commanded the Hanoverians, was wounded and taken, though other Accounts mention that officer as killed. The Hereditary Prince, with the remainder of that Corps, retired to Hombourg, where the allied Army was encampied.

Venice, March 20. A few Days ago Cavalier Rezzonico, nephew of the Pope, was choſen Procurator of St. Mark's by the great Council.

Haſſe, March 31. We have nothing of Conſequence from the Armies in Heſſe; but the ſiege of Caſſel was ſtill carried on with great Vigour the 23d.

The Troops, which are to ſerve under the Prince de Soubiſe upon the Lower Rhine are upon their March.

Our Letters from Saxony of the 25th paſt, mention only, that his Pruſſian Majeſty was ſtill at Meiſſen.

Hague, April 3. We have no Letters from the allied Army ſince thoſe of the 20th paſt. In the mean Time, we have various Reports concerning the late Marches and Operations of the French Forces, ſome of which import, that Marſhal Broglio was at Ziegenhayn the 25th, having raiſed the ſiege of that Place, and had ſome Advantages over the Corps, employed in beſieging it, upon their retreat.

The Allies had begun to withdraw their Forces from before Caſſel on the 27th; and Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick had his Head-quarters in the Neighbourhood of Fritzlar the 29th.

By Letters from Brunſwick we are informed, that the Priſoners taken by M. Cloſen, in the Affair of the 21ſt, were already releaſed.

Hague, April 4. The Prince of Orange, who has been very ill for a Day or two, is better this Morning.

Hague, April 10. We have an Account from the Empire, that Major General Schenkendorff, with a Body of Pruſſians had attacked, in the Neighbourhood of Saalfeld, a detachment of the Army of the Circles, conſiſting of ſix Battalions, and 800 Horſe, had totally defeated them, having taken one Colonel, one Major, 27 other Officers, 800 Men, 6 Cannons, and four Standards. All the reſt of that Corps were cut to Pieces or diſperſed.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Charles Town, Jan. 7.

ON Monday laſt arrived off our Bar from New York the following twelve Companies, viz. two of Monkton's, two of Whitmore's, and eight independent ones; the whole under the Command of Lieut. Col. James Grant of the 40th Regiment, late of Montgomery's Highlanders.

Boſton, Feb. 19. We have Advice that Major Rogers, on his Way to Detroit, met with no Oppoſition from the Indians; on the contrary, they laid down their Hatchets, and willingly ſubmitted themſelves to the Britiſh government; that the Major having taken poſſeſſion of Detroit, he ſent the French Garriſon to Pennſylvania; and a detachment of 75 of his party with advices to Albany; almoſt all the Men were conſiderably froſt-bitten; one was froze to Death in the Woods; the Britiſh Troops being in Poſſeſſion of Detroit, Major Rogers ſet out from thence with about 50 of his Rangers, and intended to proceed 400 Miles further.

Charles-Town, Feb. 21. On Tueſday laſt the Wolf-King, and the other Creek Indians that accompanied him, embarked on Board one of the Scout-boats for Georgia, on his Way home, perfectly ſatisfied with their reception and treatment here, and loaded with Preſents.

IRELAND.

Corke, March 31.

A Quarter after Twelve this Day a Shock of an Earthquake was felt here in the Exchange, in the Merchants Coffee-houſe, and from the beginning of the Red-houſe-Walk to the Eaſt Marſh, between the Gates only,

only, just as it was in November 1755, but allowed to have been more violent by all that felt it. It did not continue above one Minute, undulating from East to West and vice versa.

SCOTLAND NEWS.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Augustus, April 3.

ON Tuesday the 31st of March, between the Hours of Twelve and one o'Clock, Lochness rose suddenly near 30 Inches, and continued so for half and Hour, during which Time the Water was so much agitated that all the Boats here were drove upon the dry Banks. There was no kind of external cause for this Phænomenon, such as Rains, Winds, or any Thing of the like Nature, but, on the contrary, that Day, and several before it, were remarkably fine. An Instance almost similar to this happened here the Time of the Earthquake at Lisbon; but never at any other Time for these 50 Years past."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Tregoney in Cornwall, March 15.

AS some of our Tinners were lately employed on a new Mine, one of them accidentally struck his Pick ax on a Stone. The Earth being removed, they imagined, from its Size, that it was a Rock; but some Characters perceived on a more close Inspection, together with its Shape and hollow Sound, when struck, made them conclude it to be (what on opening it proved) a Coffin. On removal of the Lid they discovered the Skeleton of a Man of Gigantic Size, which, on the Admission of the Air, mouldered into Dust. One intire Tooth remained whole, which was two Inches and a half long, and thick in Proportion: The Length of the Coffin was eleven Feet three Inches, and Depth three Feet nine Inches.

Portsmouth, March 30. Yesterday our grand Expedition sailed from Spithead. The Transports sailed through the Needles, under Convoy of the Frigates; the Ships of the Line are to meet them as they sail round the Isle of Wight. The Ships of War are as follows:

Ships of the Line: Valiant, Com. Keppel, Sandwich, Prince of Orange, Swiftsure, Temeraire, Torbay, Dragon, Superb, Essex, Achilles. Frigates: Southampton, Escort, and several other Frigates, Names unknown as yet. Fire Ships: Ætna, Firedrake, Furnace, Infernal.

The Fleet is to be in three Divisions; the Hon. Mr. Keppel's a red Pendant, Sir Thomas Stanhope's the White, and Capt. Barton's the White.

Chester, April 3. On Wednesday last 568 French Prisoners were brought from Portchester Castle to Forton, near this Town, late an Hospital for marines, but now fitted for a French Prison. They were Guarded by a party of Marines. Yesterday 700 were brought there, escorted by a Party of the Surry Militia; and this Day 600 more are to be brought there. Room is made to sling Hammocks for 2000. It is said that the Regiment of Old Buffs are to do Duty over them.

Cambridge, April 3. The Hon. Mr. Finch and the Hon. Mr. Townshend, having proposed to give two Prizes of 15 Guineas each, to two senior Bachelors of Arts, and the like to two middle Batchelors, who shall compose the best Exercises in Latin Prose; the Vice Chancellor gives Notice, that the Subjects for this Year are, for sen. Bachelors; 'Utrum fit præstantius nova invenire an inventa cultiùs addere & ornatum.' 'Which is the greatest Merit, To invent, or to improve invention.' For the middle Bachelors: 'Utrum boni plus, an mali, reportent ferè qui peregrinantur adolescentuli.' 'Whether Youth are more commonly hurt, or benefited, by travelling.'

This Day Mr. Fornham, of Emanuel College, Mr. Pitcher, of St. John's College, and Mr. Cattlow, of Catherine Hall, were admitted to the Degree of Bachelors of Arts.

LONDON.

March 21. SUNDAY last being Easter-day, the same was observed at Court as a high Festival. At Noon his Majesty and the rest of the Royal Family went to the Chapel Royal, and heard a Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Newton, [illegible] Divine-

Divine Service his Majeſty received the holy Communion by the Lord Biſhop of Durham, aſſiſted by the Sub Dean of the Chapel. The Sword of State was carried to and from Chapel by Earl Delawarr.

We are informed, by Authority, of a Declaration made by her Majeſty the Empreſs Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, for an Accommodation amongſt the contending Powers at War; and a like Declaration in the Name and on the Part of their Majeſties the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, the Moſt Chriſtain King, the King of Sweden, the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, and likewiſe on the Part of their Britanic and Pruſſian Majeſties; purſuant to which, the ſeveral Plenipotentiaries are appointed, and a Congreſs, for a General Pacification, is to be held at the Imperial City of Augburg.

31. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, was appointed a Rear Admiral.

April 2. The Poll for Members to repreſent this City in the enſuing Parliament, finally cloſed, when Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. the Hon. Mr. Harley, William Beckford, Eſq; and Sir Richard Glynn, Bart. were declared duly elected.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, April 11, 1761. Orders for the Court to go out of Mourning on Sunday the 19th Inſtant, for his late Majeſty King George the Second, of bleſſed Memory.

Mar. 25. Being the Birth-day of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, his Majeſty received the Compliments of the Nobility, &c. on the Occaſion; as did her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, at Leiceſter-houſe.

We hear that the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, have adjudged the firſt Premium of 100 Guineas for the beſt Hiſtorical Painting, on a Subject taken from the Britiſh Hiſtory, to the Chevalier Caſali, whoſe Picture of Gunhilda obtained a Prize of 50 Guineas laſt Year. The Story is that of Edward the Martyr, and is thus related by Dr. Smollet in his Hiſtory of England: 'Beſides the Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, no Tranſaction of Conſequence diſtinguiſhed the Reign of Edward, which laſted but four Years, and was concluded in a very tragical Manner. The King returning one Day from the Chaſe, in Dorſetſhire, rode up ſingly to the Gate of Corfe Caſtle, to pay his Compliments to his Step Mother, Elfrida, who invited him very courteouſly to alight; and finding him in a Hurry to be gone, inſiſted upon his drinking a Cup of Wine as he ſat on Horſeback: The young King complied with her Requeſt, and as he ſwallowed the Liquor was ſtabb'd in the Back by one of her Domeſtics, tutored for that Purpoſe. Edward, finding himſelf wounded, clapped Spurs to his Horſe, but fainted with Loſs of Blood; and his Foot being entangled in the Stirrup, as he fell was dragged a conſiderable Way, when his Horſe made a Stop of his own Accord before the Door of a poor old blind woman; there the Servants of Elfrida, ſent by their Miſtreſs to know the Iſſue of her Treaſon, found the unhappy Prince quite dead, and terribly defaced by the Flints over which he had been dragged. They threw the Body into a Well, where in a few Days it was found, and interr'd at Wareham; from whence it was afterward tranſported to the Monaſtery of Shafteſbury, where it is ſaid to have performed a great many Miracles; and Edward was canonized as a Saint and Martyr.

The Society likewiſe adjudged a Premium of 50 Guineas for the beſt original Landſkip to Mr. Geo. Smith, of Chicheſter, and a Premium of 25 Guineas to the ſecond Beſt, to his Brother Mr. John Smith. 'Tis remarkable that both of them obtained the Premiums laſt Year, when the Ballot was ſo exactly equal, that the Chairman only decided in Favour of Mr. Geo. Smith, and the Merit of their preſent Exhibitions were ſo difficult to be determined, that many of the Committee refuſed to give their Vote at all, leſt it ſhould be deemed partial.

BIRTHS.

April 13. The Lady of the Rt. Hon. and Rev. Lord Francis Seymour, a Daughter.

April 29. The Counteſs of Dalkeith, Lady of the Rt. Hon. Cha. Townſhend, a Son.

The Rt. Hon. Lady Aberdour, a Son.

The Wife of Mr. Whittie, a Watch-maker, near Charing-croſs, of three fine Boys, who are all likely to live.

MARRIAGES.

May 23. The Rev. Dr. Gill, to Miſs [illegible], Daughter of Sir Francis Head.

Henry Drummond, of Spring-gardens, Eſq; to Lady Eliz. Compton, Siſter to the Earl of Northampton.

28. Nicholas Fenwick, Eſq; his Majeſty's Conſul at Elſinore, to Miſs Lewis, Daughter of Admiral Lewis, in the Service of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

31. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Harborough, to Miſs Hill, Daughter of Thomas Hill, Eſq;

Mr. Wm. Greenwood, an eminent Merchant, to Miſs Beſwicke, Neice to John Beſwicke, Eſq;

Mr. Tho. White, Merchant, in Savage Gardens, to Miſs Harding, of Red-Lion-Square.

April 7. John Chomley, Eſq; Brewer, in Southwark, to Miſs Ann Hankey, Daughter of Sir Tho. Hankey.

Joſ. Forteſque, Eſq; a near Relation of Lord Forteſque, to Miſs Forteſcue of Devonſhire.

13. Sir Tho. Newcomen, Bart. to the ſecond Daughter of John Bourke, Eſq;

The Rev. Mr. Duncombe, Rector of St. Andrews, Canterbury, to Miſs Highmore, of Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

DEATHS.

Mar. 20. The Rt. Hon. the Lady Viſcounteſs Hinchinbrook, Mother to the preſent Earl of Sandwich.

Geo. Napier, Eſq; a Ruſſia Merchant.

22. James Pattiſon, Eſq; Merchant, at Plumſtead.

Dr. Edw. Cobden, Archdeacon of London, Rector of St. Auguſtine.

29. Mr. Griffith, at Lambeth, ſaid to be the greateſt Potter in England.

30. Tho. Baſkett, Eſq; Printer to his Majeſty.

The Rev. William Law, M. A. well known to the World by a Number of pious Writings.

Tho. Tench, Eſq; in Duke-ſtreet.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Viſcount Irwin, at his Seat near Horſham.

31. Sir Edw. Goodyer, Bart. at Clapham.

April 7. Lady Abney, Relict of Sir Tho. Abney, late one of the Judges in the Court of Common-pleas.

Sir Henry Bellenden, Knt. Gentleman of the Black rod.

14. Capt. Alex. Gray, at Edinburgh, Brother to Lord Gray.

The moſt noble Prince Archibald Campbell, Duke of Argyle (ſuddenly, at his Houſe in Argyle buildings) Marquis and Earl of Argyle, Marquiſs of Quintire and Lorn, Earl of Campbell and Cowall, Viſcount Lochow and Glenilla, Lord of Inverary, Mull, Morvern and Tyrie, Lord Lieutenant of Argyleſhire, and Admiral of the Weſtern Iſles, alſo Viſcount and Earl of Ila, Baron Oruſay, Dunoon and Aros, Keeper of the Great Seal, Juſtice General, Extraordinary Lord of Seſſion, Hereditable Maſter of the King's Houſhold, Hereditable Keeper of Dunſtaffnage and Carrick, Chancellor of the Univerſity of Aberdeen, and one of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy-council. He was born in 1682, and ſucceeded his Brother John in November 1743. His Titles and [illegible] deſcend to the Hon. Lieutenant Ge[illegible] Campbell, lately choſen M[illegible] Shire of Dumbarton [illegible]

G. Oldys, Eſq; Norroy King at Arms, in the 74th Year of his Age.

16. Arthur Abercrombie, Eſq; at his Houſe in Craven-ſtreet.

17. The Right Rev. Dr. Benj. Hoadly, Lord Biſhop of Wincheſter, and Prelate of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, at his Palace at Cheſea, after a few Hours Indiſpoſition. His Lordſhip was the firſt Perſon appointed a Biſhop in the Reign of King George I. was conſecrated Biſhop of Bangor on the Tranſlation of Dr. Evans from that See in 1715, and was promoted to the Biſhoprick of Hereford in 1721, on the Death of Dr. Biſſe, from whence he was advanced to the Dioceſe of Saliſbury on the Tranſlation of Dr. Willis to the See of Wincheſter in 1723, and upon the Death of that Biſhop in 1734, he ſucceeded him in the Dioceſe of Wincheſter to the preſent Period, and died full of Age, being 85 Years old, whoſe Character will perpetuate his Memory with Honour to lateſt Poſterity.

Henry Champion, Eſq; at Lewes, in Suſſex.

20. Sir Tho Denny, Knt.

21. John Anſell, Eſq; at his Seat at Great Miſſenden in Bucks.

Civil and Military Preferments.

St. James's, March 20. His Majeſty in Council was this Day pleaſed to declare the Right Hon. George Dunk Earl of Halifax, Lieutenant General and General Governor of his Majeſty's Kingdom of Ireland.

This Day the Right Hon. Sir Francis Daſhwood, Bart. appointed Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Chamber, was, by his Majeſty's Command, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy-council, and took his Place at the Board according.

Whitehall, March 21. His Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; to be one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the oath of Secretary of State was this Day, by his Majeſty's Command, adminiſtered to him in Council.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Hon. William Talbot, Baron of Helſol in the County of Glamorgan, and his Heirs male, the Dignity of an Earl of Great Britain, by the Title of Earl Talbot. And

To the Right Hon. John Lord Delawarr, and his Heirs Male, the Dignity of a Viſcount and Earl of Great Britain, by the Title of Viſcount Cantalupe, and Earl De[illegible] pleaſed to appoint his [illegible] Lord Barrington,

rington, Lord North, James Oſwald, and Gilbert Elliot, Eſqrs. Lords of the Treaſury.

To grant to Lord Barrington the Offices of Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of the Exchequer.

To appoint Lord Anſon, Dr. Hay, Thomas Orby Hunter, John Forbes, and Hans Stanley, Eſq; with Lord Villiers, and Thomas Pelham, Eſq; Lords of the Admiralty.

To grant to Dr. Hay the Office of his Majeſty's Advocate General.

To appoint the Right Hon. Robert Lord Henley, Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, for the Time being, and alſo ſeveral other Miniſters of State now and for the Time being, and alſo the Right Hon. Samuel Lord Sandys, Andrew Stone, Soame Jenyns, Edward Elliot, and Edward Bacon, Eſqrs. together with John Yorke, Eſq; Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart. and George Rice, Eſq; his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations.

George Cockburne, Thomas Slade, William Bately, Edmund Maſon, Timothy Brett, Robert Oſborne, William Bateman, and Digby Dent, Eſqrs. Sir Richard Temple, Bart. Sir John Bentley Knight, Frederick Rogers, Richard Hughes, Thomas Hanway, and Charles Colby, Eſqrs. Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Navy.

James Wallace, Eſq; Sir Francis Haſkins Eyles Stiles, Bart. the Hon. Horatio Townſhend, Robert Pott, Eſqrs. Sir Roger Burgoyne, Bart. John Rule, and Tyringham Stephens, Eſqrs. Commiſſioners for victualling his Majeſty's Navy.

To Sir Francis Charlton, Bart. the office of Receiver-general of the Poſt-office.

To Robert Herbert, Eſq; the Office of Surveyor-general of all his Majeſty's Foreſts, &c. in England and Wales.

To Thomas Gore, Eſq; the Office of Commiſſary-general of his Majeſty's Forces.

To Henry Penton, jun. Eſq; the Office of Carrier of all his Majeſty's Letters and Diſpatches between his Majeſty's Court or Palace of Reſidence, and the Poſt-office; and alſo between the Offices of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Poſt-office.

To John Elliot, Eſq; the Office of Receiver-general of the Dutchy of Cornwall.

To John Jeffreys, Eſq; the Office of Warden of the Mint.

To John Pitt, Eſq; the Office or Offices of Surveyor-general of all his Majeſty's Woods North and South of the River Trent.

To Charles Trelawney, Eſq; the Office of Aſſay-maſter of Tin at all the Coinages of Tin in Cornwall and Devon.

And to appoint Sir Charles Cottrell Dormer, Knt. to be Maſter of the Ceremonies; and alſo Stephen Cottrell, Eſq; to be Aſſiſtant Maſter and Marſhall of the Ceremonies.

Whitehall, March 24. The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Right Hon. Charles Townſhend, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Secretary at War.

To conſtitute and appoint Sir John Evelyn, Bart. Beaumont Hotham, Samuel Mead, William Levinz, Edward Hooper, Thomas Taſh, Claudius Amyand, and Henry Pelham, Eſqrs. together with John Frederick, Eſq; in the room of Richard Cavendiſh, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for managing and cauſing to be levied and collected all and ſingular his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, Subſidies, and other Duties, and all Arrears of the ſame, within that Part of the Kingdom of Great Britain called England.

To grant unto the Right Hon. Charles Earl of Cornwallis, the Office of Conſtable of his Majeſty's Tower of London.

To grant unto Henry Cornwallis, Eſq; the Office or Place of Chief Porter of his Majeſty's Tower of London.

To grant unto Lovell Stanhope, Eſq; the Office of Law Clerk to the Offices of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall, March 28. The King has been pleaſed to appoint Thomas Earl of Dundonald, George Drummond, Alexander Udny, Richard Dunber, and George Burges, Eſqrs. Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Exciſe in Scotland.

The Earl of Morton to be Lord Regiſter of Scotland.

To grant to Thomas Morgan, Eſq; the Office of Advocate General, or Judge Marſhal of all his Majeſty's Land Forces.

To George Pewlett, Eſq; the Office of Lieutenant of the Tower.

St. James's, March 29. His Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. John Earl of Bute, to be one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State; his Lordſhip was this Day, by his Majeſty's Command, ſworn one of his Principal Secretaries of State, and took his Place at the board accordingly.

This Day the Right Hon. William Earl Talbot, Lord Steward of his Majeſty's Houſhold, was, by his Majeſty's Command, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy-council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

Whitehall, April 3. This Day the Right Hon. James Grenville, Eſq; Comptroller of his Majeſty's Houſhold, was, by his Majeſty's Command, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt Hon.

Hon. Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

Whitehall, April 11. The King has been pleaſed to fill up eleven of the vacant Stalls at Weſtminſter, of the moſt Honourable Order of the Bath, by conferring the Honour of Knighthood of that Order on the Right Hon. Lord Carysfort, the Hon. Lieutenant-General Yorke, Sir James Gray, Bart. Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. Sir John Gibbons, Bart. Admiral George Pocock, Major General Jeffery Amherſt, Major-General John Griffin Griffin, Francis Blake Delaval, Charles Frederick, and George Warren, Eſqrs. And his Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the Inſtallation of the ſaid Knights of the Bath to be on Tueſday the 26th Day of May next.

To grant unto John Earl of Portſmouth, the Offices of Governor and Captain of the Iſle of Wight, and Governor of Carisbrooke Caſtle in the ſaid Iſle.

To appoint William de Grey, to be Comptroller of the Firſt-fruits and Tenths of the Clergy.

St. James's, April 14. The following Governors, and other Officers, are continued in their reſpective Employments in America, viz.

Leeward Iſlands, George Thomas, Eſq; Chief Governor, Gilbert Fleming, Eſq; Lieutenant-General of the ſaid Iſlands, and Lieutenant-Governor of St. Chriſtopher's. Lord Hawley, Lieutenant-Governor of Antigua. Ralph Payne, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of St. Chriſtopher's. Thomas Warner, Eſq; Attorney-General of the Leeward Iſlands.

Jamaica, Henry Moore, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor.

South Carolina, William Bull, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor. David Greene, Eſq; Attorney-General.

Georgia, William Grover, Eſq; Chief Juſtice. William Cliſton, Eſq; Attorney-General. James Habersham, Eſq; Secretary.

Nova Scotia, Jonathan Belcher, Eſq; Chief Juſtice.

New York, John Tabor Kempe, Eſq; Attorney-General.

New Jerſey, Chriſt. Coates, Eſq; Secretary.

Guadaloupe, William Burke, Eſq; Secretary and Regiſter.

The following Gentlemen are appointed new Governors and Officers, in his Majeſty's Plantations in America, viz.

New York, Robert Monckton, Eſq; Governor. Cadwallader Colden, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor. Benjamin Pratt, Eſq; Chief Juſtice.

South Carolina, Thomas Boone, Eſq; Governor. Charles Skinner, Eſq; Chief Juſtice.

Nova Scotia, Henry Ellis, Eſq; Governor. Jonathan Belcher, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor.

Georgia, James Wright, Eſq; Governor.

New Jerſey, Joſiah Hardy, Eſq; Governor.

Nevis, James Johnſton, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor.

Leeward Iſlands, Thomas Cottle, Eſq; Solicitor-General.

North Carolina, Thomas Falkner, Eſq; Secretary and Clerk of the Crown. Robert Jones, junior, Eſq; Attorney-General.

B——KR——S.

April 11. Bernhard Smith, of Drury-lane, Sugar-baker.

John Barnſhaw, of St. John Wapping, Butcher.

John Ouram, of Barneſley, Yorkſhire, Grocer.

Richard Sands, of King's Lynn in Norfolk, Maſter-mariner and Merchant.

18. William Dutton and Edward Dutton, late of Fetter-lane, Coffeemen and Victuallers.

David Armſtrong, of Weſt-Smithfield, Linen-draper.

George Brownleſs, late of Jamaica, now of London, Merchant.

Robert Miller, of Kirton in Lincolnſhire, Linen-draper.

Thomas Graves, of Red-Lion-Street, Southwark, Hop-merchant.

21. David Barclay, of Cateaton ſtreet, London, Merchant and Inſurer.

John Biggs, of Chertſey in Surry, Butcher.

BILL *of Mortality from Mar.* 24, *to Apr.* 21.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males 874	} 1709		Males 630	} 1283	
Females 835			Females 653		
Under 2 years old	538				
Between 2 and 5	130				
5 and 10 —	53		Buried,		
10 and 20 —	55		Within the walls	127	
20 and 30 —	155		Without	414	
30 and 40 —	182		*Mid.* and *Surry*	791	
40 and 50 —	181		City & Sub. *Weſt.*	377	
50 and 60 —	140				1709
60 and 70 —	133				
70 and 80 —	96		Weekly *Mar.* 31.	411	
80 and 90 —	40		*Apr.* 7.	442	
90 and 100 —	5		14.	409	
100 and 110 —	1		21.	447	
		1709			1709

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *M A Y*, 1761.

ARISTEAS's *Account of the Valuation of antient Coins*, &c. *continued from Page* 642.

FIRST; I ſuſpect that our Anti-*Ariſteans* have greatly erred in computing the Weight and Value of the Gold Talent. The antient *Greeks* reckoned their Money by Talents, Minas and Drachms, juſt as we compute *Engliſh* Money by Pounds, Shillings and Pence. And with them, as with us, Silver was the chief Coin. And the *Attic* Ponderal and Numeral Talent of Silver were exactly equal to one another; as our Pound Sterling was originally exactly equal to a Pound Weight of Silver. And as the Pound Sterling, when it conſiſted of Twelve Ounces, as well as now that it conſiſts but of Four Ounces of Silver, was then and is ſtill the common Meaſure by which we compute the Value of Gold as well as Silver; ſo I imagine, that the *Attic* Silver Talent, whether more or leſs in Weight, was the common Meaſure by which the antient *Greeks* computed the Value of their Gold as well as Silver. Now, the Pound Sterling being with us the common Meaſure for valuing of all Sorts of Coins, whether Gold or Silver; I would aſk, *If one Man was ſaid to be worth* 10,000*l. Sterling in Gold, and another worth* 10,000*l. Sterling in Silver; what is here meant thereby?* Will any one ſay, That becauſe the one has his 10,000*l.* Sterling in Gold, and the other has his 10,000*l.* Sterling only in Silver, and becauſe one Pound Weight of Gold is equal in Value to Sixteen Pound Weight of Silver, that therefore the firſt is Sixteen Times richer than the other? No, ſurely; no Body with us would be ſo ridiculous as to reckon after this Manner. If it were required to know the Weight of 10,000*l.* Sterling in Gold, and of 10,000*l.* Sterling in Silver; would any Body anſwer, that the Weight of the Gold was equal to the Weight of the Silver; or that either of them was equal to 10,000*lb.* of our Troy Weight? No; ſuch Anſwers would be every whit as ridiculous as the other. A Perſon of any Skill in Money would conſider, that one Pound Sterling in Silver is equal in Weight but to Four Ounces of Silver; and therefore reckoning Twelve Ounces to the Pound Weight, he would ſay, that 10,000*l.* Sterling in Silver, is equal in Weight only to

3,333 Pounds and 4 Ounces of Silver. And in like manner, upon the Suppoſition that one Pound Weight of Gold is equal in Value to Sixteen Pound Weight of Silver, and conſequently that one Pound Sterling in Gold is equal in Weight but to Five Penny weight of Gold, he would conclude, that 10,000*l.* Sterling in Gold is equal in Weight only to 2500 Ounces, or to 208 Pounds and 4 Ounces of Gold; and conſequently that the Weight of the Gold which goes to make up 10,000*l.* Sterling, is juſt equal to $\frac{1}{13}$ Part of the Weight of the Silver that goes to make up the ſame Sum. Now, as the Pound Sterling here in *England* is thus made the common Meaſure for Gold as well as Silver; by which Means one Pound Sterling in Silver is equal in Value to one Pound Sterling in Gold; though at the ſame Time, the Weight of the latter is but the $\frac{1}{16}$ Part of the former: So I conceive that an *Attic* Talent in Silver was equal in Value to an *Attic* Talent in Gold; and that the only Difference between them lay in this; that when they came to pay or receive any Sum or Sums of Money, whatever the Weight of the Silver Talent was ſet at, the Gold Talent was equal in Weight only to $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{12}$, or $\frac{1}{13}$ Part of the ſame, more or leſs, according to the eſtabliſhed Proportion between Gold and Silver at the Time. Now, if we proceed upon this Foot, and ſuppoſe the *Attic* Talent to have been equal in Value to 193*l.* 15*s.* of our Money, as it has been lately computed by a learned Hand; and conſequently equal in Weight to 64 $\frac{7}{8}$ Pound Weight of Silver; and if we ſuppoſe the Proportion of Gold to Silver to have been as Thirteen to One; and conſequently that 4 $\frac{23}{26}$ Pound Weight of Gold was equal in Value to one Talent of Silver; and if we accordingly caſt up the Value and Weight of the above-mentioned 1046 Talents in Silver, and 316 Talents in Gold; the former will be found to amount unto 202,662*l.* 10*s.* Sterling, equal in Weight and Value to 67,554 Pounds and Two Ounces of Silver; and the latter will be found to amount unto 99,975*l.* Sterling; and to be equal in Weight and Value to 2563 $\frac{6}{13}$ Pound Weight of Gold: And both Sums together will amount to no more but 302,637*l.* 10*s.* Sterling. So that if any of our Money Criticks for the future ſhould think, that 1,918,537*l.* 10*s.* Sterling was too great a Sum for *Ptolemy Philadelphus* to advance for procuring a Tranſlation of the *Hebrew* Scriptures into *Greek*, they may, if they pleaſe, take back and return above Five Parts out of Six to the right Owner thereof; and ſtill there will be enough left to anſwer all *Ariſteas*'s Demands.

If it ſhould be objected, that this is a new Way of computing the Value of Gold Talents; I anſwer, that whatever Opinion ſome may entertain of it, yet I cannot but think it more than probable, not only that the *Greeks*, but that all other Nations, where Gold and Silver was coined, and paſſed by Tale, computed the Gold Talent as I have done. For, though our modern Writers have taken upon themſelves to make a Talent of Gold equal in Weight to a Talent of Silver; and conſequently to make the one 10, 12, 13, or 16 times more valuable than the other; yet I doubt they would find it extremely difficult, if not impoſſible, to prove, that the Antients computed the Value of any of their Money Talents after this Manner. Whereas on the other Hand, I think, many Inſtances may be produced to ſhew, that all thoſe Countries which reckoned by Talents, Minas, and Drachms, had but one Money or Silver Talent, which was the common Meaſure, by which all Gold as well as Silver was valued, and to which they were both ultimately reduced. Thus *Julius Pollux* informs us, That the Talent was the higheſt Denomination for Gold and Silver: and that the *Attic* Silver Talent conſiſted of 6000

Drachms, or of 60 Minas of 100 Drachms each; and as to their Gold, he further tells us, That the *Aureus* or Golden *Stater* of the *Athenians* was equal in Weight to two *Attic* Drachms; and that the Proportion of Gold to Silver was as Ten to One. So that one *Aureus*, of the Weight of Two Drachms, was equal in Value to, and consequently in all Receipts and Payments was taken and paid away for Twenty *Attic* Drachms of Silver. And 300 such *Aurei* were equal in Value to one Talent of Silver. Now this being the Case, I would desire to know, whether an *Athenian* that was to pay a Talent of Money in Gold, would have been thought to have discharged his Obligation by paying 300 *Aurei*, or 600 Drachms of Gold, which is here reckoned to be equal in Value to a Talent of Silver? Or whether, according to the modern Way of Computation, he must have paid 6000 Drachms of Gold, which was equal in Value to Ten Talents of Silver?

But further; That the Talent by which all Gold as well as Silver was estimated, was the Silver Talent, may be evidently collected from several Passages of *Xenophon*'s Works. Thus in his Institutions of *Cyrus* we read, That *Armenius* computed his Riches altogether by the Silver Talent: *Tell me* (says *Cyrus* to him) *what Money you have:* Λέξον ὅ τι ἔχεις τόσα χρήματα. To which *Armenius* answers; *The Money which I have, together with the Treasures which my Father left me, being reduced to Silver, amounts to more than three thousand Talents:* Χρήματα ὅσα, ἔφη, σὺν τοῖς θησαυροῖς οἷς ὁ πατὴρ κατέλιπεν, ἔστιν, ΕΙΣ ΑΡΓΥΡΙΟΝ ΛΟΓΙΣΘΕΝΤΑ, Τάλαντα πλείω ἢ τρισχίλια. Again; in his History of the *Grecian* Affairs, he tells us, that *Tithraustes* the *Persian* General sent *Timocrates* the *Rhodian* into *Greece* with a Sum of Money in GOLD, to bribe the *Grecian* Cities to break with

[illegible] now does he expres himself upon this Occasion? Does he say, that the *Persian* sent such or such a Number of Gold Talents? No, nothing like it. How then? Why, his Words are these; *Interim Tithraustes suspensus aliquantisper Animo, quid potissimum ageret, tandem in Græciam Timocratem Rhodium mittit; datoque huic Auro, quod Argenti talenta quinquaginta æquereti,* (δὺς χρυσίου ἐς πεντήκοντα τάλαντα Ἀργυρέου) *operam daret, Imperat, ut id in Præfides Civitatum distribueret* Now, had the *Greeks* known any Thing of a Gold Talent equal in Value to ten Silver Talents; what Occasion was there for this *Periphrasis* here? Instead of saying, that the *Persian* General sent a Sum of Money in Gold equal in Value to fifty Talents of Silver; might he not in fewer Words, and with more Propriety, have told us at once, according to the modern Way of Computation, that he sent *five Talents of* GOLD? But *Xenophon* is not to be taught by us, either how to write, or how to count Money. *Lastly*; in his Account of the Expedition of *Cyrus* the Younger, he tells us, that that Prince, being apprehensive of being forced to come to an Engagement with his Brother sooner than he intended, consulted *Silanus* the Soothsayer thereupon; and that, upon *Silanus*'s prophesying, that there would be no Battle in ten Days, he promised to make him a Present of ten Talents, in Case his Prediction should prove true. Accordingly, ten Days passed, and no Battle happened, and *Cyrus* complied with his Promise. But how did he comply with it? Was he at Liberty to have paid the ten Talents in Silver, if he had so thought fit? Yes, certainly. And what would ten thousand Talents in Silver have amounted to? To 60,000 Drachms. Did he then pay him in Silver? No; the Payment was made in Gold. And how was the Gold reckoned? By the Talent? No. How then? Why, the Historian tells us, that it was reckon-

ed by *Daricks*; and that *Cyrus* gave *Sinæus* 3000 Pieces of that Coin, for the ten Talents which he had promiſed him. Now we are informed by others, that a *Darick* was a *Perſian* Gold Coin, equal in Weight and Value to the *Aureus*, or golden *Stater* of the *Athenians*; and conſequently, that 3000 *Daricks* were exactly equal to ten thouſand Talents, or 60,000 Drachms of Silver. Now from theſe Inſtances, who does not ſee, that a Talent, among the antient *Greeks*, was a nominal Thing, juſt as a Pound Sterling is with us; that it was the common and invariable Meaſure, by which all Gold, as well as Silver, was eſtimated; and, in a Word, that, as eighty Penny-weight of Silver, or five Penny-weight of Gold, makes a Pound Sterling with us; ſo 6000 Drachms of Silver, or 300 *Aurei*, or 600 Drachms of Gold, made a Talent with them.

Many more Inſtances to the like Purpoſe might eaſily be produced; but the following, in Addition to what I have already mentioned, will, I hope, be ſufficient. The Furniture of the Tent which *Ptolemy Philadelphus* erected, upon Occaſion of the Shew which he exhibited to the People of *Alexandria*, as above-mentioned, conſiſted of many rich Hangings, Statues, Pictures, Gold and Silver Veſſels, and other Ornaments: But, in caſting up the Value of the whole, *Calixenus* does not make uſe of one Sort of Talent for the Gold, and another for the Silver, and other Things; but tells us that the Whole amounted to ten thouſand Talents of Silver; εἰς μυρία τάλαντα Ἀργυρίου. And when he comes to caſt up the Coſts and Expences of the Shew, which conſiſted likewiſe of a great Variety of Gold and Silver Veſſels, and other Ornaments, he tells us, that they amounted, in the Whole, to 2239 Talents, and 50 *Mina's*; καὶ ἐγένετο τὸ δαπάνημα τῶν Νομίσμα[τ]ος τάλαντα δισχίλια διακόσια τριάκοντα ἑπτά, Μναῖ πεντήκοντα. And as for the *Romans*, we are certain, that, in all their Tranſactions with the *Greeks*, and other Eaſtern Nations, they conſtantly reckon by the Silver Talent. Thus *Polybius* tells us, that in the Treaty between the *Romans* and *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, it was agreed, that the latter ſhould pay to the former 12,000 *Attic* Talents of fine Silver in twelve Years, by twelve equal Payments; and that each Talent ſhould not weigh leſs than 80 *Roman* Pounds. And we read in *Livy*, that one of the Conditions of Peace offered by the *Roman* General to the *Ætolian*, was, that the latter ſhould pay to the former 500 Talents of Silver down; and 500 Talents more afterwards; And that, upon their Application to the *Roman* Senate for ſome Mitigation thereof, all the Favour that they could obtain, was, that if they choſe to pay the Money in Gold, rather than in Silver, they might do it; provided they paid one Drachm of Gold for ten Drachms of Silver. And *Polybius*, who has likewiſe recorded the ſame Treaty at large, though he differs from *Livy* as to the Sum Total, yet he agrees with him in this; that they were permitted to pay one third Part of the Sum impoſed upon them in Gold; provided they paid one *Mina* of Gold for every ten *Mina's* of Silver, Now, here it is obſervable, that it is not ſaid, that for every ten Talents of Silver, they might pay one Talent of Gold; but that they might, if they pleaſed, pay a certain Number of Talents in Gold, at and after the Rate of one Drachm or *Mina* of Gold, for ten Drachms or *Mina's* of Silver.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 321, *answered by Mr.* Thomas Barker.

PUT a = natural Sine of the Sun's Altitude, b = Sine of the aſcenſional Difference, and x = Sine of the Latitude, to Radius Unity; then per Spherics, as $x : 1 :: a : \frac{a}{x}$ = Sine of the Latitude. Again, by another well known Theorem, we have as $1 : \frac{a}{x\sqrt{1-\frac{a^2}{x^2}}} :: \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} : b$; whence $\sqrt{1-\frac{a^2}{x^2}\times 1-x^2} = \frac{a}{b}$, which called; and we have after proper Reduction

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{1+a^2-d^2}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{1+a^2-d^2}{2}\right)^2 - a^2}} = 31647$$ the natural Sine of 18° 27′ the Sun's Declination anſwering to *May* the 13th, whence the Latitude was 56° 40′ 30″ North.

The ſame anſwered by Mr. E. Kimpton, Jun.

SIX Hours — 3h 58′ = 2h 2′ = 30° 30′ = the Sun's aſcenſional Difference: And by Trial and Error, and working with their Errors, I find the Sun's Declination = 18° 27′ North: *Per* Trigonometry, I find the Latitude of the Place = 56° 40′ North, and the Sun's Declination being = 18° 27′ North, anſwers to *May* the 13th, or *July* the 30th. *A. W. R.*

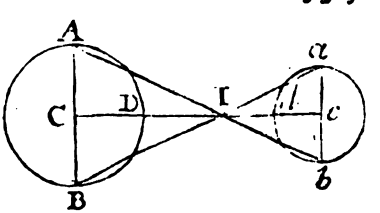
This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Boſworth, *Mr.* T. Robinſon, *and Mr.* G. Hayden, *the Propoſer.*

Queſtion 322, *anſwered by Mr.* Thomas Jeffery.

SIR,

I Do not depend much on the Truth of the following, for I confeſs the Queſtion ſeems to me ſcarce intelligible: I have ſeen a Solution of it very different from my own,

Tho. Jeffery.



BEcauſe DI and *d*I are in Proportion as AB and *a b per* Queſtion, and DI + *d*I = CD + *c d*. Then DI = CD = 6, and *d*I = *d c* = 4. Now by Trigonometry, the Angles of Interſection at I, which are all equal, are found = 26° 34′. Alſo $\frac{CI \times CA}{2}$ = 36 = the Area of the Rectangle ACI = CBI, and $\frac{Ic \times ac}{2}$ = 16 = the Area of the Rectangle I*c a* = I*c b*. *Q. E. D.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Tho. Barker, *and Mr.* T. Robinſon, *but they do not exactly agree with each other, nor with the Propoſer.*

Queſtion 323, *Anſwered by the Propoſer.*

[redacted] Tang. diff. ½ Comp. Log. Tang. :: Radii : Merd. diff. Lat. = 502′, [redacted]° : Tang. Courſe :: Merid. diff. Lat. : diff. Long. 384.

[redacted] 384 = Log. 217′ = Departure.

As Sine Courſe : Departure : : Co-Sine Courſe : to the proper diff. Lat. = 284.
As Sine Courſe : Departure : : Radii : proper Diſtance 356′.
As Meridian diff. Lat. : proper diff. Lat. : : Radii : Co Sine Miſ. Lat.

= 34° 31′. 60) 284 (4°
2 22 240
44′
36 53
90 00
Lat. from 53 07
4 44
Lat. in 57 51

This Queſtion was anſwered by Mr. Toms.

Queſtion 324, *anſwered by the Propoſer.*

PER *ax* 4th Trig. $b : d + c :: d - c : \frac{dd - cc}{b}$ different Segments $\therefore b - \frac{dd + cc}{b} = \frac{bb - dd + c^2}{2b}$ = the leſſer Segment.

Per Euc. 447. $c^2 - \frac{b4 + 2b^2 d^2 - d4 - 2b^2 c^2 + 2d^2 c^2 - c4}{4b^2}$ = Square of the Perpendicular; then we ſhall have $\frac{b}{2}\sqrt{\frac{2b^2 c^2 - b4 + 2b^2 d^2 - d4 - 2b^2 c^2 + 2d^2 c^2 - c4}{4b^2}}$ = the Area = $\sqrt{\frac{2b^2 c^2 - b4 + 2b^2 d^2 - d4 + 2d^2 c^2 - c4}{16}}$ which will be $\sqrt{\frac{b^2 + 2bd + d^2 - c^2}{4} \times \frac{b^2 + 2bd - d^2 + c^2}{4}}$, yet further, $\sqrt{\frac{b + d + c}{2} \times \frac{d + c - b}{2} \times \frac{b + d - c}{2} \times \frac{b + c - d}{2}}$ = Area and Rule required.

Mr. W. Allen's *Anſwer, as alſo Mr.* Toms's, *came too late to be inſerted.*

Mr. Fowler *complains, that his and other Anſwers to Mr.* Beeken's *Queſtion* 320 *were Right, and Mr.* Beeken's *is Falſe, and therefore deſires that his Numbers may be printed, which are as follow:*

THE true Weight of the Globe is found to be 226,859361 *lb. Avoirdupois*, which is pretty nigh the ſame as Mr. *Beeken*'s; and the cubic or ſolid Inches will be abſolutely found to be 715,2705; conſequently the true Value of the Globe will be 62,58616875 = 62*l.* 11*s.* 8*d* $\frac{1}{2}$,7.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 334.

By Mr. Rob. Emanuel Fiſh.

A Gentleman has a Garden in the Form of a right angled Triangle; the Cube Root of the perpendi[cular] equal to $\frac{1}{9}$ of the Baſ[e] or low[er] and the Side of the [Garden] be made in the Garden is 23,04 Yards: Quere the Area of the Garden?

Queſtion 335.

By Mr. [illegible] Surtees.

A Certain [illegible] Cooper Dimen[ſions] in the Form of [a] ſpheroid, whoſe

Head, Bung, and Length are 28,38, and 48 reſpectively, and to contain 201,1987 Ale Gallons, but finding the Dimenſions too little, he is minded to augment each Dimenſion by the ſame Number of Inches to make it hold the above Quantity: I demand the true Dimenſions?

Queſtion 336.

By Mr. T. Robinſon.

WHAT is the Number of Degrees of which the Tangent and Co-Tangent, when added together, make a Sum equal to four Times the Radius?

Queſtion 337.

By Mr. John Drape.

A Snuff box was preſented to a Lady, in Form of a Fruſtum of a Globe, its Baſe Diameter within 4 Inches, and the greateſt Height 1.6, containing an upright conical Wedge of Gold, ſaid to be the greateſt that could poſſibly be put therein with its Vertex at the Center of the Baſe. Now as it cannot be determined a Maximum by the Eye, nor is the Lady ſkilled in ſuch Calculations, ſhe deſires that you will give it a Place in your Collection, expecting ſome of your learned Correſpondents will put down its Dimenſions, which will greatly oblige.

If any of our ingenious Correſpondents will pleaſe to communicate any Obſervations they may make on the Tranſit of Venus, *they will be carefully inſerted, and the Favour gratefully acknowledged.*

A NEW SONG.

Ceaſe, fair Ce-li-a, ceaſe to chide me, do not let me ſigh in vain:
I can fancy none beſide thee, let me then your favour gain. Symphony.

II.

Why did heav'n beſtow ſuch graces!
Sweet charms of form and mind!
To my raviſh'd fancy traces,
Yet will not be kind?

III.

Tell me why the blooming roſes,
Or the pink ſo beauteous blow?
If we might not pluck thoſe poſies,
Why then *Celia* do they grow?

IV. As

IV.

As the fragrant blooming flowers,
Do regale the ſmell and ſight;
So maids had ſure that pleaſing power,
Likewiſe for to give delight.

V.

But the fineſt flowers wither,
Tho' they once be e'er ſo gay:
Youth and beauty go together;
You'll grow old as well as they!

VI.

Then let's quickly taſte of pleaſure,
While each charm is in it's bloom:
Reaping bliſſes without meaſure,
We, alaſs, grow old to ſoon!

An ODE *to* EVENING.

SOFT tranquil daughter of the day!
On whoſe fair face autumnal Zephyrs play;
O'er whoſe ſerene unclouded eye,
Sol ſheds the mildeſt luſtre of the ſky:
Thee, unmoſted, let me hail,
And tread the carpet of thy ſhady vale;
Near which, with bonnet wheaten-bound,
Sits Ceres liſt'ning to the ſheep-bells ſound!
Or let me woo thee by the ſtream,
Obliquely gilded by the weſtern beam;
While flies and gnats unnumber'd throng,
And faintly murmur no unpleaſing ſong.
Now to enjoy the balmy hour,
The lark deſcends from his aerial tow'r.
Apollo is reclin'd to reſt
On the ſmooth down of Amphitrite's breaſt.
The bird, who loves th' approach of night,
Hoots tremulous, and flaps his wings for flight.
With wheeling plume the bat flies by,
And mocks th' imperfect motion of the eye.
The buzzing chafer here and there
Spreads his gauze wing, and ſpins along the air.
But dark-ey'd night (ſo heav'n ordains)
Comes nodding on, and blackens all the plains,
The pleaſing ſcenes, which nature drew,
Are clouded o'er, and vaniſh'd from the view.
The brilliant morn, the noon of day,
And thy ſweet ſhadows, ev'ning! are away.
But ſoon the brilliant morn again
Shall radiate all the firmamental plain;
And ſoon the ſun's meridian ray,
Zenith'd on high ſhall give us back the day:
And ev'ning! thou, with aſpect bland,
Shall pour thy length'ning ſhadows o'er the land.
Such is thy pictur'd life, oh man!
Which daily dies, and fades as it began.
Thy infant morn ſhall ſink away,
Thy noon of youth, and ev'ning age decay;
Pale death ſhall wrap thee in his urn,
For duſt thou waſt, and ſhalt to duſt return.
But let not this thy ſoul affright;
Be virtue's pupil—tread the path of right;
Then ſhalt thou 'ſcape the ſinner's doom,
And riſe, new-born, triumphant o'er the tomb.

Verſes inſcribed to the Rt. Hon. ARTHUR ONSLOW: *On his reſigning the Chair of the Houſe of Commons,* Wedneſday *the* 18*th of* March, 1761.

ACcept, (learn'd ONSLOW!) from the world retir'd;
In buſineſs great, in quitting it admir'd,
This honeſt verſe devoted to thy name;
Long ſince recorded in the rolls of fame.
Strong were th' exertions of thy early youth,
In tracing ſcience, and in wooing truth:
Duly to fit thee for the mighty cares
By heaven allotted to thy riper years.
Thy progreſs, at the bar, made all agree
Its brighteſt treaſures were reſerv'd for thee:
But thy brave ſpirit which cou'd gold deſpiſe,
Saw fair *Britannia* fix on thee her eyes:
Next bid thee for exalted ſcenes prepare;
Then, pleas'd, conduct thee to her patriot CHAIR.
That *chair*, *Palladium* of our happy land,
Whence *Liberty* oft made a glorious ſtand:
Majeſtic roſe;—bid thence her mandates fly,
To blaſt th' attempts of direful *Tyranny*:
To fell the monſter, and in ſhackles bind,
That his dread havock might not thin mankind;
Whom nature form'd for wiſdom's gentle reign,
Not the caprice of a delirious brain,
Which graſping, on a throne, deſpotic ſway,
Includes all juſtice in the word,—*Obey!*
Firm in th' allegiance to good ſovereigns due,
The people's welfare was thy darling view.
Warm'd was thy heart by *Liberty*'s bright flame;
That *Liberty* which righteous laws proclaim;
Suited to man; by limits due reſtrain'd;
That *Liberty* which gracious heaven ordain'd:
Not *Anarchy*, whence every evil ſprings,
For thou lov'ſt *Order* in the ſcale of things;
Order, which government's vaſt frame ſuſtains,
And thro' the univerſe ſupremely reigns.
Thy eloquence cou'd parties reconcile
When their commotions ſhook our envied iſle:
Their heats allay, by pouring in their ear
Affaſive language till they reaſon hear:
Till harmoniz'd, they no reſentment feel,
But all uniting, aid the general weal.
The judgment ſhown in thy great actions paſt,
Darts forth diſtinguiſh'd luſtre o'er this laſt.—
To leave all buſineſs, at a point of time
When ſtill thy faculties ſeem in their prime:

And

And thus ſagaciously the danger ſhun
Of tarniſhing the trophies thou haſt won: —
In fame's lov'd height to lay thy honours down,
When naught remain'd thy brighteſt views to crown;
Each claim to title, penſion, place, reſign'd,
Tho' thy chief wealth is dignity of mind:
Gen'rous, thy ſole ambition to deſerve
The thanks of *Britain* thou ſo well didſt ſerve: ——
This ſpeaks the *Patriot*: — This embalms a name
Our lateſt ſons will gratefully proclaim.*
O *ſolemn* day I ever muſt revere!
The day that thou reſign'd'ſt the awful *chair*.
Thy probity, abilities and zeal;
Thy courſe of labours for the public weal,
{Longer † than e'er thy predeceſſors run,
So greatly clos'd, ſo happily begun;)
Thy thirſt of freedom whence ſweet comforts bring;
Thy paſſion for thy country, and thy king: —
High themes! were in the liveliеſt tints diſplay'd,
And with warm thanks thy ſervices repaid:
Thanks by a full, united ſenate giv'n;
Thanks loudly echoing as a voice from heaven.
O *glorious* honours! to rare virtues giv'n,
Juſtly reſerv'd for thee, amid the few:
Superior far to thoſe which poets give;
To thoſe, when ſculpture bids proud marble live:
To *Jo's* bearding round the hero's car,
Returning with the pompous ſpoils of war: —
Thy honours from the pureſt ſources flow,
The firſt, the nobleſt, mortals can beſtow.
How deep the ſilence! how intent our eyes!
When, to breathe forth thy thanks, we ſaw thee riſe.
Awful, juſt *Cato's* image ſeem'd to ſtand,
(As anxious thou for thy lov'd native land,)
Taking, with burthen'd ſoul, his laſt farewell: ‡ ——
Words, as pathetic, mid thy ſtrugglings fell:
Words, not th' effuſions of a ſtoic mind,
But to the will of providence reſign'd.
A modeſt veil they o'er thy actions threw,
To ſhade their luſtre from the public view;
Whilſt other's deeds were in ſtrong day-light ſhown,
And thus gave double radiance to thy own.
The warmth of gratitude thy lips expreſt,
Rais'd kind ſenſations in each hearer's breaſt;
Prov'd that, from heav'n, this queen of virtues came,
Her inſpirations an ætherial flame,

Which, when obey'd, did ſweeteſt tranſports riſe;
And man an angel ſeems to human eyes.
Not to offend has been thy conſtant view;
Hence who could hear thee for forgiveneſs ſue?
Thou, whoſe good heart conſulting the world's eaſe,
Is then beſt pleas'd, when it can others pleaſe.
How ardent was thy cloſing, patriot prayer,
That *Britain* might be heaven's peculiar care!—
Fair liberty ſtill cheer us with her ſmile;
Still reign the guardian genius of our iſle!
Our conſtitution thro' all time endure;
From civil rage, and foreign foes ſecure!
What man to whom his country's rights are dear,
Unmov'd, cou'd theſe emphatic accents hear?
Waft them (ye winds!) thro' *George's* wide domain: [reign!
Tell, round the globe, that *George* and *freedom*
That *Britons*, who their own juſt laws obey,
Enjoy each bliſs beneath his gracious ſway.
This ſpeech, fair tranſcript of thy gen'rous mind,
By no fallacious ornaments refin'd,
The ſenate moves, who with new pleaſure gaze,
And ſcarce find language * equal to thy praiſe.
Charm'd with thy ſpirit which can wealth refuſe,
And glitt'ring honours, a kind ſtrife enſues. ——
Whilſt thou doſt lutre's ſordid path decline,
And pray, that no emolument be thine:
They urge, — if thou unrecompenc'd remain,
'Twill, on their ſenate, caſt a laſting ſtain.
Grateful, thy countleſs ſervices they own;
And, in thy favour, will addreſs the throne. —
Inſtant our liege with their requeſt complies,
Whence ſhouts of gen'ral approbation riſe.
Bleſt in each thought, bleſt in thy ſoul's deſire,
Thou'lt to thy darling *Tuſculum* retire.
Like *Tully*, there, thy paſt tranſactions ſcan,
And find them founded on the happieſt plan:
Reflect with rapture on thy blameleſs heart,
Where ſways pure wiſdom undiſguis'd by art: —
In thy calm hours revolve the learned page,
Whoſe ſilent converſe cheers the gloom of age.
See worthies riſing to thy mental view,
Who, fam'd like thee, to ſolitudes withdrew: —
In poliſh'd arts a ſweet amuſement find,
Whoſe culture long has dignified thy mind: —

* *All the above lines were writ two days before the Speaker reſigned.*

† *Thirty-three years and upwards in the chair.*

‡ *At Utica.*

* *The gentlemen who ſpoke on this occaſion, were Sir* John Phillips, *Mr.* Legge, *Sir* John Ruſhout, *Mr.* Archer, *Mr.* Cornewall, *Sir* George Savile, *Mr. Alderman* Beckford, *Mr.* Cooke, *and Mr.* Moore. — A relation of the whole proceedings of this memorable day might ſerve as a great ſubject for emulation to all future ſpeakers.

Or with illuſtrious friends thy time divide,
Thou their delight, their oracle, their pride.
O may'ſt thou quit this ſcene with ſcarce a ſigh,
All peace thy ſoul, and fix'd on heaven thine eye!
With patriot *Sommers*, and with *Talbot* ſhine,
Men whoſe terreſtrial acts were deem'd divine:
Who virtue lov'd; her laws well underſtood;
And liv'd ſubſervient to the public good:
This, the fond prayer of their expiring breath;
This cheer'd their hopes, and ſmooth'd the bed of death.
Bluſhing, the muſe, (O ONSLOW!) fram'd the lay
That hails the cloſe of thy reſplendent day.
To ſwell thy praiſe which round our iſlands run,
What is her voice? —— A taper to the ſun.
Yet fir'd by Gratitude, tho' rude to art,
She cou'd not check th' impulſes of her heart.
Charm'd ſhe recall'd thy goodneſs to her ſhown;
And chief, when humbly ſhe approach'd the throne.
Succeſs, ſhe hopes, will her fond views attend:——
Her fame's ſecure, ſince ONSLOW is her friend.

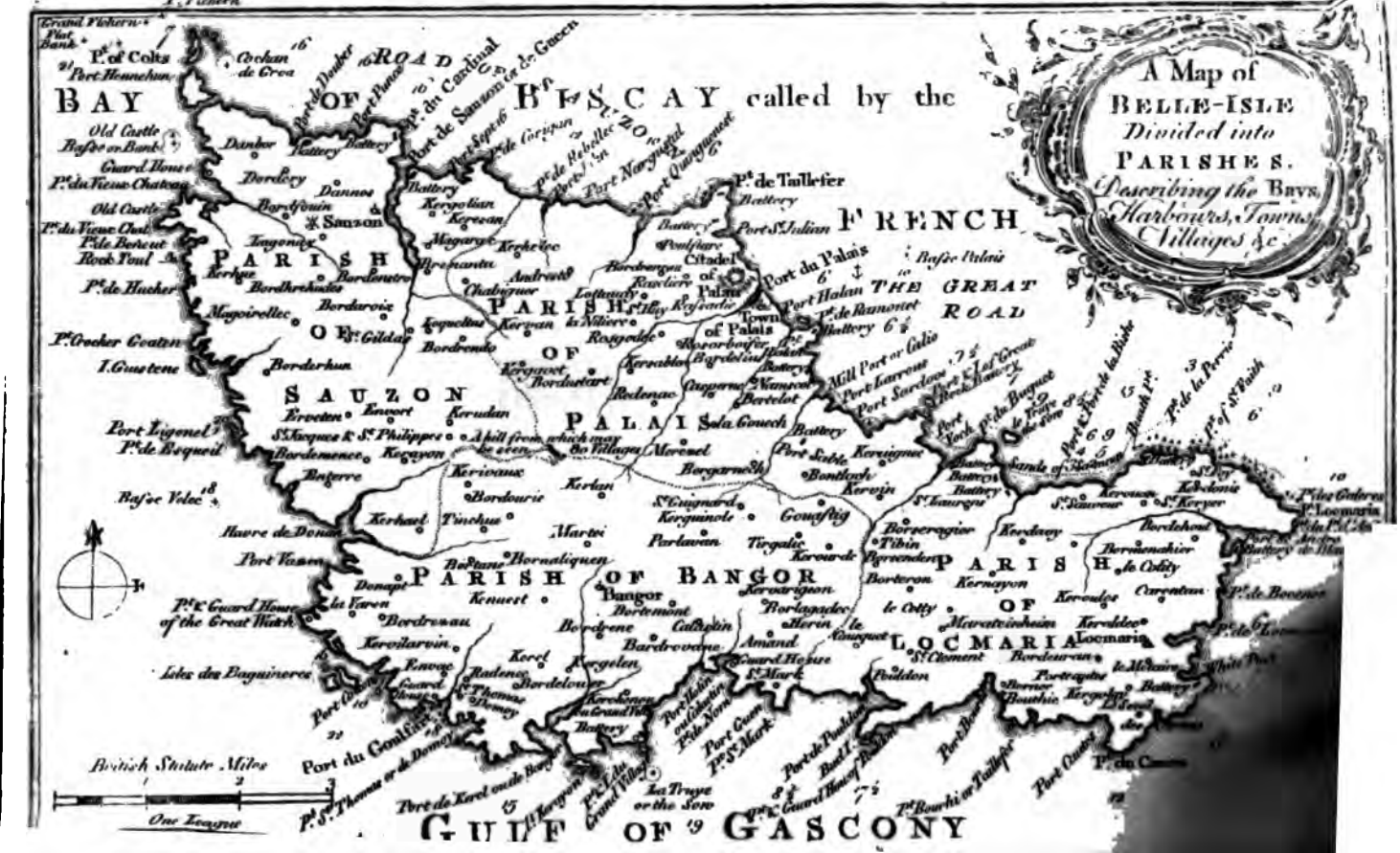
PROLOGUE *to the* REGISTER-OFFICE.

Spoken by Mr. KING.

THE bard, whoſe hopes on *comedy* depend,
Muſt ſtrive inſtruction with delight to blend:
While he, who bounds his leſs aſpiring views
To *farce*, the *combuſh* of the *comic* muſe,
With pleaſantry alone may fill the ſcene——
His Buſineſs chiefly this; to cure the ſpleen;
To raiſe the penſive mind from *grave* to *gay*,
And help to laugh a thoughtful hour away.
If any quibbling wit diſpute my theſis,
I'd aſk the uſe of half our *petty pieces?*
Nay, Sirs, my queſtion ſtill ſhall higher climb,
Pray what's the uſe of *full-pric'd* pantamime?
How does the pleaſur'd eye with rapture glance
When mingling witches join in *bobbling* dance!
When wriggling *Harlequin*, the magic ſage,
In horn-pipe amble traverſes the ſtage!
When trembling *Pierrot* in his quivering ſhines,
An oſtrich enters, or a ſerpent twines!
When *headleſs* taylors raiſe the laughing fit,
Or flour-dredg'd footmen twirl upon a ſpit!——
But oh! how loud the roar, how dear the rumble,
When ſcaffolds, mortar-boards, and bricklayers tumble!
When *Cleopate* runs, or limps, or quaintly rears
From laundreſs-tub his *anabaptiſh* ears!
While all the wit, theſe exhibitions draw,
Is comprehended in the cry — O Laa!
Our author, in this awful court of *Drury*,
Submits his cauſe to an impartial jury.
No friendly junto he to-night employs
To catch, by *favouring* hands, the public voice:
He founds on *Britiſh* candour all his truſt,
Convinc'd a *Britiſh* audience will be juſt.

As the late Expedition and Deſcent made on the French *Iſland of* Belle-Iſle *muſt probably engroſs the Attention of the Public, we thought a conciſe Deſcription of this Iſland, illuſtrated by a Map of the ſame, and particularly relative to the Advices we have received, might be acceptable to our Readers.*

BELLE-ISLE, ſituated on the Coaſt of *Britany*, about ſix Leagues diſtant from the Shore, betwixt *Port Louis* and *Vannes*; the Name *Belle-Iſle*, given it by the *French*, ſignifies the *Beautiful Iſland*; it is about four Leagues long and about two over: It is divided into four principal Hundreds, or Pariſhes, *viz. Sauzon*, *Palais*, *Bangor*, and *Locmaria*, which include 140 Villag[illegible] On the Sea Coaſt there are a V[illegible] of Ports and Harbours, [illegible] are eſteemed good and ſafe for Shipping, which are in general well fortified, eſpecially *Port de Sauzon*, *Port du Cardinal*, *Port du Palais*, on the North Side; and *Port du Goulfart* on the South Side; *Port Locmaria* on the Eaſt Point of the Iſland; the Weſtern Par[illegible] the Iſland has ſeveral ſmall I[illegible] ſome inacceſſible Rocks. [illegible] has not ſufficien[illegible] Iſland from Att[illegible] and Watch-houſes


A Map of
BELLE-ISLE
Divided into
PARISHES.
Describing the Bays, Harbours, Towns, Villages &c.
BAY OF BISCAY called by the
FRENCH
THE GREAT ROAD
PARISH OF SAUZON
PARISH OF PALAIS
PARISH OF BANGOR
PARISH OF LOCMARIA
GULF OF GASCONY
Port du Goulfiner
Port de Taillefer
Port du Palais
Citadel of Palais
Town of Palais
Port Halan
Port Lagenet
Port de Bregnet
Port Vasen
Port du Goulfiner
Port de Kerel ou de Borgo
Port Kerel ou Port Thomas
Port Coustume ou Port Kerguelen
Port Kerguelen
Port Coustume ou Port St. Mark
Port de Poulden
Port Bourki ou Taillepot
Port Ouest
Port de la Croe
Port de Donbet
Port Penot
Port du Cardinal
Port de Samson ou de Goeen
Port de Coreyon
Port de Hebellec ou Port Marguerite
Port Quenguenet
Port St. Julian
Port Lebe
Port Kerguelen
Port Locmaria
Port de la Perrie
Port Kerel ou de la Biche
Port Kerel ou Port Bourget
Port Kerel ou Port Sardoux
Mill Port or Calio
Port Kerel ou Port Bourget
Port Kerel ou Port Bourget
Port Kerel ou Port Bourget

fart, they have one diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Great-Watch*, or Guard-houſe. This Iſland is very fruitful in Corn and Paſturage, and the leſs fertile Parts abound with Rabbits, and ſome valuable Salt-pits: The Iſland is populous not only from a Plenty of Proviſion, but from its maritime Trade, it being the principal Rendezvous of the *French* Fleet for Channel Service, and oft Times of the *Eaſt-India* Ships: For which Reaſons it has been the Envy of their Enemies in Time of War; and they, on the other Hand, ſpare no Pains to ſecure it. The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Fleets appeared off of it in 1703, when a Prieſt, ſays *La Foreſt*, made the Women put on Men's Apparel and appear with them on the Coaſt, which made the Appearance ſo numerous, and the Enemy taking them for Troops, that it prevented their farther Attempt. *Port de Sauzon* is their beſt fortified Town, being defended by a ſtrong Caſtle and ſeveral large Batteries; here the Tranſports now attempted a Deſcent, while ſome of his Majeſty's Troops made good their Lapding on the Rocks near *Point Locmaria*: But with what Succeſs will be communicated as we ſhall receive further authentic Advices.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *MAY*, 1761.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Liſbon, April 2.

ON Tueſday laſt, about twelve o'Clock at Noon, this City was alarmed with a Shock of an Earthquake, which laſted four or five Minutes. The Motion was horizontal, and pretty ſtrong, but has done no other Damage than the throwing down ſome old Walls: this is by far the longeſt that has been felt ſince the 1ſt of November 1755, though not to be compared, either in Strength or Duration, to the firſt that happened that Day. There have been ſeveral ſmall Shocks ſince. Their moſt faithful Majeſties, and the reſt of the Royal Family, are in perfect Health. All the Britiſh Subjects are ſafe and well, and their Houſes very little damaged. The Inhabitants, who were at firſt put into great conſternation, very ſoon recovered themſelves, and Buſineſs immediately went on as uſual.

Hague, 21. The Troops of his Pruſſian Majeſty have gained another Advantage over Part of the Army of the Empire. On the 6th Inſtant, a Detachment of the former attacked the Corps under General Guaſco near Plauen in the Voigtland, took one Colonel, eight other Officers, with about 150 Men, and four Pieces of Cannon, and all their Baggage. The Pruſſians loſt on this Occaſion, only Major Hunt of Zietten's Huſſars, a Lieutenant, and 30 Men.

Hague, April 26. By Letters from Weſel, an Account has been received here, that on Monday laſt, the 21 Inſtant, a large Magazine of Hay, which the French had collected at that Place, had taken fire, and that there were conſumed twelve hundred and fifty thouſand Rations. The loſs is computed at two Millions of Livres. Thirty-three Soldiers of the Regiment of Normandy periſhed in the Flames. And the Number of Boats burnt and ſunk, is ſaid to amount to ſixty. When the Poſt left Weſel on the 21ſt, the Danger was not thought to be quite over; and it was feared that the Flames would reach another Magazine above the Town.

Hague, May 12. By Letters from the allied Army we have an Account, that M. Luckner having received Intelligence that a detachment of the Garriſon of Gottingen had marched upon an Expedition towards the Hartz, and in order to raiſe Contributions upon the country of Hanover, he had immediately ſet out in ſearch of that Corps, with a Body of 100 Huſſars under his command, and that having come up with the Enemy, who conſiſted of 300 Horſe, on

the 5th Inſtant in the Morning, he had the good Fortune to rout them entirely, and to take Priſoners, one Officer, 30 Troopers and 61 Horſes.

That the ſame Day Captain Brinſky, who had been detached by M. Luckner, had likewiſe attacked them with 100 Huſſars and 50 of the Brunſwic Cavalry, and with ſuch Succeſs, that he had driven them before him into Gottinghen, and had taken Priſoners two Captains, one Lieutenant, two Cornets, and 23 Dragoons; and that their Commander M. de Belſunce had narrowly eſcaped being himſelf taken in the purſuit.

There is alſo an Account, that Captain Riedeſel, at the Head of 100 of the Brunſwic Huſſars, having atttacked the Village of Spielen beyond the Fulda, in which was an Officer with 50 of the Enemy, had taken 30 of them, and killed the reſt, with the loſs of five Huſſars killed, and ſome few wounded.

From Meiſſen we hear, that the Pruſſian Cavalry had paſſed the Elbe at Torgau on the 3d Inſtant, and the Infantry the next Day, on a Bridge thrown over that River at Lorenkirk near Strehlen, and were to encamp that Night at Wildenhayn. It is added that the News there was, that General Laudohn had already began his Operations in Sileſia.

Hague, May 15. We hear from the Lower Rhine, that the French under Marſhal Soubiſe talked of forming three Camps immediately; one at Rees, one at Duſſeldorff, and one at Weſel.

The Prince of Heſſe Philipſtal, Governor of Breda, and General of Horſe in the ſervice of the States General, died on the 13th at Breda.

In Saxony nothing remarkable had paſſed, Prince Henry was encamped at Schlettau, and General Hulſen at Katzenhauſen, on his right Flank. Marſhal Daun had as yet made no Movement, his Army continuing in their Quarters of Cantonment.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Philadelphia, March 19.

BY the Hon. James Hamilton, Eſq; Lieut. Governor and Commander in chief of the Province of Penſylvania, and the Counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, on Delaware, a Proclamation.

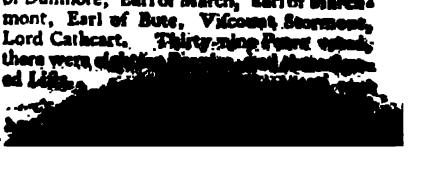
WHEREAS by an Act of Aſſembly of this Province, paſſed at Philadelphia on the 14th Inſtant it is provided, That there ſhall be forthwith raiſed 300 effective Men, properly officer'd, to act in Conjunction with his Majeſty's regular Forces, within the communication to Pittſburgh, untill the 25th Day of November next, or the Concluſion of a Peace with France, which ſhall firſt happen. As an Encouragement, therefore, for able-bodied Men to inliſt in the ſaid ſervice, I do hereby offer a Bounty of 6l. as a free Gift, to each Perſon ſo inliſting; as alſo 9l. advance Money, including their Cloathing, which is to be provided for them by the Government; and to each Officer, properly authorized to inliſt Men, 20s. for every able bodied Man he ſhall inliſt into the Service, after he has paſſed Muſter at the Town of Carliſle, in the County of Cumberland; with the following Rates of Pay to the non commiſſioned Officers and Men; to wit, to Serjeants 2s. per Day; Corporals and Drummers, 1s. 8d. per Day; and to each private Man, 45s. per Month. I have therefore thought fit to make this known, by Proclamation, to all his Majeſty's Subjects, earneſtly inviting them to enliſt, and promiſing to all thoſe who ſhall enter into this Service the Bounty and other Encouragement before mentioned.

JAMES HAMILTON.

SCOTLAND NEWS.

Edinburgh, May 7.

TUESDAY laſt the following Noblemen were elected the ſixteen Peers for Scotland, at Holyrood-houſe. Duke of Argyle, Marq. of Tweedale, Earl of Rothes, Earl of Morton, Earl of Eglingtoun, Earl of Moray, Earl of Home, Earl of Abercorn, Earl of Loudoun, Earl of Broadalbine, Earl of Dunmore, Earl of March, Earl of Marchmont, Earl of Bute, Viſcount Stormont, Lord Cathcart. Thirty-nine Peers were there were elected [illegible]



COUNTRY NEWS.

Portſmouth, May 17.

N Sunday Morning ſailed from Spithead the Stag Frigate, on board of General Paiſlow has embarked for ltar, in Quality of Governer of that tant Fortreſs.

His Majeſty's Ships the Royal George and Rippon are daily expected out of Harbour.

His Majeſty's Ship the Warſpite, we hear, is to convoy the outward-bound Indiamen as far as the Cape of Good Hope.

LONDON.

Whitehall, April 24.

IS Majeſty was this Day pleaſed to name the Right Hon. Charles Wynd- Earl of Egremont; the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Stormont, his Majeſ- Envoy Extraordinary to the King and blic of Poland; and the Hon. Lieut. Sir Joſeph Yorke, Knt. of the Bath, ſajeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary to High Mightineſſes the States General e United Provinces, to be his Miniſ- lenipotentiary at the Congreſs, which n to be opened at the imperial City of bourg.

Moſt Chriſtain Majeſty has made e of the Count of Choiſeul, at preſent mbaſſador at the Court of Vienna, to s Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the ſaid reſs.

e King of Pruſſia has named Baron o, at preſent his Miniſter at the dyet tiſbon, and M. Haeſler, his Miniſters potentiary at the ſaid Congreſs.

Letter from Augſbourg, dated the 23d ays, "The Ambaſſadors of the Seven ns, which are to form the approaching reſs, viz. the Empreſs Queen of Hun- and Bohemia, the Empreſs of all the as, the King of France, England, Swe- Poland, and Pruſſia, will arrive here en the 1ſt and 7th of July. Houſes ken for them."

e following is the Subſtance of a Letter Berlin, dated April 17, "The King, s attentive to what may promote the ineſs of his Subjects, and moved with iſtreſſes of Europe in general, and Ger- in particular, has agreed to the hold- a Congreſs at Augſbourg; but at the Time that he agreed to this Congreſs, nified to the foreign Miniſters reſiding that it depended on the Empreſs alone to put an End to the War, that tes the greateſt Part of Europe; that, Part, being unwilling to retard the ſtabliſhment of the public Peace, he was ady to reſtore to her the greateſt Part ſia, which he had offered in 1759, being perſuaded that her Majeſty, touched with the Effuſion of innocent Blood, would be ſatisfied with ſuch a Sacrifice; but if her Majeſty claimed not only the whole of that Duchy, but alſo an Indemnification for the King of Poland, he would employ the Power which God had put into his Hands, to aſſert his juſt Rights, and defend his Dominions; and the Empreſs Queen alone would be anſwerable for the torrents of Blood, that would ſtill be ſpilt.

May 5. At a Court of Common-council, it was unianimouſly agreed to preſent the Rt. Hon. Arthur Onſlow, Eſq; late Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, with the Freedom of this City in a gold Box, of the Value of one hundred Pounds.

7. The Stewards for the Sons of the Clergy collected at the Rehearſal of the Muſic in St. Paul's Church on Tueſday laſt 248l. 18s. 9d. at the Church Doors on Thurſday 179l. 7s. 3d. and at the Dinner at Merchant Taylors-hall 650l. 9s. 3d. in the whole 1078l. 14s. 3d. Mr. Gideon was ſo generous to continue his Benefaction of 100l.

At a Court of Common council held laſt Week at Guildhall, the Freedom of the City of London was unanimouſly voted to Sir John Philips, Bart. and the Chamberlain and Town-clerk were ordered to attend him with the ſame.

10. About three o'Clock in the Afternoon, a Duel was fought at the Cardigan Head Tavern, Charing-croſs, between a late Captain in the Navy, and a Gentleman of Briſtol. They agreed to lay by their Swords, and decide the Quarrel with Piſtols. At the firſt Diſcharge the Captain received a Ball in his right Breaſt, which went out at his Shoulder, upon which he fell. The Gentleman was immediately ſecured and carried before Juſtice Fielding, who committed him to New Priſon. The Captain was generous enough to declare, that the Gentlemen was not to blame, as he himſelf had been the Aggreſſor. Though the Surgeons upon firſt examining the Wound,

Wound, were of Opinion it was not Mortal, yet 'tis ſaid he died the next Day.

St. James's, May 15. His Majeſty in Council was this Day pleaſed to order the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor to iſſue Writs for proroguing the Parliament which was appointed to meet on Tueſday the 19th of this Inſtant, to Thurſday the 3d Day of July next: And alſo for proroguing the Convocations of Canterbury and York, which were appointed to meet on Friday the 22d of this Inſtant, to Friday the 3d Day of the ſaid Month of July.

May 18. Three Purſers arrived at the India houſe, with the agreeable News of the Shaftesbury, Inglis, the Harcourt, Webber, and the Stormont, Fletcher, being ſafe arrived at Portſmouth: the Shaftesbury ſailed from England in March 1757, and the other two in April 1759.

Theſe three Ships ſailed from the East Indies the 22d of November laſt; at which Time it was every hour expected to hear of the Surrender of Pondicherry, as the Garriſon was in a diſtreſſed Condition, and the Town ſo cloſely beſieged both by Sea and Land, that it was in vain for them to expect any Relief. Captain Huff, who has been ſeveral Years Superintendant of the company's Forces in the East Indies, came Paſſenger in the Stormont.

19. Mr. Godfrey's Experiment for extinguiſhing Fire, was tried in the Houſe erected for that Purpoſe near Maryhone. Great Numbers of Perſons of Diſtinction gave their Attendance upon this Occaſion. The Houſe, which is of Brick, conſiſts of three Rooms one above another, a Stair-caſe, Chimney, lath and plaiſter Ceilings, and a kind of Wainſcotting round the Rooms of rough Deal. At twelve o'Clock the Ground-room, and that up one pair of Stairs, were ſet on Fire, by lighting Faggots and Shavings laid in there for that Purpoſe: in about 15 Minutes the Wainſcot of the under Room was thought to be ſufficiently in Flames, and three of the Machines were thrown in: which, by immediate and ſudden Exploſions, inſtantaneouſly extinguiſhed the Flames and the very Smoke in a few Minutes diſappeared. By this Time the Firemen, &c. who had the Care of the Machines, gave an Alarm that the Stair-caſe had taken Fire, and that it was neceſſary directly to go to work upon the next Room, which was accordingly done, and with the ſame Effect. The Experiment, however, hitherto did not univerſally ſatisfy; and the Populace without-ſide the Paling, who were ſuppoſed to amount to near 20,000, remained much diſſatisfied, began to grow rather riotous, and talk of a ſecond Bottle Conjurer. Therefore, to remove all manner of Doubt, Mr. Godfrey conſented to a third Experiment in the upper Room, which was entirely of wood. The Flames were now ſuffered to get to a conſiderable height, and even the Window frames deſtroyed, before the Machines were thrown in, which however, anſwered exactly as before; and being quite in Sight of the out-ſtanders, met with univerſal Applauſe.

24. Arrived Col. Howe, Expreſs from Belleiſle, which Place he left the 20th Inſt. with the agreeable News, that our Troops had made themſelves Maſters of the Outworks, and were Battering the Citadel of Palais, with the utmoſt Vigour: that it was thought the Enemy muſt ſurrender that Fort, within three Days from that Date.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, have offered a Gratuity of twenty Guineas to the Perſon who ſhall produce (within the Month of June next) the beſt Drawing and Likeneſs of his preſent Majeſty in Profile; from which a Die of a Guinea may be executed with the greateſt Propriety.

A List *of Ships taken by the* English, *continued from Page* 636.

The St. Joſeph and St. Antoine, of 12 Guns, and 85 Men, by his Majeſty's Ship Biddeford.

The Charmilant, a French Sloop Privateer, by the ſaid Ship.

The Hazard Privateer, 6 Swivels, 22 Men, by the Albany.

A French Privateer, Shallop, 2 Carriage and 6 Swivel Guns, by the Grace armed Cutter.

The Expedition, Rothery, was retaken by the Savage Sloop of War.

The Marquis de la Chartre, of St Malo's, of 6 Guns, and 76 Men, by the Magnanime, Chicheſter and Niger.

The Entreprenant, of 26 Guns, laden with diverſe kinds of Good, from Martinico, by his Majeſty's Ship Vengeance, ——— and a ſmall Privateer, of 4 Carriage, 4 Swivel Guns and 26 Men.

The Comete, French Frigate of War, 32 Guns, and 250 Men, by the Bedford Man of War.

Seven Sail of Veſſels cut out that were at Anchor at the Granades, by the Griffin, and Temple Men of War: ——— Theſe Ships in their return took 13 other Veſſels, going to Martinico with Proviſions, and 2 ſmall Privateers.

Four

Four Privateers, viz. one of 12 Guns, one of 10, and two of 8; by the Emerald. ——— And the Levant, has likewise taken one of 10 Guns, and the Echo one of 8, and a small Petit Augre with 10 Swivels.

The Vainquer, of 10 Carriage, 16 Swivel Guns, 90 Men.

The Machan, of 6 Swivel, by the Bonas.

The le Bien Aime, a Frigate of 20 Guns, and 85 Men, by his Majesty's Ship Trent.

The Betty, Herd, from London to Bremen is retaken and brought into Dover.

A French Privateer, of 12 Guns and 8 Men; by the Favourite Frigate.

The Pheasant, a French Frigate, by the Albany Sloop of War.

Le Carnival, 4 Carriages, 10 Swivel Guns, by the Æolus Sloop of War.

The Hardi Privateer of Bayonne of 10 Guns and 125 Men, by his Majesty's Ship Tweed.

The Grand Cyprus, of 400 Tons Burthen, 18 Guns, and 75 Men, from Bourdeaux to St. Domingo, by his Majesty's Ship Blonde.

The Bienbroynon, of one Carriage Gun, and 12 Swivel, by his Majesty's Ship Terpschore.

A French East India Ship, called the Berlin, pierced for 64 Guns, mounting 28, and 353 Men, by the Hero and Venus, and carried into Plymouth; ——— also the Lyon Privateer of Bayonne, of 6 Carriage, 12 Swivel Guns, and 85 Men, by the Venus, as she was conducting the other into Port.

The Augustine, a French Cutter Privateer, of 8 carriage and 6 swivel Guns, 62 Men, by the Biddeford.

A List of Ships taken by the French, *continued from Page* 636.

The Elizabeth, Bailey, for Liverpool; and a Snow bound to Lancaster, are taken and carried into Martinico.

The William, Wilcox, for Liverpool, taken and carried into Port au Prince.

The Beckford, Hunter, is taken and carried into Brest by a 64 Gun Ship.

The Molly, Humber, from North America for Ireland is taken and carried into Port by a Privateer of 16 Guns.

A Ship, Name not mentioned, from Virginia to Bristol, is taken and carried into St. Malo's.

The Devonshire, Brown, from Bristol, to Boston, by a Privateer and carried into Bayonne.

BIRTHS.

April 23. The Lady of James Clifford, a Son.

24. The Lady of the Right Hon. William Pitt, a Son.

26. The Lady of Sir Richard Warwick Bampfield, a Son.

May 6. Lady Dartmouth, a Son.

12. The Lady of Sir Francis Gosling, a Son.

16. The Lady of the Hon. Vere Poulet, a Son.

MARRIAGES.

April 24. The Lady Ann Bellasis, to the Hon. ——— Talbot, Esq;

25. Mr. Richard Bagshaw, Merchant, to Miss Donaldson of Chelsea.

26. The Rev. Dr. Hunt, of Stoke Dale, in Northamptonshire, to Miss Wells, of the same Place.

May 4. Robert Cotton Trefusis, to the Right Hon. Miss Ann St. John.

10. James Williams, Esq; of Chelmsford, to Miss Rose, of East Ham.

11. Matthew Skinner, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq; to Miss Moody, of Devonshire street.

12. ——— Lascelles, Esq; Member for North-Allerton, to Miss Ann Challoner.

DEATHS.

April 26. The Right Hon. Sophia, Countess of Findlater.

May 3. Sir William Calvert, Knt. Alderman of Portsoken Ward.

The Right Hon. the Countess of Rothes, suddenly.

10. The Right Hon. Richard Edgcombe, of Mount Edgecombe in Cornwall, Comptroller of his Majesty's Household.

The Lady of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Knight of the Bath, and Knight of the Shire.

11. Capt. Jasper, who was shot in a Duel at Charing-Cross.

The Lady of James Grundy, Esq;

14. The Right Hon. William Fitzmorris, Earl of Shelborne and Kerry, &c.

The Rev. Mr. Samuel Clarke, Rector of Durham.

15. ——— Lewes, Esq; formerly Gentleman to the Duchess of Marlborough, who had a Prize of 10,000 l. in the Lottery about seven Years ago.

17. Miss Trelawney, Daughter of the Hon. Capt. Trelawney.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Whitehall, May 1. This Day the most Hon. John Marquis of Granby, Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, was, by his Ma-

jesty's

jeſty's Command, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Hon. Henry Grenville, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Ambaſſador to reſide at the Court of the Grand Signior.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Sir Henry Frankland, Bart. Conſul General at Liſbon.

Iſaac Jamineau, Eſq; Conſul General at Naples.

Stanhope Aſpinwall, Eſq; Conſul General at Algiers.

Joſeph Popham, Eſq; Conſul General at Tetuan.

Charles Gordon, Eſq; Conſul General at Tunis.

Robert White, Eſq; Conſul General at Tripoly.

James Miller, Eſq; Conſul at Barcelona;

Barrington Goldſworthy, Eſq; Conſul at Cadiz.

Joſeph Jordan, Eſq; Conſul at Corunna.

John Sergint, Eſq; Conſul at Zante.

Whitehall, May 16. The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. Charles Earl of Northampton, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Venice.

The King has been pleaſed to fill up the vacant Stall at Weſtminſter, of the moſt Honourable Order of the Bath, by conferring the Honour of Knighthood of that Order on Charles Saunders, Eſq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majeſty's Fleet.

Charles Walcot, Eſq; to be Deputy to Sir Francis Daſhwood, Bart. Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Chamber.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

The Rev. Thomas Kendall, M. A. to the Vicarage of Althorne, and Rectory of Little Chiſhall in Eſſex.

The Rev. Mr. Tryon, of St. Mary le Strand, to the Rectory of St. George, Bloomſbury.

The Rev. William Harper, M. A. to the Rectory of Eſſington, in the County of York.

The Rev. John Parker, LL. B. L. to the Rectories of Elton and Haddam, both in the County and Dioceſe of York.

The King has been pleaſed to order a Congé d'elire to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Wincheſter, for electing a Biſhop of that See, void by the Death of Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, late Biſhop thereof: And likewiſe his Majeſty's Letter recommending the Right Rev. Father in God, Dr. John Thomas, now Biſhop of Saliſbury, to be elected, by the ſaid Dean and Chapter, Biſhop of that See.

The Rev. Dr. Aſhton, Rector of St. Botolph, Biſhopſgate, to be Preacher to the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn.

The Rev. John Williams, M. A. late of King's College, Cambridge, to the Rectories of Nicholſtone and Cheriton in Glamorganſhire.

The Rev. Daniel Walter, to the Vicarage of Oving in Suſſex, and the Rectory of Wyſborough in the ſame County.

The Right Rev. Samuel Squire, Lord Biſhop of St. David's, to the Rectory of St. Ann, Weſtminſter, and the Living of Eaſt Greenwich.

B——KR——S.

April 25. John Tozer, Aaron Tozer, and John Chriſtopher Wegnelin, late of London, Merchants and Copartners.

John Tozer, of Exeter, Mercer.

William Grinley, of Charing-Croſs, Linen-draper and Haberdaſher.

28. Tho. Mead, of Thames-ſtreet, London, Cheeſemonger.

May 2. Moſes Meigh, of Rotherhithe, Clockmaker.

Henry Untheoff and Nicholas Battier, of London, Merchants and Partners.

Claude Paſſavant, of Exeter, Merchant.

9. John Birtles, Herbert Norton, and Robert Henry Larpent, of Hatton-garden, Middleſex, Merchants and Copartners.

John Graham, of Thorney Flatts, in the Parish of Kirklington in the County of Cumberland, Dealer.

26. Edwin Caſter, of London, Mariner.

George Brabins, late of Bennington in Lincolnſhire, Dealer in Wool.

BILL *of Mortality from Apr.* 21, *to May* 19.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	773	1504	Males	592	1166
Females	731		Females	574	
Under 2 years old		485			
Between 2 and 5		118			
5 and 10 —		66	Buried,		
10 and 20 —		40	Within the walls		109
20 and 30 —		122	Without		356
30 and 40 —		136	*Mid.* and *Surry*		698
40 and 50 —		158	City & Sub. *Weſt.*		342
50 and 60 —		117			1504
60 and 70 —		126			
70 and 80 —		96	Weekly *Apr.* 28.		345
80 and 90 —		32	*May* 5.		416
90 and 100 —		7	12.		367
100 and 110 —		1	19.		376
		1504			1504

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *JUNE*, 1761.

ARISTEAS's *Account of the Valuation of antient Coins*, &c. *continued from Page* 658:

WHICH plainly ſhews, that the *Romans* knew of no other but the Silver Talent; and that they looked upon the ſame as the Common Meaſure, by which all Payments in Gold, as well as in Silver, were to be made; at leaſt, in all their Tranſactions with the *Greeks*, and other Eaſtern Nations. And thus much, I hope, may be ſufficient to ſhew, that in reducing the Value of *Ptolemy*'s Preſents from 1,918,537,10*l.* to the Sum of 102,637,10*l.* I have not proceeded arbitrarily, and without good Grounds for ſo doing.

But if the Sum of 302,637,10*l.* ſhould ſtill be thought too much for *Ptolemy Philadelphus* to expend upon this Occaſion; it muſt be obſerved, that we have hitherto computed the Value of his Preſents, &c. by *Attic* Talents. But the Learned know very well, that almoſt every Country had a Talent of their own; and that altho' all Talents, generally ſpeaking, were ſubdivided into 60 *Mina*'s, and each *Mina* into 100 Drachms; yet that in every Country where *Mina*'s and Drachms were uſed, they differed in Weight, and conſequently in Value, from thoſe of other Countries, in Proportion to the Weight of the Talent made uſe of in each reſpective Country. And therefore, in a Queſtion concerning the Value of Preſents made by an *Egyptian* King, I think it would have been but fair in the Criticks to have ſettled the Weight and Value of the *Egyptian* Money-Talent, before they had pretended to caſt up the Value of ſuch Preſents in *Engliſh* Money. But had they thought fit to have cleared up this Point firſt, perhaps they would not have found ſuch Cauſe to triumph over *Ariſteas*, as they have imagined to themſelves. All Authors agree, that the *Attic* Silver Talent conſiſted of 6000 Drachms: And we learn from *Livy* and *Polybius*, That the *Attic* Silver Talent was equal in Value to 80 *Roman* Pounds. And *Pliny* aſſures us, upon the Authority of *Varro*, That the *Egyptian* Talent was likewiſe equal to 80 *Roman* Pounds. And the ſame is confirmed by *Galen*, who tells us, That the *Attic* and *Egyptian Mina* conſiſted each of 16 Ounces: And every Body knows that 60 Times 16 Ounces is exactly equal to 80 *Roman* Pounds. And ſince *Cleopatra* informs us farther, That this *Mina*, which conſiſted of 16 Ounces, was the Ponderal *Mina*, I think we are ſufficiently warranted to conclude, upon the whole,

That the Ponderal Talent of the *Egyptians* was the ſame with that of the *Greeks*, and that they were each equal in Weight to 80 *Roman* Pounds.

Now this Point being ſettled, the next, and indeed the main Queſtion is, Whether the *Egyptian* Silver Talent was equal in Weight to their Ponderal Talent, or not? Or, if the one was heavier or lighter than the other, What Proportion the one bore to the other? Now, though it may be granted, that the *Attic* Silver Talent might be equal in Weight to their Ponderal Talent; and although it has been generally aſſerted, that one *Egyptian* Silver Talent was equal in Weight and Value to two *Attic* Silver Talents; yet, if I might preſume to offer my Opinion, I ſhould ſay, That the greater Probability lies on the other Side, which maintains, That the *Egyptian* Money Talent was much lighter in Weight than the Ponderal Talent. For as to that Paſſage of *Feſtus*, from which ſome have pretended to prove, that one *Alexandrian* Talent was equal in Weight and Value to two *Attic* Talents, we are aſſured, by a very good Judge in theſe Kind of Matters, that nothing can be concluded from thence, to be depended upon. On the other Hand, ſome Copies of *Julius Pollux* make the *Egyptian* Money Talent equal in Value only to 500 *Attic* Drachms; and others, to 1500. *Cleopatra* tells us, That there was an *Egyptian* Drachm, which was equal in Weight only to the ſixth Part an *Attic* Drachm: And if ſo, there muſt likewiſe have been an *Egyptian* Talent equal in Value only to 1000 *Attic* Drachms. And *Hero*, in one Place, tells us, That the *Ptolemaic* Money Talent was equal in Value to 1500 *Attic* Drachms: And in another, That the *Ptolemaic Mina* was equal to one Fifth of the *Æginean Mina*; and conſequently, that the *Ptolemaic* Money Talent was equal to 2000 *Attic* Drachms. Now, in ſuch Diverſity of Accounts concerning the *Egyptian* Talent, who will take upon himſelf, at this Time of Day, to ſay poſitively, by which, or, whether by any of them, the Gold and Silver was valued, which *Ariſteus* tells us *Ptolemy* expended upon this Occaſion? For my own Part, I own, I cannot but look upon it as a Piece of great Preſumption in any Body, to pretend to compute, to any tolerable Exactneſs, what the Value of the Whole would amount to in Sterling Money. But if I were to gueſs, I would chuſe to value the *Egyptian*, or *Ptolemaic* Money Talent, at 1500, or at 1000 *Attic* Drachms, rather than at the higheſt or loweſt of the above-mentioned Rates. And then, upon the Suppoſition, that the *Attic* Talent was equal to 80 *Roman* Pounds, that the Proportion of Gold to Silver was as 10 to 1; that the *Roman* Ounce was equal to our *Averdupois* Ounce, or to 437 $\frac{1}{2}$ Grains *Troy*; and that one Ounce *Troy* of Silver, is equal in Value to 5*s.* Sterling; the Calculation would ſtand thus: One *Roman* Pound is equal to 12 x 437 $\frac{1}{2}$ Grains = 5250 Grains: And 80 *Roman* Pounds are equal to 420,000 Grains. And theſe divided by 480, the Number of Grains in our Ounce *Troy*, gives 80 *Roman* Pounds, or one *Attic* Talent equal to 875 Ounces *Troy*. And if we take the $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ Part of this, the Weight of the *Egyptian* Silver Talent will be found to be equal to 218,75 Ounces *Troy*, or to 145,8333 Ounces *Troy*; and the Value of the former, in Stirling Money, will be found to be equal to 58*l.* 13*s.* 9*d*; and that of the latter, to 36*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* And the Value of 516 Talents in Gold, and of 1046 Talents in Silver, will amount, in Stirling Money, to 85,421*l.* 17*s.* 6*d*; or to 56,947*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* reſpectively; and the Weight of the *Egyptian*, or *Ptolemaic* Talent in Silver, will be equal to 18,23 Pounds, or to 12,1528 Pounds *Troy*; and the Weight of an *Egyptian* or *Ptolemaic* Talent in Gold will be equal to 1,832 Pounds,

Pounds, or, to 1,21528 Pounds of our *Troy* Weight. And as either of these Weights of the Gold and Silver Talent will be found to agree very well with *Aristeas*, who tells us, in one Place, That *Ptolemy Philadelphus* made a Present to each of the LXXII Interpreters, of *three Talents of Silver*, together with the *Boy* that brought the said *three Talents* to each of them; and in another, That he made a Present to each of them afterwards of a small Drinking-cup of a Talent of Gold: So, on the other Hand, I hope it will not be disputed but that this great and generous Prince might, upon this Occasion, expend such a Sum (or twice as much) as either of those last mentioned, without putting himself to any Inconveniency; and consequently, that *Aristeas*, in the Account which he has given us thereof, has been far enough from exceeding the Bounds of Probability.

Another Objection, of near Affinity to the last, and which therefore I shall take the Liberty to mention in the next Place, is taken from the different Accounts given by *Aristeas* and *Josephus*, as to the Sum of Money which *Ptolemy Philadelphus* paid for the Redemption of those Captive *Jews*, which he set at Liberty at the Request of *Aristeas*, and other great Men of his Court. If *Ptolemy*, say the Critics, expended 660 Talents upon this Occasion, and paid no more but 20 Drachms for each, the whole Number of the Redeemed must have amounted unto 198,000; whereas *Aristeas* says, that the whole Number amounted to no more but about 100,000. And on the other Hand, say they, if *Ptolemy* expended no more upon the Whole than 460 Talents, and paid at and after the Rate of 120 Drachms for each Captive, as *Josephus* has it; then the Number of the Redeemed could amount to no more than 23,000; whereas the same Author assures us, that the whole Number amounted to about 120,000. So that these two Authors not only differ widely from one another, but are even inconsistent with themselves. The Charge, I must own, seems, at first sight, perplexing enough: But how far, or whether it will at all affect the main Cause, is not quite so evident. According to our present Copies of *Aristeas* and *Josephus*, each contradicts himself. And what then? Does it follow, that because *Aristeas* contradicts, or is inconsistent with himself as to this one Particular, therefore he did not write the *History of the Seventy Interpreters*? If so, then, by the same Rule, *Josephus*, who likewise contradicts and is inconsistent with himself upon the same Head, did not write the *History of the Antiquities of the Jews*. But this, I flatter myself, few Criticks will be so hardy as to affirm. What other Conclusion then are we to draw from these Inconsistences and Contradictions? If I may presume to offer my Opinion, I would say, That many an old Author has suffered greatly under the Hands of careless Transcribers; and that some one or more of them, instead of keeping up to the Purity of the Text, have grossly corrupted the same in both these Writers. I can easily admit, that one Author may tell a Story one Way, and another may differ from him, and tell the same Story with different Circumstances: But I can never be persuaded to think that *Josephus*, who had perused the History of *Aristeas*, and who has only abridged the same, could give an Account of this Affair, so widely different from the Original, as we have it now; and much less, that either of them, or even that any Impostor, could be so weak, as to contradict themselves in so gross a Manner as has been represented.

Is it possible then, you'll say, to reconcile these Authors to themselves, or to one another? Yes, with a little Attention, I think, it may be done. Let us begin with *Josephus*, who seems

to have ſuffered the leaſt, and who therefore is beſt able to help out, and to explain his own Meaning. In the firſt Place, he tells us, That the Number of the Redeemed amounted to about 120,000; and that the Price, or Ranſom, which the King paid for each, was 120 Drachms. The Sum Total therefore amounted unto 14,400,000 Drachms, or to 2,400 Talents. Wherefore I make no Manner of Doubt, but that *Joſephus*, inſtead of ſaying in one Place, That the Sum Total was at firſt computed to amount unto 400 Talents, wrote, That the Sum Total was computed to amount to 2,400 Talents; and conſequently, that, inſtead of the Words, πλειόνων ἢ υ ταλάντων, he wrote, πλειόνων ἢ βυ ταλάντων. So that, inſtead of the Words τετρακοσίων ταλάντων, in our preſent Copies, it ought to be read, δισχιλίων τετρακοσίων ταλάντων. And in like Manner, when he comes afterwards to tell us more exactly what the Sum Total amounted unto, I make no Queſtion but that, inſtead of ſaying, that it amounted unto 460 Talents and upwards, he wrote, that it amounted unto 2,460 Talents and upwards; and conſequently, that inſtead of the Words τάλαντα ὃ ὑπὲρ υξ ἥμυ λύτρον ἐγένετο, he wrote, τάλαντα ὃ ὑπὲρ βυξ ἥμυ λύτρων ἐγένετο. So that, inſtead of the Words ἑξήκοντα καὶ τετρακόσια in our preſent Copies, it ought to be read, δισχίλια τετρακόσια καὶ ἑξήκοντα. Now, by the Help of this ſmall Emendation, all the Difficulties in *Joſephus* will vaniſh entirely, and his Account of this Affair will be perfectly conſiſtent with itſelf. For 120,000 Captives, at 120 Drachms each, comes juſt to 2400 Talents: And if we ſuppoſe the Number of Children, that were likewiſe redeemed at the ſame Rate, to have been between 3000 and 3500, the Total of the Ranſom Money will amount unto 2,460 Talents and upwards, as *Joſephus* ſays it did. And this being the Caſe, I humbly ſubmit it, whether he muſt not be either very ignorant, that can doubt whether Tranſcribers could be ſo negligent as to drop a ſingle Letter, or to miſtake one for another, now and then; or very ill-natured, if he can think much to admit of one ſingle Letter more into the Text, than our preſent printed Copies have, in order to reconcile ſo great and ſo valuable an Author as *Joſephus*, to himſelf.

As to *Ariſteas*, the Faults, indeed, are more numerous in him: For the Tranſcribers have not only left out β, the numeral Letter for 2000, in the Sums Total, and dropt the numeral Letter ϱ, in the Price that was paid for each Head; but have likewiſe, by an eaſy Miſtake, changed a γ into a χ, and thereby made the Number of Talents above 2000, to be 600 inſtead of 400. But as all theſe Miſtakes in the Original may may be now eaſily rectified from the Abſtract thereof in *Joſephus*, I ſhall only beg Leave to obſerve farther, That as *Ariſteas* lived and wrote in *Alexandria*, ſo we muſt conclude, that the Talents here ſpoken of, were *Egyptian*, and not *Attic* Talents. And therefore, ſince 20 *Egyptian* Drachms were equal only to $3\frac{1}{3}$, or at moſt to 5 *Attic* Drachms, which would have been but a very trifling Ranſom for ſo great a King to have paid; I think it is a further Confirmation, that the Price was fixed at 120 *Egyptian* Drachms, as *Joſephus* has it now, and as *Ariſteas* undoubtedly had it at firſt. But that theſe 120 *Egyptian* Drachms were equal to 30 *Jewiſh* Shekels, or had any relation to the Price of an *Hebrew* Servant, according to the Law of *Moſes*, is one of the moſt groundleſs Notions that I have met with; and which I would fain excuſe, for the Sake of ſome great and worthy Name, who has eſpouſed it, if I could all [illegible]

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 325, *answered by Mr.* W. Allen, Southwark.

LET x, y, and z, denote the Height, Breadth, and Length of the Room. Then $x+y+z=37$, and $xz=yy$, likewise $xyz=1728$, $xz=\frac{1728}{y}=yy$, $y^3=1728$, and $y=12$, whence $x+z=25$, and $xz=144$, from which two Equations $x=9$, and $z=16$ is eaſily found, and $\frac{12\times 16}{9}=21\frac{1}{3}$ Yards.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Walter Matthewſon, *Mr.* Rob. Duncan, *Mr.* T. Boſworth, *Mr.* T. Robinſon, *Mr.* T. Jefferys, *Mr.* Rob. Emanuel Fiſh, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* Ja. Fowler, *Mr.* P. George, *and by the Propoſer, Mr.* Barak Longmate.

Question 326, *answered by Mr.* Thomas Barker.

SUppoſe the Force of the leſſer Ball falling from the Height of 9 Feet, on the Plane whoſe Inclination is 53° 8′ be Unity: Then will the Impetus of the greater Ball falling from the above Height (on the ſame Plane) be $\frac{4}{3}$: But by the Laws of Mechanics, the Sine of 36° 52′ : Sine of 53° 8′ :: $\frac{4}{3}$: 1.778 very near = the Impetus of this Ball. Now the Force being as the Velocity, and the Velocity as the Square-root of the Space deſcended through. To determine the Height a Ball muſt fall from, to gain an Impetus 3. that acquire an Impetus = 1.778 in falling 9 Feet, ſay as $\overline{1.778}|^2$: 3^2 :: 9 : 25.62 Feet, the Height required, &c.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. P. George, *and by the Propoſer, Mr.* Geo. Surtees. *We received other Anſwers, but they were not right.*

Question 327, *Answered by Mr.* P. George *of the Iſle of* Wight.

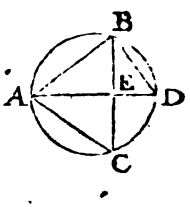
PUT P = 10000, a = *a l.* the firſt Quarter-payment, r = .01 the Intereſt of *1 l.* quarterly, and z = the Time required; then will the Debt be a Maximum. Include the Intereſt of the laſt Payment (a^{z-1}) whence we have from the Nature of the Queſtion,

$P+Prz-a-a^2-a^3$, &c. $-r\times a^{z-1}+2a^{z-2}+3a^{z-3}$, &c. continued to $z-1$ Terms a Maximum. The Sum of theſe Series will be found $P+Pra-\frac{a^z-1}{a-1}-\frac{ra}{\overline{a-1}|^2}\times a^z+2-a-1$ by putting this into Fluxions, and by Contraction, we have $z\times$ Log. $a=$ Log. $\frac{100.02}{1.02}=98.0588$ ∴ $z=\frac{\text{Log. } 98.0588}{\text{Log. } 2}=6.615=$ 1 Year, 2 Quart. 8 Weeks, and $P+Prz=1.02a^z-.02a-1.02$ ∴ $a^z=98.05882=9804.92156$, by the Nature of Logarithms, z will be found 13.4412 = 3 Years, 1 Quarter, 5 Weeks, 5 Days, then will the Debt be a Maximum at the End of 1 Year, 2 Quarters, 8 Weeks, and the Principle and Intereſt will be received at the End of 3 Years, 1 Quarter, 5 Weeks, 5 Days. *W. W. R.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by the Propoſer, Mr. T. Todd.

Queſtion

Queſtion 328, *anſwered by Mr.* T. Boſworth.



PUT $s = AB = AC = 50$, $d = 1867.96875$, $a = 0.7854$, and $x = AD$, then $\sqrt{x^2 - s^2} = BD$, and, *per* ſimilar Fig. $x : \sqrt{x^2 - s^2} :: s : \frac{s\sqrt{x^2 - s^2}}{x} = BE$, alſo $x : s :: s : \frac{s^2}{x} = AE$; then, *per* Queſt. $a x^2 - d = \frac{s\sqrt{x^2 - s^2}}{x} \times \frac{s^2}{x}$, whence we find $x = 62.5$, and $BC = 60$.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Robinſon, *Mr.* J. Scott, *Mr.* W. Allen, *Mr.* P. George, *and by Mr.* T. Barker, *the Propoſer. Other Anſwers were received, but were not right.*

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 338.

By Mr. Mark Liddle, *of* Fatfield,

THERE is a right-angled Parallelogram whoſe Breadth and Length are as 2 to 3, and its Area leſs by 105.3186, than the Area of its circumſcribing Circle. Quere, its Length and Breadth, and the Diameter of the Circle?

Queſtion 339.

By Mr. J. W. P. *of* Burton, *in* Kendall.

SUppoſe a loaded Cannon planted againſt an Object, (whoſe Diſtance $= a$) and ſuppoſe the Ratio of the Velocity of Sound to that of the Ball be as $C : b$, and that a Perſon was ſtanding in that Part of the right Line joining the two Places where he might hear the Sound of the Cannon and Stroke of the Ball both at the ſame Inſtant: 'Tis required, in what Kind of a Curve the Perſon muſt walk from the above Place, ſo that if the Cannon was fired at any Time after his Departure, he might ſtill hear the Report and Stroke both at once?

Queſtion 340.

By Mr. T. Harris.

IN what North Latitude, on the firſt of June, will the Sun's Altitude at 6 o'Clock be double his Altitude when due Eaſt?

Queſtion 341.

By Mr. T. Robinſon.

AN Ale-houſe-keeper having a Caſk of Strong-beer containing 80 Gallons, finding he cannot ſell the ſame at the common Price without loſing by it, therefore is minded to mix the ſame with Small-beer, he firſt draws off a certain Quantity of Strong-beer and fills up the Caſk with the ſame Quantity of Small-beer, and repeating the ſame for 7 Times, he finds there was 61.2204 Gallons of Strong-beer in the Caſk; Query what Number of Gallons was drawn at each Time, and what Quantity of Strong-beer and Small?

We acknowledge to have had the Favour of ſeveral Obſervations of the Tranſit of Venus, *which we purpoſe to communicate to the Public in our next: By which Time we hope to receive farther Accounts from other of our Correſpondents.*

The following ODE for his MAJESTY'S Birth-day, written by WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Esq; Poet-Laureat, and set to Music by Dr. BOYCE, Master of the King's Band of Musicians. The Vocal Parts by Messr. Beard, Savage, Baildon, Wass, Cooper, Cox, Barrow, Ladd, Denham, Buswell, Hudson, Warren, and the Children of the Chapel Royal: The Instrumental by Dr. Nares, the Gentlemen of the Band, &c.

ODE *for his* MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, *June* 4, 1761.

STROPHE.

'TWAS at the nectar'd feast of Jove,
When fair Alcmena's son
His destin'd course on earth had run,
And claim'd the thrones above.
Around their king, in deep debate,
Convened the heavenly Synod sate,
And meditated Boons refin'd,
To grace the friend of humankind:
When lo, to mark th' advancing God,
Propitious Hermes stretch'd his rod,
The roofs with music rung!
For, from amidst the circling choir,
Apollo struck th' alarming lyre,
And thus the muses sung;
"What boon divine would heaven bestow?
"Ye gods, unbend the studious brow,
"The fruitless search give o'er;
"Whilst we the just reward assign:
"Let Hercules with Hebe join,
"And YOUTH unite with POWER!"

ANTISTROPHE.

O sacred truth in emblem dress't! —
Again the muses sung,
Again in Britain's blooming king
Alcides stands confess't,
By temperance nurs'd, and early taught
To shun the smooth fallacious draught
Which sparkles high in Circe's bowl:
To tame each hydra of the soul,
Each lurking pest, which mocks its birth,
And ties the spirit down to earth
Immers'd in mortal coil:
His choice was that severer road
Which leads to virtue's calm abode,
And well repays the toil.
In vain ye tempt, ye specious harms,
Ye flowery wiles, ye flattering charms,
That breathe from yonder bower:
And heaven the just reward assigns,
For Herculus with Hebe joins,
And YOUTH unites with POWER.

EPODE.

O call'd by heaven to fill that awful throne
Where Edward, Henry, William, George have shone,
(Where love with reverence, laws with power agree,
And 'tis each subjects's birth-right to be free.)
The faireſt wreaths already won
Are but a prelude to the whole:
Thy arduous race is now begun,
And, starting from a nobler gaol.
Heroes and kings of ages past
Are thy compeers: extended high
The trump of fame expects the blast,
The radiant lists before thee lie,
The field is time, the prize ETERNITY.
Beyond example's bounded light
'Tis thine to urge the daring flight,
And heights untried explore:
O think what thou alone can'st give,
What blessings Britain may receive,
When YOUTH unites with POWER!

MAY-MORNING.

I.

MAY-morning! ev'ry praise is thine,
All nature owns thy pow'r benign.
The choral warblers of the spring,
To thee their virgin anthems sing.
To thee the linnet swells his note,
To thee the red-breast strains his throat.
And ev'ry shrub, and every tree
Is full of music, full of thee.

II.

The lilly now exalts her head
And humble cowslips gild the mead.
The tulip smiles upon the day,
Enamour'd of its maiden ray.
The vi'let spreads her purple breast,
The rose puts on her crimson vest,
But ev'ry splendid flow'r we see,
May-morning, owes its charms to thee.

III.

Love enters now his golden reign,
And deals out pleasure mix'd with pain.
The shepherd feels the tender flame,
And longs for joys he fears to name.
The nymph lifts up her swimming eyes,
And languishes, and pants, and sighs,
She breathes the softness of the dove,
And all her flutt'ring soul is love.

IV.

Then come, my fair, and let us prove
The dear delights of virtuous love;
For virtue dignifies the mind,
And makes the passion more refin'd.
When boundless rapture we shall taste
When sacred Hymen binds us fast!
Then spring shall make her constant stay,
And every morning shall be May.

IM-

IMPROMTU, *fait*, a loiſir, *pour le matin du* GRAND PHÆNOMENE.

LA PLANETTE, dont *teint* eſt BLANC,
(ſur *fond vermeil,*)
VENUS, *coeleſte*, ECLIPSE, aujourdhuy, le *Soleil*;
MYLADY D'HARRINGTON, *belle*, et BONNE, *Comteſſe*,
Que je tache de *peindre*, avec DELICATESSE,
Donne, aux yeux du PUBLIC, tel *ſpectacle*, et ſouvent,
J'ay *droit* détre AGREABLE, et GAY, quoique *ſçavant*,
L'AMITIE!, (pour *reſpect*,) n'eſt pas *illegitime*,
Le COMTE, *ſon epoux*, (HEUREUX,) *m'aime*, et *m'eſtime*;
J'ay reçu, d'une DAME, (ayje voix d'un MEDOR?)
En SIX SOUSCRIPTEURS, quoy? deja, SIX PIECES D'OR,
Pour *l'edition* de MON SUBLIME ALEXANDRE,
Deſcaxeaux Du Halley n'eſt pas, toujours, *ſous cendre.*

Finis fatetur opus, et declarat opificem.

Fait, a LONDRES, *ce 6eme Juin*, 1761.

PROLOGUE.

Spoken by Mr. H—FF—ND—N, October 18, 1753, *at the* * *Thatched Theatre in* Tenderden, *at a private Repreſentation of Plays by young Gentleman and Ladies of that Place for their Diverſion.*

LADIES and ſirs, aſſembled in this place,
E're we fall to, ſuppoſe I ſay—a grace.
In happier † times, e're yet th' unpractis'd eye
Had learn'd to weep, or heav'd the heart-felt ſigh;
Then did we laugh and fiddle, dance and ſing,
And turn the tedious winters into ſpring.
But now — how wild the ruin'd † place appears! ——
The ſad reflection melts me into tears;
(We mourn with real tears and true concern,
From envied † ball-room humbled to a —— * barn.)
The voice of joy's no more: no muſic's ſound;
No nymphs and ſwains to ſprighly meaſures bound.
In ſuch diſtreſs, to cheer the gloomy ſcene,
And guard againſt that worſt of foes, — the ſpleen,
What charm's ſufficient? what expedient? ſay:
Our laſt and ſole reſource is in — a play.
Here, to ſtrike cenſure dumb, from loads in view
We have ſelected but ſome very few;
Such as for moral diction or good ſenſe,
We thought muſt pleaſe without the leaſt offence.
This notwithſtanding, I've been told to-day,
Some ſqueamiſh ſtomachs can't digeſt a play;
But dare to call it impious, vile and lewd,
Tho' countenanc'd by princes of the blood.
'Tis on this ſcore I'm come to ſet you right —
O yes! if any perſon here to-night
Thinks acting ſober truths are crying ſins,
Let ſuch depart before the play begins;
For, without nice-ſpun caſuiſtry, 'tis clear,
He's partner in our guilt who ſtays to hear.
For you, indulgent ſirs and ladies bright,
Who come on purpoſe to be pleas'd this night;
Who judge with candor and with candor hear,
And think with all our blunders you can bear:
(Blunders are venial in ſuch young beginners,
Cenſure ſhould be reſerv'd for hoary ſinners)
We beg your kind acceptance of this treat,
Nor riſe diſguſted if you cannot eat;
The cook'ry's not ſo good as we deſign'd it,
But you've our hearty welcome—as you find it.

† See magazine for February laſt, page 610.
* For want of better convenience a barn was handſomely fitted up for the purpoſe.

EPILOGUE.

Spoken by Miſs F—SH—R.

DEAR ladies, in compliance with the vogue,
Your ſlave is come to ſpeak an epilogue.
She's come to thank you for your many favours,
In countenancing theſe our poor endeavours;
In helping us ſo oft to crowded houſes,
In having left your hoops and brought your ſpouſes:
Our ſtage roſe not, but as indulg'd by you;
Accept our thanks then, —— for our thanks are due.
Our faults are too conſpicuous to enlarge on,
And what the critics have already charge on;
Candor itſelf has mark'd out many a ſcore,
Cenſure, no doubt, has added thouſands more:
But be it mine to tell, in modeſt lays,
How far we may preſume to challenge praiſe.
And firſt for action; —— there we've all our paces,
And take uncommon freedom with the graces;
Poſtures ſo quaint, and attitudes ſo new
Maddox ne'er prov'd, nor Hogarth's pencil drew:

Name

Name us the hardeſt character — we ſtrike it;
So natural — that nothing can be like it.
Keep up to nature! — then we've done our part;
Ours muſt be nature, — for we know no art.
For elocution — ſure the glibbeſt fellows!
Witneſs the *Toyſhop*, *Decius*, and *Sir Jealous*;
'There we did * ſhine! good gods, how we did ſhine!'
And flaſh and blaze upon you ev'ry line!
At *Delphos* thus th' enthuſiaſtic ſinner
Rapt in convulſions felt the Demon in her;
Star'd furiouſly — and labour'd with the fate
Of ſome ſad tale, — for utterance too great.
In tragic ſtories — ſo profoundly deep,
That you may laugh, or chat, or fall aſleep;
Or play a round at whiſt, or hunt for Pam,
The † moving ſcene will not diſturb your game:
Grief we expreſs by ſuch affecting tones
As rais'd a ſmile from dying *Cato*'s groans.
In comedy — ſo comical, and dry,
You hardly know if you ſhould laugh or cry.
Not *Pickled-herring* at a country fair
Harangues the crowd with half ſo arch an air:
We bound and friſk about, now here, now there;
Our whole deportment ſo exceeding queer,
Things that in *Garrick* had been hiſs'd, (moſt true 'tis)
When grac'd by us have brighten'd into beauties.
Great *Dioclefian*, fam'd in *Roman* ſtory,
Brought up in courts, and exercis'd in glory;
Cloy'd with loud fame and pageantry of ſtate,
Sigh'd for the verdant ſhade and calm retreat:
So your poor vet'rans, who two long campaigns
Have done hard duty on theatric plains;
And trod in farce of ſtate on honour's wings,
Been lords, been princes, emperors and kings—
Now beg to be diſcharg'd, if you think meet,
To lay our wreaths of laurel at your feet.
One favour more your ſuppliant would beſeech:
Pray, ſirs, indulge her; 'tis her dying ſpeech.
If we've endeavour'd in our various ſcene
To mend the heart, or but divert the ſpleen;
If we have form'd our ſtage on decent laws,
Let a loud clap re-echo your applauſe:
For all her brethen, ſiſters, ſelf ſhe begs it;
And ſo your humble ſervant makes her

Exit.

* A term of art nearly engroſſed by the heroes and heroines of the *London* theatres; but as merit is not local, why may not now and then a country meteor be allowed to ſhine? the gentle reader will paſs over my ſtealing a line from honeſt *Nat. Lee*, for really I could not make ſo good a one myſelf.

† The tender ſcene of diſtreſs betwixt *Portius* and *Lucia* in the 3d act of *Cato*, emphatically ſo called by an honeſt *Yorkſhireman* who perſonated *Portius*.

*An Anſwer to four Ænigmas, (humbly inſcribed to Miſs *******.) The firſt Ænigma, in the Magazine for* April, 1760, [1] A WEDDING RING: *The ſecond, Mr.* Hayden's, *Feb.* 1761, [2] A FISH-LINE: *The two laſt*, March 1761, [3] FOUR ELEMENTS: And [4] A SMILE.

FAIR maid, believe, when e'er theſe lines you read,
"The writer fill'd with love and conſcious dread,
"Long have I ſtrove my paſſion to controul,
"And hide your beauteous image from my ſoul:"
But ah! what pangs did then my peace deſtroy,
To part from thee I ſigh'd, and thus did cry:
Ungrateful fair, give ear to what I ſay,
Aſſiſt with pow'r, great God of peace and day,
Do thou compoſe my thoughts, and ſooth my cares,
If poſſible, releaſe me from my fears,
And with ſoft pity charm my fair unkind,
To eaſe the raptures of a love-ſick mind:
To love, ſoft converſe yet one hour impart,
And leave one *place* for pity in thy heart,
And with a [4] SMILE, revive your ſinking ſwain,
And raiſe him to the joys of bliſs again.
Accept this [1] PLEDGE, in token of my truth,
Excuſe the weakneſs of a tender youth,
Whoſe anxious *ſoul* to you is ſo inclin'd,
Pure as the [3] ELEMENTS his love you'll find;
Harmleſs as fiſhes, which in brooks do twine,
Not thinking that the bait hangs from a [2] LINE:
Then, O dear maid, may theſe few lines inſpire,
And kindle in thy breaſt that mutual fire,
As may thy tender mind to friendſhip move,
Awake thy ſoul to ſweet returns of love.
"Of all your ſex ſuperior, who can find
"Expreſſions fit to paint your face and mind?"
One more requeſt I have to aſk howe'er,
Say you'll be kind, I'll be your ſlave for ever.

Brixworth, JAMES MILLS.
Northamptonſhire.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *J U N E*, 1761.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hamburgh, May 15.

BARON Wrangel, appointed Miniſter in this Reſidence from the Court of Sweden, delivered the Day before Yeſterday his Credentials in that Character to the Senate.

Cologn, May 16. The firſt Line of Infantry, as well as all the Dragoons of the Prince of Soubiſe's Army, have received Orders to march forward, and from three different Camps at Duſſeldorff, Burich, and Rees, the 14th, 15th, and 16th of this Month. The reſt of that Army continue yet in their Cantonments.

Hague, May 19. They write from Saxony, that the King of Pruſſia was arrived with his Army upon the Frontiers of Sileſia, on the 10th Inſtant, without any Impediment or Moleſtation from the Enemy; and that General Laſcy followed his Majeſty at a Diſtance. Prince Henry continued in his Camp at Schlettau and Kuzenhauſen, and Marſhal Daun in his at Plauen: That upon General Hulſen's having quitted Freyberg, and the Auſtrians taking Poſſeſſion of it, Colonel Kleiſt had been detached to diſlodge them from thence; upon whoſe approach they retreated, and repaſſed the Moldau with Precipitation. Colonel Kleiſt brought back to the Camp 84 Priſoners, and above 100 Horſes.

Hamburg, May 19. Letters from Berlin, of the 16th Inſtant, received here Yeſterday inform us, that, upon the King of Pruſſia's Approach, the Auſtrians ſeemed preparing to abandon Sileſia. That his Majeſty had been joined by the Corps of Troops under the Command of General Goltze, and was with his Army between Jauer and Schweidniz.

Hague, May 22. The Prince de Soubiſe arrived, as we hear, the 16th at Weſel, and reviewed the Troops there; and our Accounts farther mention, that his whole Army was to encamp the 25th, except the Houſhold Troops.

The King of Pruſſia was on the 9th at *Gorlitz, and on the* 10th continued his March in order to paſs the Quieſs, and enter Sileſia.

Liege, May 23. This Day the Battalion of Militia, which came here to guard the French Magazines, marched forward, and were replaced by ſix other Companies of Militia. To-morrow the Regimens of Cavalry, who had their Winter-quarters in this Biſhopric, began their march to the Lower Rhine.

Hague, May 25. It is now ſaid, that the Army of Prince Soubiſe will not be formed before the 4th or 5th of June, and that even then part of the Cavalry muſt be left behind.

The Light Troops of the Army under the Hereditary Prince, have attacked and routed ſome of the advanced Poſts of the two French Camps at Rees and Weſel, which cauſed great Alarms in thoſe Camps, where the Deſertion is very conſiderable.

Letters from Leipzig ſay, that the laſt Accounts from Sileſia, of the 12th Inſtant, confirm the News, that, upon the King of Pruſſia's Approach near to Jauer, General Laudon had retired into Bohemia.

Colonel Kleiſt, of the Pruſſian Huſſars, attacked on the 17th, part of the Corps commanded by Gen. Guaſco, which was aſſembled at Schellenberg, and made three Officers and 118 Men Priſoners.

Leipſig, June 5. His Pruſſian Majeſty continues ſtill at Kuntzendorff, and nothing of any Sort has yet paſſed in Sileſia.

Every Thing remains quiet in the Camp of Schlettau, and the Army of the Empire has not yet begun to move. Marſhal Serbelloni has his Quarter at Statelſtein, and General Clefeld is at Hoff with a few Battalions. That Army is reported not to exceed 7 or 8000 Men, and to be ill provided with every Thing.

Extract of a Letter from Paderborn, June 10.

" All our Accounts agree, that the Enemy are in Motion on all Sides, ſo that the Campaign will open in a few Days.

" The

"The French are determined, if poſſible, to get Poſſeſſion of the Electorate of Hanover; but they will find, notwithſtanding their Superiority, a vaſt Deal of Bloody Work to go through with before they carry their Point; as all our Men are in high Spirits, and we are every where in Readineſs to receive them."

LONDON.

St. James's, May 20.

THIS Day Count Columbo, Reſident from Venice, had his Audience of Leave of his Majeſty. And next Day he had his Audience of Leave of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales; and afterwards of the Duke of York and Princeſs Auguſta.

26. Arrived at St. James's an Ambaſſador from the Dey of Algiers. It is not uncuſtomary for theſe Ambaſſadors to bring with them, as Preſents to our Sovereigns, the rare Products of their Country. This Ambaſſador has brought over twenty-four fine Horſes, partly of the Arabian Kind, tho' they were bred in Africa, eight of which are by the Dey ordered to be preſented to his Majeſty by his Ambaſſador; the reſt are for Admiral Saunders, and other Gentlemen, who have the Honour to enjoy the Eſteem of the Dey. The King's Preſent is enhanced with a Lion, which is not of the ſhaggy and bearded Kind, but almoſt ſmooth, and rather tractable; which may, perhaps, be owing to the Fatigue he has undergone in the Voyage from Africa to England. There are alſo two fine Tygers brought over by his Ambaſſador, as a further Enhancement of the Preſent to the King, which, together with the Lion, are depoſited in the Tower, in Dens properly prepared for their Reception, among the other wild Beaſts in that Place.

The following is a Liſt of the Knights of the Bath, who were inſtalled in Weſtminſter-abbey, with their Eſquires.

The Right Hon. Lord Blakeney.
His Eſquires. Grice Blakeney, Matthew Howard, Iſaac Akerman.
The Right Hon. Lord Carysfort.
His Eſquires. The Hon. Joſhua John Proby, Henry Hill, Richard Bigland.
The Hon. Lieut. Gen. Sir Joſeph Yorke.
His Eſquires. Stephen Martin Leake, jun. Ralph Winter, John Martin Leake.
Sir James Gray, Bart.
His Eſquires. Thomas Sheriffe, Charles Brickenden, John Nicoll.
Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart.
His Eſquires. William Dormer, Thomas Beever, Abraham Ackworth.
Sir John Gibbons, Bart.
His Eſquires. John Kenricke, William Cooke, William Gibbons.
Admiral Sir George Pocock.
His Eſquires. John Oſborn, John Byng, Thomas Fytche.
Major General Sir Jeffery Amherſt.
His Eſquires. Richard Cox, George Boſcawen, Thomas Lenox Frederick.
Major Gen. Sir John Griffin Griffin.
His Eſquires. Lieut Col. William Evelyn, Lieut. Col. Thomas Bowyer, John Schutz.
Sir Francis Blake Delaval.
His Eſquires. Thomas Delaval, Thomas Huſſey Apreece, James John Fenouhlet.
Sir Charles Frederick.
His Eſquires. Edward Hugh Boſcawen, John Fremantle, Charles Frederick.
Sir George Warren.
His Eſquires. William Egerton, Philip Champion Creſpigny, George Wilbraham.
Admiral Sir Charles Saunders.
His Eſquires. John Young, Hugh Piggot, John Clerke.

Six of the Knights were inſtalled by Proxy, viz. Lord Blakeney, by Sir William Stephenſon, Knt. and Alderman of London; Sir James Gray, by Sir William Hart, Sheriff of London; Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, by Sir William Burnaby; Sir Jeffery Amherſt, by Sir Charles Cottrell Dormer; Sir John Griffin Griffin, by Sir Francis Goſling, Knt. and Alderman of London; and Sir Charles Saunders, by Sir John Bently, Knt.

There were only five other Knights Companions preſent, viz. Sir William Stanhope (who acted as Grand Maſter) Lord Grantham, Sir Edward Hawke, Lord Pollington, and Sir Edward Walpole.

The following is a Liſt of the Old Knights Companions of this moſt Hon. Order.

SOVEREIGN.

D. of Cumberland,
Earl Cholmondeley,
Earl of Breadalbane,
Earl Delawar,
Sir W. Stanhope,
Sir Rob. Cliſton,
Earl of Inchequin,
Duke of Chandois,
Lord Grantham,
Viſcount Ligonier,
Viſc. Fitzwilliam,
Sir Tho. Whitmore,
Sir Henry Calthrop,
Sir W. Mo. Harbord,
Sir Edw. Hawke,
Sir Cha. Howard,
Sir John Mordaunt,
Lord Pollington,
Lord Onſlow,
Sir Edw. Walpole,
Duke of Bolton,
Sir Rich. Lyttleton,
Sir Edw. Montagu,
Sir Wm. Rowley.

31. M. Buſſy, Miniſter Plenipotentiary, from the French King, arrived in Town.

June 1. The Hon. Tho. Harley, Eſq; was ſworn in Alderman of Portſoken-Ward, in the Room of Sir William Calvert, deceaſed.

2. Was launched the Caiſſoon for building the firſt Peer of the Bridge at Black-Friars.

4. Being the Birth-day of his Majeſty, who then entered into the 24th Year of his Age, the Morning was uſhered in with ringing of Bells, diſplaying Colours, a moſt brilliant Appearance of the Nobility and Gentry attending at the Royal Palace to pay their Compliment, and in the Evening were Bonfires, and ſuch a general Illumination throughout the City, with an Exhibition of curious Fire-works both at the Tower, St. James's ſquare, and at Kew, as expreſſed an univerſal Joy throughout this City and Parts adjacent. There was likewiſe a Ball at St. James's for the Nobility and Gentry. The whole was conducted with Magnificence, and concluded with Decorum.

10. Being the Birth day of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia, his Majeſty received the Compliments of the Nobility on the Occaſion, as did her Royal Highneſs, at her Houſe in Cavendiſh-ſquare.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, June 14. Laſt Night Major Rooke and Capt. Barton arrived from Belleiſle with the following Letters from Major-general Hodgſon, and the Hon Commodore Keppel, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt.

"Iſland of Belleiſle, June 8, 1761.

"SIR,

"I have the Honour to acquaint you, that the Citadel of Palais ſurrendered Yeſterday to his Majeſty's Arms. This Letter, and the Capitulation, I do myſelf the Honour to ſend you by the Hands of Major Rooke, who will inform you of every Particular relative to the Siege, that you may think fit to lay before his Majeſty.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

S. HODGSON."

"Valiant, Belleiſle Road, June 8, 1761.

"SIR,

"I have the Pleaſure to inform you of the Surrender of the Citadel of Palais, and a Copy of the Articles of Capitulation I have the Honour to incloſe you. I ſhall, as ſpeedily and conveniently as poſſible, ſend the French Garriſon to the Main, and keep the Squadron, under my Orders, in Readineſs for any Commands his Majeſty may have for it.

"Major general Hodgſon, by his conſtant Approbation of the Behaviour of the Battalion of Marines landed from the Ships, and put under his Command, gives me the pleaſing Satisfaction of acquainting you of it, that his Majeſty may be informed of the Goodneſs and ſpirited Behaviour of that Corps.

"I have ſent home Capt. Barton, who will inform you of any Particulars you are deſirous of knowing.

I am, &c. A KEPPEL.

CAPITULATION for the CITADEL of BELLEISLE, made June 7, 1761.

Preliminary Article. The Chevalier de St. Croix, Brigadier in the King's Army, and Commandant of the Citadel of Belleiſle, propoſes that the Place ſhall ſurrender on the 12th of June, in Caſe no Succours arrive before that Time; and that in the mean While, no Works ſhould be carried on, on either Side, nor any Act of Hoſtility, nor any Communication between the Engliſh beſieging, and the French beſieged. Refuſed.

Article I. The entire Garriſon ſhall march through the Breach with the Honours of War, Drums beating, Colours flying, lighted Matches, and three Pieces of Cannon, with twelve Rounds each. Each Soldier ſhall have fifteen Rounds in his Cartouch-box. All the Officers, Serjeants, Soldiers, and Inhabitants, are to carry off their Baggage: The Women to go with their Huſbands. — Granted; in Favour of the gallant Defence which the Citadel has made, under the Orders of the Chevalier de St. Croix.

II. Two covered Waggons ſhall be provided, and the Effects which they carry ſhall be depoſited in two covered Boats, which are not to be viſited. — The covered Waggons are refuſed; but Care ſhall be taken to tranſport all the Baggage to the Continent by the ſhorteſt Way.

III. Veſſels ſhall be furniſhed for carrying the French Troops by the ſhorteſt Way into the neareſt Ports of France by the firſt fair Wind. —— Granted.

IV. The French Troops that are to embark are to be victualled in the ſame Proportion with the Troops of his Britannic Majeſty; and the ſame Proportion of Tonnage is to be allowed to the Officers and Soldiers which the Engliſh Troops have. —— Granted.

V.

V. When the Troops ſhall be embarked, a Veſſel is to be furniſhed for the Chevalier de St. Croix, Brigadier in the King's Army, to M. de la Ville, the King's Lieutenant, to M. de la Garique, Colonel of Foot, with Brevet of Commandant in the Abſence of the Chevalier de St. Croix, and to the Field Officers, including thoſe of the Artillery and Engineers; as alſo for the three Pieces of Cannon, as well as for the Soldiers of the Cour Royale, to be tranſported to Nantz, with their Wives, Servants, and the Baggage which they have in the Citadel, which is not to be viſited. They are to be victualled in the ſame Proportion with Engliſh Officers of the ſame Rank. — Care ſhall be taken that all thoſe who are mentioned in this Article ſhall be tranſported, without Loſs of Time to Nantz, with their Baggage and Effects, as well as the three Pieces of Cannon granted by the firſt Article.

VI. After the Expiration of the Term mentioned in the firſt Article, a Gate of the Citadel ſhall be delivered up to the Troops of his Britannic Majeſty; at which there ſhall be kept a French Guard of equal Number, until the King's Troops ſhall march out to embark. Thoſe Guards ſhall be ordered to permit no Engliſh Soldier to enter, nor no French Soldier to go out. — A Gate ſhall be delivered to the Troops of his Britannic Majeſty, the Moment the Capitulation is ſigned; and an equal Number of French Troops ſhall occupy the ſame Gate.

VII. A Veſſel ſhall be furniſhed to the Commiſſaries of War, and to the Treaſurer, in which they may carry their Baggage, with their Secretaries, Clerks, and Servants, without being moleſted or viſited. They ſhall be conducted, as well as the other Troops, to the neareſt Port of France. Granted.

VIII. Meſſ. de Taille, Captain-general of the Garde Coſte, Lamp, Major, two Lieutenants of Cannoneers, of the Garde Coſte, and ninety Bombardeers, Cannoneers, Serjeants, and Fuſilers, Gardes Coſtes of Belleiſle, paid by the King, ſhall have it in their Choice to remain in the Iſland, as well as the other Inhabitants, without being moleſted, either as to their Perſons or Goods. And if they have a Mind to ſell their Goods, Furniture, Boats, Nets, and, in general, any Effects which belong to them, within ſix Months, and to paſs over to the Continent, they ſhall not be hindered; but on the contrary, they ſhall have proper Aſſiſtance and the neceſſary Paſſports. —— They ſhall remain in the Iſland under Protection of the King of Great-Britain, as the other Inhabitants, or ſhall be tranſported to the Continent, if they pleaſe, with the Garriſon.

IX. M. Sarignon, Clerk of the Treaſury of the French Troops, the Armourer, the Bourgeois Cannoneers, the Store-keepers, and all the Workmen belonging to the Engineers, may remain at Belleiſle with their Families, or go to the Continent with the ſame Privileges above-mentioned ——— Granted. To remain in the Iſland upon the ſame Footing with the other Inhabitants, or to be tranſported with the Garriſon to the Continent, as they ſhall think proper.

X. The Roman Catholic Religion ſhall be exerciſed in the Iſland with the ſame Freedom as under a French Government. The Churches ſhall be preſerved, and the Rectors and other Prieſts continued: And in Caſe of Death, they ſhall be replaced by the Biſhop of Vannes. They ſhall be maintained in their Functions, Privileges, and Immunities, and Revenues. — All the Inhabitants, without Diſtinction, ſhall enjoy the free Exerciſe of their Religion The other Part of the Article muſt neceſſarily depend on the Pleaſure of his Britannic Majeſty.

XI. The Officers and Soldiers who are in the Hoſpitals of the Town and Citadel, ſhall be treated in the ſame Manner as the Garriſon; and after their Recovery they ſhall be furniſhed with Veſſels to carry them to France. In the mean while, they ſhall be ſupplied with Subſiſtence and Remedies till their Departure, according to the State which the Comptroller and Surgeons ſhall give in. —— Granted.

XII. After the Term mentioned in the preliminary Article is expired, Orders ſhall be given that the Commiſſaries of Artillery, Engineers and Proviſions, ſhall make an Inventory of what ſhall be found in the King's Magazines, out of which Bread, Wine, and Meat ſhall be furniſhed to ſubſiſt the French Troops to the Moment of their Departure. —— They ſhall be furniſhed with neceſſary Subſiſtence till their Departure, on the ſame Footing with the Troops of his Britannic Majeſty.

XIII. Major-general Crauſurd, as well as all the Engliſh Officers and Soldiers, who have been made Priſoners ſince the 8th of April 1761, incluſive, ſhall be ſet at Liberty after the Signing of the Capitulation, and ſhall be diſengaged from their Parole. The French Officers of different Ranks, Volunteers, Serjeants, and Soldiers, who have been made Priſoners ſince the 8th of April, ſhall alſo be ſet at Liberty. — The Engliſh Officers and Soldiers, Priſoners of War in the

the Citadel, are to be free the Moment the Capitulation is ſigned. The French Officers and Soldiers, who are Priſoners of War, ſhall be exchanged according to the Cartel of Sluys.

All the above Articles ſhall be executed faithfully on both Sides; and ſuch as may be doubtful ſhall be fairly interpreted. —— Granted.

After the Signature, Hoſtages ſhall be ſent on both Sides, for the Security of the Articles of the Capitulation. —— Granted.

All the Archives, Regiſters, public Papers, and Writings, which have any Relation to the Government of the Iſland, ſhall be faithfully given up to his Britannic Majeſty's Commiſſary: Two Days ſhall be allowed for the Evacuation of the Citadel; and the Tranſports, neceſſary for their Embarkation, ſhall be ready to receive the Garriſon and their Effects. A French Officer ſhall be ordered to deliver up all the Warlike Stores and Proviſions; and, in general, every Thing which belongs to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, to an Engliſh Commiſſary appointed for that Purpoſe. And an Officer ſhall be ordered to ſhew us all the Mines and Souterains of the Place.

S. Hodgson. A. Keppel.
Le Chevalier de St. Croix.

St. James's, June 17. This Day the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-council aſſembled, waited on his Majeſty, and being introduced to his Majeſty by the Rt. Hon. Mr. Vice-chamberlain Finch, made their Compliments on the following Addreſs, which was ſpoke by Sir William Morton, Knt. the Recorder.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.
The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-council aſſembled.

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

"With reverential Awe and Gratitude to the Supreme Giver of all Victory, we your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of your City of London, in Common council aſſembled, humbly approach your Royal Preſence, to expreſs our Joy and Exultation on the entire Reduction of the important Iſland of Belleiſle, by the Conduct, Intrepidity, and Perſeverence of your Majeſty's Land and Naval Forces: A Conqueſt, which after more than one fruitleſs Attempt in former Times, ſeems to have been reſerved by Divine Providence to grace the auſpicious Beginning of your Majeſty's Reign, and confirms our Hopes of a long Continuance of wiſe, ſteady, and ſucceſsful Meaſures.

"A Blow ſo humiliating to the Pride and Power of France, cannot but impreſs that haughty Nation with a due Senſe of the Superiority of a Patriot King, ruling over a free, brave, and united People; and will, we truſt, convince them of the Danger of delaying to accept ſuch Terms of Peace as your Majeſty's Equity, Wiſdom and Moderation ſhall think fit to preſcribe.

"What therefore have we more to wiſh, but that your Majeſty may long, very long, continue the Guardian and Protector of the Religious, Civil, and Commercial Rights of Great Britain, and her Colonies; and that your Majeſty's Wiſdom may ever be ſeconded by equally faithful and ſpirited Councils; and your Commands executed with no leſs Ardour, Emulation, and Succeſs.

"On our Part, permit us humbly to aſſure your Majeſty that your faithful Citizens of London will, with unwearied Zeal and Chearfulneſs, contribute to ſupport a vigorous Proſecution of this juſt and neceſſary War; until your Majeſty, having ſufficiently vindicated the Honour of your Crown, and ſecured the Trade, Navigation, and Poſſeſſion of your Subjects, ſhall enjoy the Bleſſing and Glory of giving Repoſe to Europe, of wholly attending to and promoting the Virtue and Happineſs of your People, and of cultivating all the ſofter Arts of Peace.

Signed by Order of Court,
James Hodges.

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious Anſwer.

"I return you my hearty Thanks for this freſh Mark of your Affection to my Perſon, and of your conſtant Zeal for the Luſtre of my Arms, and for the Glory of my Reign. Your repeated Aſſurances of chearful and ſteady Support in the Proſecution of this neceſſary War, are moſt highly pleaſing to me, and cannot fail to promote the deſirable Object of Peace, on juſt, honourable, and advantageous Conditions. The City of London may always depend on my unwearied Endeavours for the Security and Extention of their Trade, Navigation, and Commerce."

They were all very graciouſly received, and had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand. And, juſt as they were withdrawing from the Preſence, his Majeſty moſt obligingly condeſcended to quit his Chair, and moſt complaiſantly, with great Freedom, entered into many Minutes Converſation with his Lordſhip and the Aldermen, and

politely took his Leave ſeverally of

ſcription on the firſt Stone of the arch of Black-friars Bridge is as fol-

the 23d Day of June, 1761, the Firſt Year of the Reign of ING GEORGE III. ſt Stone of the firſt Pier was laid - ROBERT LADBROKE, lt, Alderman, and Chairman of mmittee appointed by the Court of n-council to carry into Execution of Parliament for Building a Bridge e River-Thames at Black friars, to ofite Side in the County of Surry, BERT MYLNE, Architect. OSEPH DIXON, Maſon.

Medal of his preſent Majeſty, let ack Marble, was laid by Deſire of ncis Goſling, Knight, and Alder-

Mr. Alderman Naſh, and Mr. Al- Cartwright, were elected Sheriffs of ty and County of Middleſex, for the nſuing.

s appointed for holding the Summer Aſſizes.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Chief Baron Parker, Mr. Baron Adams.

Monday July 6, at Abingdon.
Wedneſday 8, at Oxford.
ſhire, Saturday 11, at Worceſter.
f Worceſter, ſame Day and Place.
ſhire, Thurſday 16, at Glouceſter.
f Glouceſter, the ſame Day and Place.
outhſhire, Monday 20, at Monmouth.
ſhire, Wedneſday 22, at Hereford.
ſhire, Tueſday 28, at Shrewſbury.
ſhire, Saturday Auguſt 1, at Stafford.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Lord Mansfield and Mr. Juſtice Deniſon.

ks, Monday July 6, at Buckingham.
fordſhire, Thurſday 9, at Bedford.
tingdonſhire, Saturday 11, at Huntingdon.
mbridgeſhire, Monday 13, at Cambridge.
folk, Thurſday 16, at Bury St. Edmund's.
Norfolk, Monday 20, at the Caſtle of Norwich.
City of Norwich, the ſame Day at the Guildhall.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Juſtice Willes and Mr. Juſtice Clive.

Hertford, Thurſday July 2, at Hertford.
Eſſex, Tueſday 7, at Chelmsford.
Kent, Tueſday 14, at Maidſtone.
Surry, Monday 20, at Croydon.
Saturday 25, at Lewes.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Wilmot and Mr. Juſtice Noel.

Southampton, Monday June 29, at Winton.
Wilts, Tueſday July 3, at New Sarum.
Dorſet, Wedneſday 8, at Dorcheſter.
City of Exeter, Saturday 11, at the Guildhall.
Devon, the ſame Day, at the Caſtle of Exeter.
Cornwall, Saturday 18, at Bodmin.
Somerſet, Saturday 25, at the City of Wells.
City of Briſtol, Thurſday 30, at the Guildhall.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Forſter and Mr. Baron Smythe.

Northamptonſhire, Tueſday July 7, at Northampton.
Rutland, Friday 10, at Okeham.
Lincolnſhire, Monday 13, at the Caſtle of Lincoln.
City of Lincoln, the ſame Day at the City of Lincoln.
Nottinghamſhire, Thurſday 16, at Nottingham.
Town of Nottingham, Tueſday 17, at the Town.
Derbyſhire, Saturday 18, at Derby.
Leiceſterſhire, Wedneſday 22, at the Caſtle of Leiceſter.
Borough of Ditto, Thurſday 23, at the Borough of Leiceſter.
City of Coventry, Saturday 25, at the City of Coventry.
Warwickſhire, the ſame Day at Warwick.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Hon. Mr. Juſtice Bathurſt and Mr. Baron Lloyd.

Town of Kingſton upon Hull, and County of the ſame, Wedneſday July 8, at the Town of Kingſton upon Hull.
City of York, Saturday 11th, at the Guildhall of the ſaid City.
Yorkſhire, the ſame Day at the Caſtle of York.
Durham, Tueſday the 21ſt, at the Caſtle of Durham.
Town of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Monday the 27th, at the Guildhall of the ſame Town.
Northumberland, the ſame Day, at the Caſtle of Newcaſtle upon Tyne.
Cumberland, Saturday Auguſt 1, at the City of Carliſle.
Weſtmoreland, Thurſday the 6th, at Appleby.
Lancaſhire, Saturday the 8th, at the Caſtle of Lancaſter.

CHESTER CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Noel, and Taylor White, Eſqrs.

Montgomery, Wedneſday July 29, at Pool.
Denbighſhire, Wedneſday Auguſt 5, at Ruthin.
Flintſhire, Tueſday Auguſt 11, at Flint.
Cheſhire, Monday Auguſt 17, at Cheſter.

BIRTHS.

June 16. The Lady of Col. Townſend, a Daughter.

The Hon. Lady Spencer, a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 16. ——— Hannam, Eſq; to Miſs Clara Villiers Pitt, Siſter to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt.

19. Loſtus Turner, Eſq; to Miſs Delamain, Daughter to Wm. Delamain, Eſq; of Dublin.

20. Berney Brograve, Eſq; to Miſs Hawker of Badow in Eſſex.

24. Cuthbert Farkin, aged 76, to Rebecca Milburn, aged 81, at Newcaſtle.

June 2. W. Henry Littleton, Eſq; Governor of Jamaica, to Miſs Mary Macartney.

The Rev. Mr. Jeffreys, Rectory of St. Nicholas Cole-abbey, to Miſs Darell of Richmond.

16. W. Clayton, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Marlow in Bucks, to Miſs Lloyd of Berkeley-ſquare.

17. James Evelyn, of Godſtone, Surry, to Mrs. Fane, Siſter of Sir John Guſt, Bart.

Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. Knt. of the Shire for Surry, to Mrs. Swymmer, Widow of the late Langley Swymmer, Eſq;

DEATHS.

May 24. The Rev. Mr. Cullis, of Briſtol, ſtooping down to pick up a Paper he had dropped, he inſtantly expired: 'Tis remarkable that his Brother died in the ſame Manner ſome time ago.

26. The Hon. Henry Finch, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Malton, Brother to the Earl of Winchelſea.

27. Dr. Neſbit, at Amen-Corner, Senior Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and many Years Reader of Anatomy to the Surgeon's Company.

28. The Hon. Lady Eliz. Piercy, eldeſt Daughter of the Earl of Northumberland.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Home, at Gibraltar, Governor of that Place, Lieut. Gen. and Col. of the 25th Regiment of Foot, and choſen one of the 16 Peers of Scotland.

30. The Rt. Hon. the Marchioneſs Dowager of Rockingham.

June 1. The Lady of Alex. Thiſtlewaite, Eſq; in Hampſhire.

B———KR———S.

May 23. William Brown, of Carey-ſtreet, Hoſier and Hatter.

26. Robert Peach, of Wilby in Northamptonſhire, Tanner.

Joſeph Morton, of the Old Change, London, Carpenter.

30. Joſeph Hawthorne, late of Mancheſter, Dealer.

Robert Wiſe, of Allanby, near Whitehaven in Cumberland, Merchant.

Jonathan Beck, late of Tothill-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Baker.

Joſeph Grantham, of Carnaby-ſtreet, Linen-draper.

June 2. Thomas Holford and John Maydwell, of London, Dry-ſalters.

John Key, of Priors Marſton in Warwickſhire, Dealer.

Gamaliel Walker, of Mancheſter, Chapman.

Samuel Bradley, late of Worceſter, Watchmaker and Silverſmith.

Richard Holdſhip, late of Worceſter, Glover.

6. Walter Taylor the Younger, of Southampton, Blockmaker.

9. John Knell, late of St. Mary le Bone, but now of St. George Bloomſbury, in Middleſex, Coach and Coach-harneſs maker.

Thomas Holford, of Dowgate-hill, in the City of London, Dryſalter and Diſtiller.

13. James Boys of Pennington, Southampton, Merchant.

James Armſtrong, late of Midhurſt in Suſſex, Dealer.

Obed Porter, of Taunton St. James's, Somerſetſhire, Serge-maker.

Ferdinando Southam, of Winſlow in Bucks, Scrivener.

John Ulric Paſſavant, of Exeter, Merchant.

16. Joſeph Llewillin, and John Harris, of the City of Briſtol, Carpenters and Copartners.

BILL *of Mortality from May* 19, *to June* 23.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males 1003	} 1918		Males 705	} 1383	
Females 915			Females 678		
Under 2 years old	650				
Between 2 and 5	163		Buried,		
5 and 10 —	55		Within the walls	144	
10 and 20 —	53		Without	437	
20 and 30 —	162		*Mid.* and *Surry*	906	
30 and 40 —	199		City & Sub. *Weſt.*	431	
40 and 50 —	208				1918
50 and 60 —	149				
60 and 70 —	132		Weekly *May* 26.	438	
70 and 80 —	92		*June* 2.	379	
80 and 90 —	48			9. 393	
90 and 100 —	6			16. 355	
100 and 110 —	1			23. 353	
	1918				1918

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *J U L Y*, 1761.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 329, *anſwered by Mr.* Rob. Duncan, *of* Innerſkeithing.

PUT x = Height, y = Breadth, z = Length. Then will $y^2 + z^2$ = the diagonal Square (by *Euc.* 47. 1.) Alſo $x^2 + y^2 = 324$, $x^2 + z^2 = 400$, and $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 625$ (*per* Queſtion, and *Euc.* 47. 1.) From this laſt Equation ſubtracting ſeverally the two firſt Equations, we have $z^2 = 301$, $y^2 = 225$, conſequently $x^2 = 99$. Hence $x = 17.4$ nearly, $y = 15$, and $z = 10$ nearly. Now $2y + 2z \times x = 648$ ſquare Feet in the Sides of the Parlour; and 9) 648 (= 72 ſquare Yards. Then 3 : 4 : : 72 : 96, the Yards of Tapeſtry required.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered with the ſame Numbers by Mr. W. Allen, *Mr.* T. Boſworth, *Mr.* Sam. Beeken, *Mr.* T. Robinſon, *Mr.* T. Atkinſon, *Mr.* W. Barnes, *and Mr.* T. Cargill.

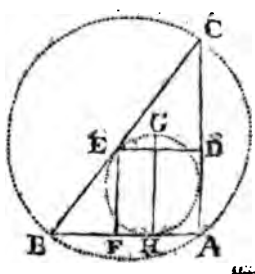
N. B. *The Propoſer's Anſwer, as likewiſe others by Mr.* Longmate, *Mr.* Fraſer, *Mr.* T. Scott, *and Mr.* J. Drape, *were all different from that above, and from each other.*

Queſtion 330, *anſwered by Mr.* James Launders.

PER *Robertſon's* Menſuration, Page 224, Second Edition, $\frac{\overline{38.5}^4}{32 \times \overline{9.5}^2} = \frac{\overline{9.5}^2}{2} \times 3.1416 = 2248,14089$ = Convex Surface required.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. W. Allen, *Mr.* T. Jefferys, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* T. Boſworth, *Mr.* G. Redaway, *Mr.* T. Robinſon, *Mr.* J. Roſe, *Mr.* T. Atkinſon, *Mr.* W. Barnes, *Mr.* T. Cargill, *and Mr.* W. Toms. *Several other Gentlemen refuſed to anſwer it as being borrowed from Mr.* Robinſon's *Treatiſe of Menſuration.*

Queſtion 331, *Anſwered by Mr.* Barak Longmate.



PUT x = AC, y = BC, w = AB; a = 329, &c. b = 160: Then (*per Euc.* 47. 1) $yy = xx + ww$. Again, $\frac{xw}{x+w}$ = Side Square by *Euc.* 4. and 16.6, and $x + y - w$ = GH; By Queſtion $x + y + w \times \frac{xw}{x+w} = a$, and $\overline{x + y - w} \times w = b$; therefore $x = 16$; $y = 12$; $w = 20$; and the Area = 96. Q. E. R.

The ſame anſwered by Mr. Geo. Surtees.

LET $x+y=$ Baſe, $x-y=$ Perpendicular, then by known Theorems we will have $\sqrt{2xx+\sqrt{2xxyy}} \times \frac{xx-yy}{2x} = 329,1428$, *&c.* $= d$, and $\sqrt{2xx-\sqrt{2xxyy}} \times \sqrt{2xx+2yy} = 160 = b$; from the latter $\sqrt{2xx+2yy} = x+\sqrt{xx-bb}$ and $xx-yy = xx-x\sqrt{xx-bb}+\frac{bb}{2}$, which being ſubſtituted in the former, we have $2x^3-2x^2\sqrt{xx-bb}+\frac{5bbx}{2}+\frac{bb}{2}\sqrt{xx-bb} = 2dx$; ſolved $x=14$, hence the Baſe $=16$, Perpendicular $=12$, Hypothenuſe $=20$, and Area $=96$. *Q. E. D.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Barker, *Mr.* T. Robinſon, *Mr.* James Launders, *Mr.* T. Scott, *Mr.* W. Allen, *Mr.* J. Roſe, *Mr.* T. Cargill, *Mr.* W. Toms, *and by the Propoſer, Mr.* Walter Matthewſon. *Other Anſwers were received but were not right.*

Queſtion 332, *anſwered by Mr.* Geo. Redaway, *of* Crediton.

BY a Theorem in *Simpſon*'s Algebra, Page 324, we have, As $\overline{16.25}^2 : 187.5 :: \text{Rad.} : ,710059 =$ double the natural Sine of the leaſt acute Angle, hence the Legs are 12.198 and 30.13 nearly. *W. W. R.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Barker, *Mr.* T. Robinſon, *Mr.* Matthewſon, *Mr.* W. Allen, *Mr.* J. Roſe, *Mr.* T. Boſworth, *Mr.* T. Jefferys, *Mr.* Barak Longmate, *Mr.* T. Atkinſon, *Mr.* T. Cargill, *Mr.* W. Toms, *and by the Propoſer, Mr.* J. Scott.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 342.

By Mr. Tho. Jefferys.

AS there is a great Deception in the common Method (uſed by Carpenters, *&c.*) of meaſuring round Timber, by multiplying the Square of one fourth of the mean Girt into the Length for the Content. Now having the greater and leſſer Girts, with the Length given; a general Theorem is required, for determining where any Tree ſhall be cut off; ſo as to meaſure the greateſt Quantity poſſible by the ſaid common Meaſure; ſuppoſing it every where tapering alike?

Queſtion 343.

By Mr. T. Robinſon.

LET there be a Piece of Ground in Form of a Parabola, whoſe Area is 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ Acres. Then if a Line be drawn from the Vertex to the Center of Gravity, and another drawn from the Center of Gravity to terminate in the Extremity of the Semi-Ordinate, the Difference between theſe two Lines is equal to the Difference between the bounding Ordinate and Abſciſſa. Query the Dimenſions of the Parabola?

Queſtion 344.

By Mr. T. Harris.

GIVEN the three Sides of any Triangle ABC to find the Area of its leaſt circumſcribing Circle?

Queſtion 345.

By Mr. Sam. Beeken.

SUppoſe a Gentleman's Expences to be, one Day with another $= a$. Query the ſame, when $a^3 - 14a\frac{3}{2} = 16$ Pounds?

Mr. Todd

Mr. Todd *has desired the following Solution of his Question* 327, *to be inserted, as Mr.* George's *is not right.*

IF $a = 1l.$ $p = 10000l.$ $r = \frac{.04}{4}$ $(= .01)$ the Interest of one Pound for one Quarter, and n, the Number of Quarters; then the Amount of p, at Interest n Quarters $(p + nrp)$, diminished by the Amount of all the quarterly payments exclusive the last $\left(\frac{a^n - a}{a-1} + \frac{ra^{n+1} - ra}{\overline{a-1}^2} - \frac{ran}{a-1}\right)$ must be a maximum to answer the first part of the Question, *viz.* $p + nrp - \frac{a^n + a}{a-1} - \frac{ra^{n+1} + ra}{\overline{a-1}^2} + \frac{ran}{a-1}$; whose Fluxion when $b =$ Hyp. Log. of a $(.69314713)$, is $prn - \frac{a^n bn}{a-1} - \frac{ra^{n+1} \times bn}{\overline{a-1}^2} + \frac{ran}{a-1} = 0$; which reduced, gives $a^n = \frac{\overline{ar \times a-1} + \overline{pr \times a-1}^2}{b \times \overline{a-1} + ar} = m$, and thence follows $n = \frac{\text{Log. } m}{\text{Log. } a} = 7.1443$ Quarters, the Time when most Money was due. But to find the precise Time when the Debt is paid off; make the Amount of p, as *per Data* equal the Amount of all the quarterly payments, supposing each payment put to Interest the Moment when paid, and continued 'till the Debt is discharged, *viz.* $p + prn = \frac{ra^{n+1} - ra}{\overline{a-1}^2} - \frac{arn}{a-1} + \frac{a^{n+1} - a}{a-1}$. From whence (but with some difficulty) the value of n may be found.

Otherwise thus. If we retain the preceding Notation,

1.	$\begin{cases} p \\ pr - a \end{cases}$
2.	$pr - ar - a^2$
3.	$pr - ar - a^2 r - a^3$
4.	$pr - ar - a^2 r - a^3 r - a4$
$n.$	$pr - ar - a^2 r$, *&c.* $- ra^{n-1} - a^n$

WHEN the Sum left at the End of 1, 2, 3, 4, *&c.* n Quarters, will be denoted by the Sum of the like Number of Steps.

And therefore when the Debt is a Maximum, it will be denoted by the Sum of n Steps, exclusive $-a^n$ the last payment. But when the Debt is paid off, the Sum of n Steps must $= 0$, viz. $p + prn - \overline{n+1}.ar - \overline{n+2}.ra^2 - \overline{n+3}.ra^3$, &c. $- 3ra^{n-3} - 2ra^{n-2} - ra^{n-1} - a - a^2 - a^3$, &c. a^n, whose Sum, by known Theorems $= p + prn - \frac{ra^{n+1} + ar}{\overline{a-1}^2} + \frac{anr}{a-1} - \frac{a^{n+1} + a}{a-1} = 0$, which is exactly coincident with the last of the above Theorems. And if to which, a^n the last payment be added, the Sum will give the first of the preceding Theorems before it is put in Fluxions.

We are favoured with the following Account of the Transit of Venus *from Mr.* Talbot, *of* Newport, *in* Shropshire.

JUNE the 6th being a delightful Morning, the Sun rose remarkably clear at about 3h 43′; with the Planet *Venus* upon his Disk nearly as was expected, but she at first appeared a very irregular Sort of Oblong or Oval Figure occasioned by the refractive Power

of the Atmoſphere, after we had feaſted our Eyes for about half an Hour, and the Limbs of the Sun and *Venus* became pretty well defined, I began to make uſe of the Micrometer, and at 4h 15′ I meaſured *Venus*'s Diſtance from the Sun's Nadir = 5′ 3″. At 5h 52″ ſhe was 5′ 5″ from the neareſt Limb of the Sun. At 5h 30′ ſhe was 5′ 50″ ½, between this Time and the Emerſion I made ſome Obſervations of the Difference of Right-aſcenſions and Declinations between the Sun and *Venus*, and at 8h 10′ 5″ I make the Time *Venus*'s, and the Sun's weſtern Limbs were in contact, or beginning of Emerſion; the final Emerſion was at 8h 28′ 8″. At 8h 15′ I alſo meaſured the Diſtance of *Venus* from the neareſt Spot that was on the Sun's Diſk and found it 7′ 49″. —— We alſo meaſured the Diameter of *Venus* with three different Teleſcopes, *viz.* two Refractors and one Reflector, one of the Refractors gave 50″, the other 51″, and the Reflector 54″; and according to the obſerved Time of the Planet's tranſiting the Sun's Limb, the laſt ſeems to be quite correct, which differs greatly from what has been made uſe of in the Calculations by Dr. *Halley*, and all that have followed him.

The Duration of the Egreſs of the Planet VENUS, *as obſerved in the following Places.*

	′	″		′	″
Greenwich Obſervatory	18	9	Anonymous Letter ——	17	0
Leiceſter Houſe ——	18	42	Milverton, Devon ——	16	14
Spital Square ——	18	23	Great Budworth ——	16	30
Chriſt Hoſpital —— ——	17	41	Guildford, Surrey ——	18	15
Fleet-Street ——	18	30	Stalbridge ——	18	0
Wakefield ——	18	4	Bath —— ——	17	30
Derby —— ——	17	40	Exeter —— ——	17	30
Wadenho, Northamptonſhire	18	21	Newport, Shropſhire ——	18	3
Leiceſter —— ——	17	0	Iſlington —— ——	18	1
Spalding ——	18	0			

N. B. This laſt Obſervation was made by forming the Sun's Image on a Sheet of Paſtboard, about 18 Inches Diameter, and that of *Venus* about half an Inch. The *internal Contact* was obſerved by a great Number of Gentlemen, many of whom had Watches in their Hands to obſerve the Moment to *half a Second*, and it was agreed by all, there could not be an Error of 2 Seconds, it was ſo very eaſy to ſee the *Thread of Light* vaniſh. And, with reſpect to the *external Contact*, that there could be no Heſitation of more than 4 or 5 Seconds at moſt, was the unanimous Opinion of all the Company who obſerved it.

A Catalogue *of the viſible Eclipſes of* Jupiter's Satellites *for* 1761. *By Mr.* Talbot. *Apparent Time at* Greenwich.

	d.	h	′	″	Phaſe
July	6	14	23	44	I. 1.
	13	13	22	53	I. 2.
	22	12	37	42	I. 1.
	29	11	22	43	I. 3. }
		14	19	43	E. 3. }
		14	31	9	I. 1.
Aug.	5	15	23	43	I. 3.
		16	25	49	I. 1.
	7	10	32	51	I. 2.
		10	54	38	I. 1.
	10	14	45	37	I. 4.
	14	12	49	10	I. 1.
		13	11	39	I. 2.
	21	14	45	0	I. 1.
		15	50	27	I. 2.

	d.	h	′	″	Phaſe
Aug.	23	9	14	4	I. 1.
	27	9	9	10	I. 4. }
		11	40	12	E. 4. }
	28	16	40	56	I. 1.
	30	11	10	8	I. 1.
Sept.	3	7	37	50	I. 3.
	6	13	6	21	I. 1.
	8	7	35	35	I. 1.
		10	29	58	I. 2.
	10	11	40	44	I. 3.
	13	15	4	3	I. 1.
	15	9	32	14	I. 1.
		13	9	41	I. 2.
	17	15	43	20	I. 3.
	20	16	59	46	I. 1.

	d.	h	′	″	Phaſe
Sept.	22	13	40	15	E. 1.
	24	8	9	31	E. 1.
	26	7	53	48	E. 2.
	29	15	36	58	E. 1.
Oct.	1	10	6	32	E. 1.
	3	10	34	48	E. 2.
	8	12	3	35	E. 1.
	9	6	40	16	E. 3.
	10	6	32	30	E. 1.
		13	14	49	E. 2.
	15	13	59	42	E. 1.
	16	10	42	29	E. 3.
	17	8	28	48	E. 1.
	23	12	1	13	I. 3. }
		14	45	13	E. 3. }

Oct.

d.	h.	′	″	Phaſe
24	10	24	58	E. 1.
28	7	51	7	E. 2.
31	12	20	27	E. 1.
2	6	49	29	E. 1.
	10	55	17	I. 4. 7
	12	24	7	E. 4. 5
4	10	28	55	E. 2.
9	8	44	29	E. 1.
11	13	5	43	E. 2.
16	10	39	9	E. 1.

	d.	h.	′	″	Phaſe
Nov.	18	5	7	18	E. 1.
	19	5	24	23	I. 4. 7
		6	23	25	E. 4. 5
	21	6	45	56	E. 3.
	22	4	59	10	E. 2.
	23	12	32	52	E. 1.
	25	7	0	51	E. 1.
	28	8	5	4	I. 3. 7
		10	45	24	E. 3. 5

	d.	h.	′	″	Phaſe
Nov.	29	7	33	58	E. 2.
Dec.	2	8	54	15	E. 1.
	6	10	8	46	E. 2.
	9	10	47	32	E. 1.
	11	5	14	45	E. 1.
	18	7	7	9	E. 1.
	24	4	29	18	E. 2.
	31	7	1	47	E. 2.

* *Halley*'s Tables makes 4 Sat. paſs by the Shadow.

A PASTORAL ELEGY.

I.

)IEU ! to each ſcence of delight,
To all the dear pleaſures of youth ;
Deſy is gone from my ſight,
lm can my miſeries ſooth.

II.

elds once ſo pleaſant and gay,
: a dull aſpect *now* wear ;
irds that ſing welcome to day,
re can enrapture my ear.

III.

re can my reed or my lyre,
r their melodious ſtrain ;
the Hillocks my lambs now retire,
om ſkipping and frolic refrain.

IV.

nes and my fruit-trees run wild,
wers ungather'd decay,
rrows and plough-ſhares unſoil'd,
in the Barn all the Day.

V.

are looks gloomy and ſad,
n his chaſte bluſhes withholds ;
every face, joy is fled ;
very tongue, grief unfolds

VI.

ſy the faireſt and beſt
the gay nymphs on the plain ;
ſy my love ſtands conſeſt,
aſy my heart beats with pain.

VII.

e day in my thoughts ſhe does live,
ht by my dreams ſhe appears ;
e that could happineſs give,
e that could ſweeten life's cares.

VIII.

ft have I heard the ſoft ſighs
th' language of wiſdom and truth ;
ften beheld her bright Eyes,
en ſtruck with her Beauty and youth.

IX.

ith now his arrow has ſhot,
ounded thoſe excellent charms,
th ! of all living the lot,
atch't her away from my arms.

X.

The Knell that proclaim'd *Deſy*'s fate,
In fancy ſtill grates on my ear ;
The Knell that forewarns e'er too late
Vain mortals for Death to prepare.

XI.

The hills and the vallies reſound
with mournful complaints, from afar ;
The ravens and ſwallow fly round
My Cottage, and croak for my fair.

XII.

In ſhades unfrequented I'll rove,
Where ſilence in majeſty ſat,
Lamenting the abſence of love,
Like the turtle bereft of its mate.

XIII.

Or to the pure ſtream I'll repair,
That glides in ſoft murmurs along,
There fill'd with corroding deſpair ;
Her name ſhall ſtill live on my tongue.

XIV.

Rich garlands of green I'll compoſe,
To adorn and ſurround her fair Head ;
With th' leaves of the lilly and Roſe,
For her limbs a ſoft covering ſpread.

XV.

On the bark of the oak of vaſt fame,
Whoſe verdure, whole ages ſurvives,
I'll engrave in large letters her name,
To catch and ſteal tears from all eyes.

XVI

At night's ſolemn hour I'll go,
To the place, where my *Deſy* is laid,
There a ſhrine to her virtues beſtow ;
And over it frankincenſe ſhed.

XVII.

Ye minutes ! that once flew ſo faſt,
What make ye thus ſlowly move on ?
Since thou'lt not give me back what's paſt,
To finiſh my ſorrows ——— begone.

XVIII.

Farewell to the dance on the green,
Where the lads with their laſſes oft meet ;
Farewell to the tranſports ſerene,
And to all that is pleaſant and ſweet.

XIX. Ah

XIX.

Ah me! that ſo lately was bleſt,
So lately all jocund and gay,
Sad anguiſh now furrows my breaſt,
With anguiſh my life waſtes away.

XX.

Alaſs! how ſubſtantial our cares,
How tranſient are pleaſures below!
Now life, big with bleſſings appears,
Now proves only ſorrow and woe.

Norwich, July 16, 1761. S. P.

On FRIENDSHIP.

HAIL friendſhip, 'tis to thee I tune my lyre,
To thee I conſecrate my humble Verſe,
Thou goddeſs of ſincere and real joy,
Thou lovelieſt virtue that adorns the breaſt,
And renders dear the Actions of mankind;
On thy bright wings the ſoul unbounded ſoon,
To realms, where peace and harmony combine,
Where jealouſy and diſcord ne'er intrude,
Where extaſies immenſe and richeſt bliſs,
With unity is ever found to dwell.
At thy auſpicious ſhrine the ſocial mind
Unloads its weight of ſorrow and affliction,
In hopes, and never fails to find relief;
Pours fourth its darling treaſures unreſtrain'd,
And by the ſweet effuſion heightens joy.
All ſacred friendſhip, offſpring of the ſkies,
Arrayed in robes of conſtancy and truth,
Whom neither want nor miſery can exclude,
Nor time nor ſpace thy influence abate;
Thou reconciler of inteſtine feuds,
Thou aſylum of innocence diſtreſs'd,
And goodneſs moſt ineffable and true,
To thee is juſtly due far nobler ſtrains,
Pure gratitude, fidelity and love.

The WISH,

Inſcribed to Miſs M****

THE cottage, which the gay deſpiſe,
Where truth prevails without diſguiſe,
Where ſweet contentment finds a place,
Where roſy health adorns each face,
While ſtrength does every nerve embrace;
Where rich Induſtry plys her art,
And holy friendſhip fires the heart;
Where peace and virtue ever reign,
Remote from envy and diſdain,
From frantic myrth and giddy dance,
From gaudy dreſs of Impudence,
From where looſe fancy does reſort,
And wanton pleaſure keeps her court;
From ſplendid manſions of the great,
Grant me ye Gods! for my retreat:
Near to ſome cool and cryſtal rill,
Where thirſty cattle drink their fill;
Where nature flouriſhes and thrives,
And Innocence ſecurely lives;
—— A few choice books of moral kind,
To cultivate and glad the mind,
To lead it from blind errors way,
To truth's reſplendant ſacred Ray:
Of ſuſtenance a medium ſhare,
With raiment clean and whole to wear:
Add likewiſe to compleat my bliſs
The Maid! who beſt deſerves my wiſh,
On whoſe ſoft mind, pure wiſdom beams,
Whoſe modeſty, deſires enflames,
On whoſe fair face, the graces ſmile,
To cheriſh hopes and cares beguile;
Whoſe voice is muſic to the ear,
Of matchleſs form and eaſy air;
Then when the years of life are full
That ſhe the object of my Soul,
May kindly take me to her breaſt
Till tired-nature ſinks to reſt.

A HYMN *to* GOD.

WHILE on the ſtormy waves I waſt my way,
Or long the dreary heaths and foreſts ſtray;
Where ſavage nature hunts in queſt of food,
Or man more fierce lurks after human blood;
Tho' dangers threaten me on every ſide,
In God I'll truſt, in him alone confide,
On him, my life and ſafety muſt depend,
In him, my health and fortune find a friend;
'Tis he preſerves me, on the ſea and ſhore,
Where laſhing ſurges and the cannons roar;
Where baleful Envy rears her poiſonous creſt,
Where famine, peſtilence and rapine feaſt;
Midſt rocks and mountains of enormous ſize,
Caverns and gulphs tremendous to the eyes,
From greedy death, deſtruction and the grave,
'Tis only he, my wandring ſteps can ſave:
When ſilent night her ſable mantle wear;
And I grow faint, oppreſs'd with toil and care,
'Tis he provides a couch for my repoſe,
And ſends his balmy ſleep my eyes to cloſe;
When bright Aurora from her bed ariſe,
And with chaſte bluſhes ting the roſy ſkies;
'Tis he reſtores me to an active ſtate,
And with freſh hopes my weakfull ſoul elate,
When nature ſinks and droops her chearleſs head,
How vain all ſkill to raiſe without his aid;
The pill compounded wants the power to heal,
Unleſs it takes its virtues from his ſeal;
Altho' it viſits every pore and vein,
The patient neither ſtrength nor eaſe can gain:
At whoſe grand fiat dawn'd primaeval light,
And atoms into ſyſtems took their flight;
The earth, the ſea, and all things on, or in,
From him alone, derives their origin;
By whoſe direction, whoſe permiſſive will,
Now beats the pulſe of life and now ſtands ſtill.

PRO-

PROLOGUE

To ALL IN THE WRONG, *a Comedy of Five Acts. By Mr.* MURPHY; *now acting at* Drury-Lane.

Written and ſpoke by Mr. FOOTE.

TO night be it known to Box, Gall'ries, and Pit,
Will be open'd the Original Wharehouſe for wit,
The new Manufacture, *Foote* and Co. Undertakers,
Play, Opera, Pantomine, Farce, — by the Makers.
We ſcorn, like our brethren, our fortunes to owe
To *Shakeſpear* and *Southern*, to *Otway* and *Rowe*:
Tho' our judgment may err; yet our juſtice is ſhown,
For we promiſe to mangle no works but our own;
And moreover on this you may firmly rely,
If we can't make you laugh, that we won't make you cry.
For our Monarch, who knew we were myrth-loving ſouls,
Has lock'd up his light'ning, his daggers and bowls;
Reſolv'd that in buſkins no heroes ſhould ſtalk,
He has ſhut us quite out of the Tragedy walk.
No blood, no blank verſe, in ſhort we're undone
Unleſs you're contented with frolic and fun.
If tir'd of her round in the *Ranelagh* mill,
There ſhould be one female inclin'd to ſit ſtill;
If blind to the beauties, or ſick of the ſquall,
A party ſhould not chuſe to catch cold at *Vauxhall*.
If at *Sadler*'s ſweet wells, the wine ſhould be thick,
The cheeſecakes be ſow'r, or miſs *Wilkinſon* ſick:
If the fume of the pipes ſhould prove pow'rful in *June*,
Or the tumblers be lame, or the bells out of tune;
We hope you will call at our warehouſe in *Drury*,
We've a curious aſſortment of goods I aſſure you,
Domeſtic and foreign, indeed all kinds of wares,
Engliſh cloths, *Iriſh* linens, and *French Pat-en-l'airs*;
If for want of good cuſtom or loſſes in trade,
The poetical partners ſhould bankrupts be made;
If from dealings too large, we plunge deeply in debt,
And a *whereas* comes out in the *Muſeum Gazette*,
We'll on you our aſſigns for certificates call,
Tho' Inſolvents we're honeſt, and give up our all.

EPILOGUE.

Written by Mr. GARRICK.

Spoken by Mrs. YATES.

BLeſs me, this Summer work is ſo fatiguing!
And then our play's ſo buſtling, ſo intriguing!
Such miffing, fighing, ſcolding, all together,
Theſe love affairs ſuit beſt in colder weather.
At this warm time theſe writers ſhould not treat you
With too much love and paſſion — for they heat you;
Poets like Weavers ſhou'd with taſte and reaſon
Adapt their various goods to every ſeaſon —
For the hot months the fanciful and ſlight, —
For mind and body ſomething cool and light:
Authors themſelves indeed, neglect this rule,
Dreſs warm in ſummer, and at *Chriſtmas* cool.
I told our author, that theſe *Five* act plays
Were rich brocades, unfit for ſultry days.
Were you a *Cook*, ſaid I, wou'd you prepare
Large hams and roaſted ſurloins for your fare?
Their very ſmoke wou'd pall a city glutton —
A Tragedy! wou'd make you all unbutton!
Both appetites now aſk for daintier picking,
Farce, — Pantomine, — cold lamb, — or white-legg'd chicken.
At *Ranelagh*, — fine rolls and butter ſee!
Signior *Tenducci*, and the beſt green tea. —
Italian ſinging is as light as feather,
Beard is too loud, too powerful for this weather,
Vauxhall more ſolidly regales your palates,
Good wine, cantatas, cold boiled beef, and ballads.
What ſhall we do your different taſtes to hit?
You reliſh *Satire* [*to the Pit*] *you* Ragouts of wit — [*to the Boxes.*
Your taſte is humour and high-ſeaſon'd joke, [*Firſt Gallery.*
You call for Hornpipes, and for Hearts of Oak, [*Second Gallery.*
O could I wiſh and have — A conjuring man
Once told my fortune — And he eh armed this fan ———
Said, with a flirt — I might enjoy my wiſh!
If ſo I'll give you, Sirs, an *Engliſh* diſh.
If I like Harlequin have power o'er men,
I'll flirt and wiſh, and wiſh and flirt again —
Come then — a ſong — (*flirts, and muſick is heard* ☞) indeed! I ſee 'twill do;
Take heed gallants, I'll play the duce with you
When e'er I pleaſe, will charm you to my fight,
And tear a fan with flirting every night.

☞ SONG.

SONG. *Written by Mr.* GARRICK.

YE Critics above, and ye Critics below,
Ye finer-spun Critics who keep the mid row,
Oh, tarry one moment, I'll sing you a song,
Shall prove that like us — *You are all in the Wrong. Sing Tantara rara, Wrong all, Wrong all, Sing Tantararara, all Wrong.*

Ye Poets who mount on the fam'd winged steed,
Of prancing, and wincing, and kitking take heed;
For when by those hornets the critics, he's stung,
You are thrown in the dirt — *And are all the wrong. Sing Tantara rara,* &c.

Ye actors who act, what those writers have writ,
Pray stick to your poet, and spare your own wit;
For when with your own, you unbridle your tongue,
I'll hold ten to one — *You are all in the wrong. Sing Tantara rara,* &c.

Ye knaves who make news for the foolish to read,
Who print daily slanders, the hungry to feed;
For a while you mislead 'em, the news hunting throng,
But the pillory proves — *You are all in the wrong. Sing Tantara rara,* &c.

Ye grave politicians, so deep and so wise —
With your hums, and your shrugs, and your up-lifted eyes,
The road that you travel is tedious and long;
But I pray you jog on — *You are all in the wrong. Sing Tantara rara,* &c.

Ye happy fond husbands and fond happy wives,
Let never suspicions embitter your lives;
Let your prudence he stout, and your faith be as strong;
Who watch, or who catch — *They are all in the wrong. Sing Tantara,* &c.

Ye unmarried folks be not bought, or be sold;
Let age avoid youth, and the young ones the old;
For they'll soon get together, the young with the young;
And then my wife old ones — *You're all in the wrong. Sing tantara, rara,* &c.

Ye soldiers and sailors who bravely have fought;
Who honour, and glory, and laurels have bro't;
Let your fors but appear, you'll be at them ding dong,
And if they come near you — *They're all in the wrong. Sing Tantara rara,* &c.

Ye judges of taste to our labours be kind,
Our errors are many, pray wink or be blind;
Still find your way hither, to glad us each night,
And our note we will change to — *You're all in the right. Sing Tantara rara,* &c.

PHILOSOPHY. A POEM.

Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas!
VIRGIL.

WHILE clear the night; and ev'ry thought serene,
Let fancy wander o'er the solemn scene;
And, wing'd by active contemplation, rise,
Amidst the radiant wonders of the skies.
Here *Cassiopeia* fills a lucid throne,
There blaze the splendours of the *northern crown*;
While the slow car the cold *Triones* rowl,
O'er the pale countries of the *frozen pole!*
Throughout the *Galaxy*'s extended line,
Unnumber'd orbs in gay profusion shine:
Where ev'ry star, that cheers the gloom of night,
With the faint trembling of a distant light;
Perhaps illumes some system of its own
With the strong influence of a radiant sun.
Plac'd on the verge, which *Phœbus*' realm confines,
The slow-revolving Or of *Saturn* shines:
Where the bright beam, whose near approaching ray,
Gilds our gay climates with the blaze of day,
On those dark regions glimmers from afar,
With the pale lustre of a twinkling star.
And yet, perhaps, while we our station prize,
Bleft with the warmth of more indulgent skies;
Some cold *Saturnian*, when the lifted tube,
Shows to his wand'ring eyes our pensile globe,
Pities our thirsty sail and dusty air,
And thanks the friendly pow'r that fix'd him there.
Let stupid *Atheists* boast th' atomic dance,
And call yon beauteous orbs the work of chance;
But nobler minds, from sense and passion free,
Where truth unclouded darts her heav'nly ray,
Or in the earth, or in th' ætherial road,
Survey the footsteps of a ruling God;
Sole Lord of nature's universal frame,
Thro' endless years unchangeably the same:
Whose presence, unconfin'd by time or place,
Fills the vast immensity of space.
He saw; while matter yet a *Chaos* lay,
The shapeless *Chaos* own'd his potent sway.
His single FIAT form'd th' amazing whole,
And taught the new-born planets where to rowl;
With wise direction, curv'd their steady course,
Impress their *central* and *projectile* force:
Left in one mass their orbs confus'd should run,
Drawn by th' attractive virtue of the sun;
Or quit the harmonious round, and wildly stray,
Beyond the limits of his genial ray.

Θαλησιος G. HAYDEN.

30, 1761.

An Ænigma. *Addreſſed to Mr.* G. Hayden, *by Miſs* Maria G****, *of* Epſom.

Monſtrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademtum. VIRGIL.

NOR form nor ſubſtance in my being ſhare,
I'm neither fire nor water, earth nor air:
From motion's force alone my birth derive,
I ne'er can die, for never was alive:
And yet with ſuch extenſive empire reign,
That very few eſcape my magic chain.
Nor time nor place my wild excurſions bound,
I break all order, nature's laws confound;
Riſe ſchemes without contrivance or deſign,
And make apparent contradictions join:
Tranſfer the *Thames* where *Ganges'* waters roll,
Unite the *Equator* to the frozen *pole*:
Midſt *Zembla's* ice bid bluſhing rubies glow,
And *Britiſh* harveſts bloom in *Scythian* ſnow:
Cauſe trembling flock to ſkim the raging main,
And ſcaly fiſhes graze the verdant plain;
Make light deſcend, and heavy bodies riſe,
Stars ſink to earth, and earth aſcend the ſkies.
If nature lie deform'd in wintry froſt,
And all the beauties of the ſpring be loſt,
Rais'd by my pow'r new verdure decks the ground,
And ſmiling flow'rs diffuſe their ſweets around.
The ſleeping dead I ſummon from the tomb,
And oft anticipate the living's doom;
Convey offenders to the fatal tree,
When law or ſtratagem have ſet them free.
Aw'd by no checks, my roving flight can ſoar,
Beyond imagination's active pow'r;
I view each country of the ſpacious earth,
Nay viſit realms that never yet had birth,
Can trace the pathleſs regions of the air,
And fly with eaſe beyond the ſtarry ſphere:
So ſwift my operations, in an hour,
I can deſtroy a town or build a tow'r.
Play tricks would puzzle all the ſearch of wit,
And ſhew whole volumes that were never writ.
In ſure records my myſtic pow'r's conſeſt,
Who rack'd with cares a haughty tyrant's breaſt,
Charg'd in prophetic emblems to relate,
Approaching wrath, and his peculiar fate;
Oft to the good by heav'n in mercy ſent,
I've arm'd their thoughts againſt ſome dire event:
As oft' in chains preſumptuous villains bind,
And haunt, with reſtleſs fear, the guilty mind.

EX TEMPORE *opportuno.*

Avant propos,

MON ZELE eſt, au moins, *vif*, et, (grace a DIEU) *licite*,
LA PRINCESSE DU SANG DES DUCS DE MECKLINGBOURG ——
—— A, beaucoup, de BONHEUR; mon art l'en *felicite*,
TURNUS ſera t'il lu, dans le CONGREZ D'AUSBOURG?
Je n'*eſtime* le GRAND, ET SUBLIME, ALEXANDRE,
Que lorſque ſon coeur eſt *ſenſible*, et *generaux*,
DESCARREAUX, DU HALLEY reſort *de deſſous cendre*,
Et pour avoir POIRS, qui ne ſoit point *one reux*,

GEORGE LE TROISIEME, (*inſtruit*, ſans doute,) A L'AME,
Dans CORPS, tres *chaſte*, et *beau*, d'un *(preſque,)* ANGE *meurné*,
Choix, qu'il vient de faire, eſt object D'EPITHALAME,
J'aime (et non en *flateur*,) le ſang, dont il eſt *né*;
Le ROY DES ROYS *benit* la TRES GRANDE BRETAGNE,
Ou je ne *manque* pas de MEMORABLES SOINS,
My deceyne j'y *nomme* une FRANCHE MONTAGNE,
J'ay *beau*, (pour * CREANCIERS,) *vouloirs*, auſſy BESOINS;
Apres avoir *perdu* PENSION PATERNELLE,
Sur un PERON *d'argent*, A NANTES, (par *detour*,)
Oh que MA FORTUNE eſt *adverſe*, et *ſolemnelle*!
Je ne ſuis qu'en COEUR, *ferme*, encor, comme une TOUR.

Fait, a LONDRES, *ce 9eme Juillet*, 1761.

* *Je dois, upon oath*, VINGT LIVRES STERLINGS, *ou trois, ou quatre, articles, que je ne peux pas* payer, *ſans* ASSISTANCE.

ÆNIGMA.

WHAT is that Syren, whoſe enchanting ſong,
Draws the unthinking multitude along?
That feeds with faintleſs hopes, and flatters ſtill,
The poor deluded wretch, ſhe means to kill?

Men call her falſe, inconſtant, cruel, vain,
Yet ſeek her favours, with unwearied pain.
Th' unhappy bear her frowns, ſtill led away
In expectation of a better day.
Th' ambitious court her ſmiles, only the wiſe,
Do her and all her gilded pomp deſpiſe.
For all that, ſhe preſents more light, we find,
Than air or froth; more wav'ring than the wind.
A fairy kingdom, a fantaſtic good;
Remote, alluring; nothing, nearer view'd.

Colnbridge, THO. WALKER.
June 14th, 1761.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *JULY*, 1761.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hague, June 30.

WE have received the following Particulars of Major Scheiter's late ſucceſsful Expedition. He croſſed the Rhine at Biſlick, with 36 Horſes, and burnt the French Magazines at Xarten, which conſiſted of about 35,000 Rations of Hay and Straw, and 1400 Sacks of Oats. From thence he went to Sonſbeck; and paſſed by Gueldren and Stralen, in his Way to Kakirchen and Ruremonde, but learning that Ruremond was poſſeſſed by Auſtrian Troops, he went to Aerſen, where he burnt a very great Magazine of Hay and Straw, which at a moderate Computation, conſiſted, at leaſt, of a Million and a Half of Rations; and two Boats, having on Board 4000 Sacks of Oats, which he caſt into the Maas. Near Geldern he met 100 Carts with Forage, which he cauſed to be unloaded and burnt. From Aerſen he took the Route of Gennep, and burnt the Magazine there, conſiſting of 100,000 Rations of Hay and Straw; and ſome thouſand Rations of Oats. In this Tour, he made 16 Priſoners, whom he took along with him, beſides a Serjeant, and 18 Auſtrian and 40 French Boatmen, whom, not being able to take with him, he left to the Magiſtrates of Stralen and Aerſen, till his return. He afterwards burnt four double Boats with Forage, and croſſed the Rhine at Loburg.

At Buderick there was a Regiment of French Cavalry with glandered Horſes: They detached 150 Horſemen after him. Two hundred Foot were ſent after him, in three Detachments, from Weſel; but he happily eſcaped them. At Bockholt, a ſtrong Party waited for him in his Return; but he made his Retreat, and eſcaped from them too.

He performed all this in ninety-three Hour's Time.

By Letters from Weſtphalia we underſtand that Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters were, on the 26th, at Soeſt, where his Highneſs had aſſembled his whole Army. The Prince of Soubiſe, who had marched by Bockum, and Dortmund, to Unna, was at the laſt of thoſe Places on the 26th, when the two Armies were within a Day's March of each other. Marſhal Broglio too was in Motion.

Every Thing continued in the ſame State in Saxony on the 23d Inſt. and in Sileſia on the 18th.

Augſbourgh, June 19. We have ſome Appearances of the Approach of the enſuing Congreſs; the Plenipotentiaries of ſeven of the belligerant Powers having taken Houſes here; and Miniſters are even expected from Rome, Spain, and Naples. The Princes and States of the Empire will not decline ſending their Miniſters alſo, in order to put in their Claims of Indemnification for the Damage they have ſuffered during the preſent War. The late Decree of the Emperor ſeems to have in View to invite them to give into his Hands the united Intereſts of the whole Body, but this has not yet been agreed to by all Parties.

Schweidnitz, June 20. This Morning, between two and three o'Clock, 2000 Auſtrians, part Horſe and part Infantry, who had come from Bohemia in two Diviſions by Friedland and Liebau, being favoured by irregular Defiles, and having a Spy at their Head, penetrated as far as the flying Camp of the Pruſſians, and, as the Surprize was general, they made 200 Men Priſoners, moſtly Dragoons, and carried off 300 Horſe;

Horſe; but the Regiment of Normandy, with ſeveral other Corps, coming up in Time, prevented their Deſign, which was to march to the King's Head quarters at Hertmanſdorff; and obliged them to retire towards Reichernau, Gieſmandorff, and Wickendorff; they made ſome Booty, as well from the Soldiers in the flying Camp, as from the Peaſants in the Villages through which they paſſed in their Retreat.

A few Hours after this Event, the whole Pruſſian Army marched towards the Mountains: The firſt Line conſiſts of 36 Squadrons and 20 Battalions; the Second, of 28 Squadrons, and 16 Battalions; in the whole 84 Squadrons and 52 Battalions, with 106 Pieces of Cannon, twelve and ſix Pounders, excluſive of the Field pieces. The Corps under Gen. Goltz conſiſts of 15 Battalions and 24 Squadrons.

Berlin, June 30. In Conformity to the King's Orders, ſeveral magnificent Preſents are preparing for the Grand Signior; among the reſt is a ſuperb Coach, with Harneſs for eight Horſes, a Sabre, the Hilt of which is to be enriched with Diamonds, two large Looking-glaſſes, and a Service for Coffee of maſſy Gold, and two Pictures of his Majeſty richly ornamented. The whole, it is imagined, will amount to 200,000 Crowns German Money. As we in ſome Meaſure apprehend that either the Auſtrians or Ruſſians may attempt an Invaſion into the Electoral Marche of Brandenburgh this Campaign, we are putting every Place in a good State of Defence.

Berlin, July 2. At Landſhut the Auſtrians lately ſurprized, with ſuperior Force, a Detachment of 400 Horſe, of which they made 85 Priſoners; but the Pruſſians immediately reoccupied that Poſt. The grand Ruſſian Army, which was aſſembled at Poſen the 15th, decamped from thence on the 26th of June, and ſeem to be marching towards Sileſia, Gen. Ziethen, in order to watch their Motions, is advanced into Poland; ſo that we are in daily Expectation of ſome important Event.

Hague, July 7. From Paderborn we hear that General Sporcken had been obliged to abandon Warbourg upon the Approach of Marſhal Broglio's Army, and had loſt in his Retreat, ſome Pieces of Cannon, and a very ſmall Number of Men. The Marſhal had thereupon ſent a Detachment by Brakel to Steinheim, on the Road to Hamelen; and had likewiſe poſted Troops at Hoxter and Corvey on the Weſer; but the Light-troops of the Allies were in Poſſeſſion of Holtzminden.

General Sporcken was retiring from Paderborn to Bielefeldt.

Hague, July 10. The allied Army was got on the 8th to Hulbeck, Prince Ferdinand having made a further Attempt to bring the Enemy to Action on the 7th, but the Prince of Soubize again declined it, marching towards Soeſt; at which Place Marſhal Broglio, after having taken Poſſeſſion of Warbourg and Paderborn, was ſaid to be arrived on the 5th.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, May 14.

THurſday laſt ſailed his Majeſty's Ship Diana, Captain Adams, for Quebec, with a great Number of Merchant Veſſels under Convoy.

New York, May 25. We hear from Montreal, that the Vicar-general of all Canada, reſiding at Montreal, had wrote a Letter to the Rev. Mr. Udang, Chaplain of a Regiment at Quebec, to return to the Romiſh Religion, with a Promiſe of great Preferment in the Church; which Mr. Udang put into the Hands of General Murray, who ſent it incloſed to General Gage, who, upon the Receipt of it, ſent a Guard to take the Vicar-general into Cuſtody. What will be the Iſſue is not known.

Boſton, June 4. Thurſday Morning laſt ſeveral Veſſels arrived here in 22 Days from Quebec, by whom we learn, that the Garriſon at that Place were in good Health, and had been ſo all Winter; having plenty of Proviſions and other Neceſſaries.

LONDON.

A New Wharf has been made at the Tower for mounting the Tower-guns, and the 24th ult. 24 Braſs-cannon, 24 Pounders, were placed on their new Iron-carriages, and make a uniform agreeable Appearance.

Leiceſter-houſe, July 2. This Day his Excellency M. Boreel, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the States-general, had a private Audience of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales.

Saville-houſe, July 5. This Day his Excellency M. Boreel, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the States-general, had a private Audience of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.

Afterwards of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Auguſta at Leiceſter-houſe.

Court of St. James's, July 8. His Majeſty being this Day preſent in Council, was pleaſed to make the following Declaration, viz.

"Having nothing ſo much at Heart, as to procure the Welfare, and Happineſs of my People, and to render the ſame Staple, and Permanent to Poſterity, I have, ever ſince my Acceſſion to the Throne, turned my Thoughts towards the Choice of a Princeſs for my Conſort; and I now, with great Satisfaction, acquaint you, that, after the fulleſt Information, and mature Deliberation, I am come to a Reſolution to demand in Marriage the Princeſs Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz; a Princeſs diſtinguiſhed by every eminent Virtue and amiable Endowment, whoſe illuſtrious Line has conſtantly ſhewn the firmeſt Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion, and a particular Attachment to my Family. I have judged proper to communicate to you theſe my Intentions, in order that you may be fully appriſed of a Matter ſo highly important to me, and to my Kingdoms, and which, I perſuade myſelf, will be moſt acceptable to all my Loving-ſubjects.

"Whereupon all the Privy-councillors preſent, made it their humble Requeſt to his Majeſty, that his Majeſty's moſt gracious Declaration to them might be made public; which his Majeſty was pleaſed to order accordingly,

W. Sharpe."

The Princeſs Charlotte of Mecklenbourg-Strelitz was ſeventeen Years of Age on the 16th of May laſt. Her eldeſt Brother the reigning Duke, unmarried, was born May 5, 1738, and ſucceeded to the Eſtate in December 1752. Another Brother Charles Frederick, aged twenty, is a Major in the Hanoverian Service: A third Brother, Erneſt Gottlob Albert, is nineteen the 2d of next Month; George Auguſtus, her youngeſt Brother will be thirteen the 16th of next Month. Her Siſter Princeſs Chriſtiana Sophia Albertina, will be twenty-ſix the 6th of December. Her Mother, Dowager of *Duke Charles Lewis* Frederick (who died May 4, 1752) is a Daughter of Duke Erneſt Frederick of Saxe Hildbourg-hauſen, and was born in 1713.

The Country belonging to the Houſe of Mecklenbourg, which is about 100 Miles long and 60 broad, lies in the Circle of Lower Saxony. It hath Holſtein and Saxe-Lauenbourg on the Weſt, the Baltic Sea on the North, Pomerania on the Eaſt, and Brandenbourg on the South.

The ſame Day his Majeſty in Council was pleaſed to appoint Tueſday the 22d Day of September, for ſolemnizing his Coronation; and to order, that a Proclamation ſhould be iſſued for notifying the ſame; as alſo for notifying that his Majeſty hath ordered a Commiſſion to be paſſed under the Great Seal, conſtituting a Court of Claims, which Court held their firſt Meeting in the painted Chamber of his Majeſty's Palace at Weſtminſter, on Tueſday the 21ſt Day of this inſtant July.

Charles Earl of Egremont was, by his Majeſty's Command, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy-council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

St. James's, July 10. This Day M. Zuccato, Reſident from Venice, had a private Audience of his Majeſty, to deliver his Credential Letters. To which he was introduced by the Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Stephen Cottrel, Eſq; Aſſiſtant Maſter of the Ceremonies.

Whitehall, July 11. The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the moſt Hon. John Marquis of Tweeddale to be his Majeſty's Juſtice General of that Part of the Kingdom of Great-Britain called Scotland, in the Room of Archibald Duke of Argyll, deceaſed.

13. A Proclamation was publiſhed at Weſtminſter, Temple-bar, and the Royal Exchange, that the King's Coronation would be ſolemnized the 22d of September next.

Afterwards, upon an Invitation from the Lord Mayor, the Officers of Arms dined with his Lordſhip, at the Manſion-houſe, where they were moſt elegantly and politely entertainly.

Several fine Drawings of his Majeſty have been made, in Conſequence of the Advertiſement, publiſhed by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts. The Committee who have had the Management of the Affair agreed to reduce the Number to two, which were on Tueſday, by his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, laid before his Majeſty, for his Inſpection, in order that one of them may be ultimately fixed on.

15. The

19. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Committee of Common-council, followed by the Committee of the Grocer's Company, went to Savile-house, by Appointment of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to present him with the Freedom of this City and of that Company: Upon which the Lord Mayor and Committee of Common-council were introduced by Major St. John, when Sir William Moreton, the Recorder, paid their Compliments in the following Speech:

"*May it please Your Royal Highness,*

"The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-council assembled, in Testimony of their dutiful Affection for their illustrious Sovereign (whose peculiar glory it is, to reign over a free, happy, and united People) and, as a Pledge of the grateful Respect they bear your Royal Highness, for your early Entrance into the naval Service of your King and Country, the noblest and most effectual Encouragement to that natural and favourite Bulwark of the Wealth, Reputation, and Independence of this commercial Nation, have unanimously resolved, that your Royal Highness be humbly requested to honour this City by your Acceptance of its Freedom."

Whereupon the Comptroller of the City (the Chamberlain being confined with the Gout) presented the Freedom in a Gold Box to his Royal Highness, who, upon receiving the same, spoke as follows:

"*My Lord and Gentlemen,*

"It is with Pleasure I receive this Compliment from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-council of London, as a fresh Instance of their Duty to the King, and as a distinguishing Mark of their Attention to me. I shall think myself happy in any Opportunity of shewing my Regard to the City of London, and in promoting its Trade and Prosperity; and I shall always exert my best Endeavours in that Profession to which I belong, and which is so essentially connected with the Reputation and Independence of this commercial Country."

Sir Francis Drake, Bart. of the Board of Green-cloth, goes to Mecklenburg to attend the Princess as Purveyor till her arrival at St. James's. ——— Which is now elegantly fitting up.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty-Office, July 20, 1761.

This Morning Capt. Hughes, late Commander of his Majesty's Ship York, arrived here with Dispatches from Rear Admiral Stevens, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships in the East-Indies.

Rear Admiral Stevens, in his Letters of the 6th and 7th of February last, to Mr. Cleveland, informs the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Pondicherry surrendered to his Majesty's Arms on the 15th of the preceding Month, having been very diligently blockaded by his Majesty's Squadron under his Command for upwards of eight Months; and for a considerable Time by Colonel Coote, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Land Forces. Gen. Lally, in Expectation of Relief from the French Squadron, suffered himself, Garrison, and Inhabitants, to be reduced to the utmost Degree of Distress and Misery for Want of Provisions. Col. Coote began the Siege about a Month before its Surrender; and the last Battery, consisting of eleven Twenty-four Pounders, which he raised, was within about five hundred Yards of the Walls. In two Days after this they gave up the Place at Discretion. The 16th, in the Morning, at Eight o'Clock, a Company of Grenadiers took Possession of the Valedour Gate; and on the 17th, at the same Time, Col. Coote, accompanied by Rear Admiral Cornish, and the Captains Haldane and Tinker, took Possession of the Citadel on the Part of both Services, as they were so connected together in the Reduction of this important Conquest to his Majesty's Arms, and to the East-India Company in particular.

He flatters himself, that the Zeal, which have ever animated him in the faithful Discharge of his Duty to his Royal Master and his Country, will meet with their Lordships Approbation; and he thinks it his Duty to acquaint their Lordships, how well he is satisfied with the Conduct and Behaviour of Rear Admiral Cornish, and the Captains of his Majesty's Ships under his Command, in carrying on the public Service.

He also informs their Lordships, that on the 1st of January, a violent Storm of Wind coming on, he found it absolutely necessary, for the Safety of his Majesty's Ships, to cut their Cables and put to Sea; where he parted Company with the other Ships of the Squadron; and on the 4th, returning into Pondicherry Road, he had the Misfortune to find his Majesty's Ship Duke of Aquitain had foundered about two Leagues to the Southward, and the Sunderland about two Leagues to the Norward of that Place, and most of the Crews perished. The Ships Newcastle and Queenborough, with the Protector Fireship, were drove on Shore and lost a little to the Southward of Ariancopang, but the People were saved; as also the Ordnance, and most of the Stores and

and Provisions. Several of the other Ships suffered in the Storm; but with the Help of the Masts, Yards, and Stores saved from the wrecked Ships, and the Assistance of the Squadron, they were, in a very few Days, completely fitted, and put in a proper State for Service.

That, having intercepted a Letter from General Lally to M. Raymond, French Resident at Pullicat, a Copy of which is hereafter added, the Admiral immediately dispatched circular Letters to the Dutch and Danish Settlements, to acquaint them, that notwithstanding the Representations of General Lally, he had eleven Sail of his Britannic Majesty's Ships of the Line, and two Frigates, under his Command, in Condition for Service, holding the Blockade of Pondicherry; and as that Place was closely invested and blockaded by Land and Sea; and as, in that Case, it was contrary to the Law of Nations, for any Neutral Power to give them any Succour or Relief, he had determined to seize any Vessel or Boat that should attempt to throw any Provisions into that Place.

Translation of an intercepted Letter from General Lally to Mr. Raymond, French Resident at Pulicat, dated Pondicherry the 2d of January, 1761.

"*Mr.* RAYMOND,

"The English Squadron is no more, Sir: Out of the twelve Ships they had in our Road, seven are lost, Crew and all; the four other dismasted; and it appears there is no more than one Frigate that hath escaped; therefore don't lose an Instant to send us Chelingoes upon Chelingoes loaded with Rice: The Dutch have nothing to fear now; besides (according to the Rights of the Nations) they are only to send us no Provisions *themselves*, and we are no more blocked up by Sea.

"The saving of Pondicherry hath been in your Power once already: If you miss the present Opportunity, it will be intirely your Fault: Don't forget also some small Chelingoes: Offer great Rewards: I expect seventeen thousand Morattoes within these four Days. In short, risque all, attempt all, force all, and send us some Rice, should it be but half a Garse at a Time.

(Signed) *Lally.*

There is likewise the Translation of Mr. Lally's Proposals for the Delivery of the Garrison, dated the 15th of January, 1761; with a Copy of Col. Coote's Answer to Mr. Lally's Proposals. There were also [illegible] *Articles proposed by the Jesuit* [illegible] no Answer was thought necessary to be given: As likewise a List of the Brass and Iron Ordnance, Stores, &c. found in the Garrison, List of killed, wounded, and Prisoners.

Admiralty-Office, July 21, 1761. Capt. Innis, of his Majesty's Ship the Arundel, arrived last Night with an Account transmitted by Commodore Sir James Douglas, to Mr. Clevland, dated in the Road of Roseau Dominique, 13 June, 1761, giving an Account of the taking that Island.

St. James's, July 22. This Day at Noon arrived here Major Wedderbourn, dispatched by Prince Ferdinand, on Thursday last the 16th Instant, with the following Letter from his most Serene Highness to his Majesty.

"I have the Honour to congratulate your Majesty upon a very signal Advantage, which your Majesty's Arms have this Day gained. It is impossible for me to set down every Particular of this glorious Day. The Bearer of this, an Officer of distinguished Merit, and who has greatly contributed to the happy Success of this Day, will give your Majesty an exact Account of it. I have the Honour to recommend him to your Majesty's Royal Favour.

Upon the Field of Kirch Denckern, not far from Hilterup, the 16th of July, 1761, at Eleven in the Forenoon.

FERDINAND, *Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg.*

Another Gazette Extraordinary was published July 24, viz St. James's, July 23. This Day the Hon. Col Fitzroy, Aid de Camp to Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, arrived with the Particulars of the Engagement and Victory obtained by his most Serene Highness the 16th Instant, by which we are informed, that the Loss of the French in killed, wounded, and Prisoners, was computed at about 5000 Men, and that 9 Pieces of Cannon, and 6 Pair of Colours were taken.

The latest Accounts mention, that the Colours belonging to the Town of Pondicherry were sent home and presented to the Honourable the East-India Company. As also, that the Colours taken by his Royal Highness Prince Ferdinand, at the late Engagement in Germany, were brought to England, and last Saturday shewn to his Majesty.

Dr. Drummond, Bishop of Salisbury, is to preach the coronation sermon.

July 21, the Court of Claims met at the Painted Chamber, near the House of Peers, [illegible] several claims at the [illegible] were present the [illegible] Duke

Duke of Rutland, Master of the Horse; Lord Berkley of Stratton, Lord Falmouth, &c. They adjourned till Tuesday next.

Wednesday there was a numerous Court at St. James's, to compliment his Majesty on the further success of his Arms in Germany, by the defeat of the French Army; and the Park and Tower Guns were fired on the occasion.

The late Queen's apartments are fitting up in an elegant Manner; a new Bed and Furniture of blue Velvet, is now making, and some curious Pictures and other Furniture, is to be removed from Kensington, for compleating the same.

The Scaffolding for the Coronation is said to be fixed from the great Door of Westminster-Hall, through Union-Street, and so round to the West Door of the Abbey.

Tuesday several Rooms were taken in Old Palace-Yard, Westminster, for the reception of Company, to see the procession of the coronation, which let from 100 to 150 guineas each.

BIRTHS.

July 5. The Wife of Mr. Barden, (one of the Pages to his late Majesty) a Son, at his House in Kensington, in the 58th Year of her Age.

Mrs. Cox, of Clerkenwell-green, three fine Girls.

6. The Lady Mayoress, a Son, at the Mansion-house.

9. The Rt. Hon. the Countess of Elgin and Kilcardine, a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

25. Mr. Spurling, Son of Henry Spurling, Esq; of Tottenham, to Miss Piper, only Child of Dr. Piper of Essex, with a Fortune of 40,000l.

27. James Hopkins, Esq; to Miss Lucy Larkin of Essex.

29. Robert Lane, Esq; one of the Representatives for the City of York, to the Hon. Miss Henley, Daughter to the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor.

July 2. Mr. Earle, Son of Giles Earle, Esq; to Miss Boucher.

8. Walter Vavasour of Weston, Esq; to Miss Empsall.

10. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Buckinghamshire, to Miss Drury, Daughter of Sir Tho. Drury, Bart. deceased.

Mr. Ellis, Son of Deputy Ellis, of Cornhill, to Miss Smith of Newman's-court, Cornhill.

Wm. Pellat, of Croydon, Esq; to Miss Puplett of Mord.

DEATHS.

June 20. Mrs. Rebecca Meads, in Mark-Lane, who established some public Charities in her Life-time, and left many useful Legacies at her Death.

25. The Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Montagu, Daughter of the Earl of Sandwich.

26. The Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Brudenell, 2d Daughter to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Cardigan.

The Lady of Henry Pike, Esq; of Woodstock Place in Staffordshire.

28. Abra. Swaine, M. D. of Bradford in Yorkshire.

July 3. Edw. Harthwell, Esq; in Grosvenor-square.

4. Mr. Sam. Richardson, an eminent Printer in Salisbury-court, in the 72d Year of his Age, well known to the Public by his Writings, viz. of Sir Charles Grandison, &c.

William Huggen, Esq; of Headly park.

Mr. Tho. Aris, an eminent Printer at Birmingham.

5. John Girle, Esq; late chief Surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital.

6. Mr. Vane, Page of the Back-stairs to the late Prince of Wales.

10. The Hon. Geo. Clinton, Admiral of the White.

11. The Wife of Mr. Lester, Bell-founder, in White chapel, who being apprehensive of her Death, discovered to her Husband 1300l. which she had saved up, at different Times, unknown to him.

15. Mr. Edw. Moore, at Greenwich, aged 100 Years, formerly a Fisherman, who never knew Sickness or Lameness till taken for Death.

16. Edward Harpur, Esq; Uncle to Sir Hen. Harpur, Bart. Knt. of the Shire for Derby.

Bateman Humphries, Esq; at Plastow in Essex.

18. Died at his Palace at Fulham, upwards of 80 Years of Age, the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Sherlock, Lord Bishop of London, Dean of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, and one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy-Council. His Lordship was consecrated Bishop of Bangor in 1728, on the Translation of the Rev. Dr. Baker, and was translated in 1734, to the See of Salisbury, on the Promotion of Bishop Hoadley, to Winchester, from whence he was translated to the Diocese of London, on the Death of Bishop Gibson, in the Year 1748. His Lordship was also many Years Master of the Temple, to which he was appointed by the Masters of the Bench of those two honourable Societies, on the Death of his Father, Dean Sherlock. As a Christian, his Lordship was truly eminent for the Practice of those Virtues

tues which he ever made it his Delight to teach. As a Man, no one exceeded him in Beneficence and other Acts of Morality. As a Prelate, he ſhone among the Foremoſt; as a Writer, few came up to him in Luculency and Strength of Argument, of which his Sermons, his Trial of the Witneſſes, and others of his Lordſhip's Works will long remain an incontestible Memorial. Poſſeſſed with thoſe Qualities, the Church could not but loſe in him one of its ableſt Defenders, and the Public, in general, a real Friend.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Whitehall, June 20. The King has been pleaſed, upon a Surrender of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia, to grant unto John Earl of Bute, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Office of Ranger and Keeper of his Majeſty's Park, called the New Park, near Richmont, otherwiſe Richmond, in the County of Surry.

Tho. Wroughton, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Conſul General of all Ruſſia.

Nich. Fenwicke, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Conſul at Elſinor.

The Rt. Hon. Hen. Arthur Herbert, his Majeſty's Lieut. and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the County of Montgomery.

The Right Hon. Arthur Lewis, Earl of Plymouth, to be his Majeſty's Lieutenant for the County of Glamorgan.

Howel Gwynne, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the County of Radnor.

Geo. Rice, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Lieutenant for the County of Carmarthen.

Sir Rob. Moſtyn, Bart. to be his Majeſty's Lieut. for the County of Flint.

Charles Lord Cathcart, to be Conſtable, Governor and Keeper of his Majeſty's Caſtle of Dunbarton.

Mr. John Miller, Advocate, to the Office of Profeſſor of the Civil Law in the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

Geo. Colebrook, Eſq; ſucceeds his Brother as Chorographer to the Court of Common Pleas.

B——KR——S.

June 25. Thomas Holderneſs, late of Cockham in Berks, Barge-maſter.

George Curling, late of Aſh in Kent, Shopkeeper.

27. Archibald Murray, late of Plymouth in the County of Devon, Dealer and Chapman.

John Dickins, late of Weſt-Smithfield, London, Innholder, and alſo of Stilton in the County of Huntingdon, Woodgrower and Merchant.

Andrew Douglaſs, late of St. Martin's in the Fields, in Middleſex, Mer[illegible]

Thomas Cooper, of Wootton-underedge, Glouceſterſhire, and John Woodman Pardoe, of Wickwarr in the ſame County, Clothiers and Copartners.

30. Nathaniel Spry, of the City of Exon, Mercer and Woollendraper.

William Parker, of Maidenhead in the County of Berks, Brewer.

John Crocker, of the City of London, Woollen-draper.

Richard Moore, of Rotherham in the County of York, Dealer and Chapman.

July 4. Nicholas Cunliffe, of Coln in Lancaſhire, Shalloon Weaver.

Chriſtopher Maultby, of Norwich, Cyder Merchant.

7. William Bidlake of Totneſs in the County of Devon, Shopkeeper and Chapman.

John Bridge, of St. Botolph without Aldgate, London, Cheeſemonger.

11. John Leopold Goſler, of Limehouſe, Ropemaker.

James Little, of Plymouth-dock, Linendraper.

14. John Coles, of Preſcot-ſtreet, Merchant.

Daniel Macneal, late of Liverpool, Merchant.

William Elvin, of Frampton in Lincolnſhire, Woolbuyer.

William Reid, late of Liverpool, Merchant.

John Baddeley, late of Shelton near Newcaſtle Under Line in Staffordſhire, Potter.

John Martin, of Birmingham, Linendraper.

21. Peter Walton, of Biſhop Auckland, in the County Palatine of Durham, Linendraper.

Joſeph Spilſbury, Middleſex, Haberdaſher.

BILL *of Mortality from June* 23, *to July* 21.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	759	1475	Males	558	1151
Females	716		Females	593	
Under 2 years old		537			
Between 2 and 5		119			
5 and 10		65	Buried,		
10 and 20		58	Within the walls		113
20 and 30		142	Without		356
30 and 40		109	*Mid.* and *Surry*		715
40 and 50		143	City & Sub. *Weſt.*		291
50 and 60		110			1475
60 and 70		100			
70 and 80		65	Weekly *June* 30.		443
80 and 90		20	July 7.		[illegible]
90 and 100		2	14.		[illegible]
100 and 110		[illegible]			[illegible]

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *AUGUST*, 1761.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 333, *anſwered by Mr.* William Barnes, *Maſter of a Mathematical School at* Long Clareton, Northamptonſhire.

PUT $x = AB$, $y = AC$, $z = BC$. Per Queſtion $x + z = 36$, $x + y = 28$, $y + z = 24$; then $z = 36 - x$ and $z = 24 - y$ ∴ $24 - y = 36 - x$, and $y = 28 - x$ and $y = z - 12$ ∴ $z - 12 = 28 - x$, thence $z = \frac{28 + 12}{2} = 20$ and $y = 8$, $x = 16$. (Per *Hawney*'s Trigo. p. 41.) the Angles are found 108 12, 49 28, 22 20, and (per *Hawney*, p. 217.) the Area 60.7947. *W. W. R.*

This Queſtion was likewiſe anſwered by Mr. T. Barker, *Mr.* T. Robinſon, *Mr.* Wm. Mathewſon, *Mr.* R. Duncan, *Mr.* B. Longmate, *Mr.* T. Walker, *Mr.* J. Roſe, *Mr.* G. Redaway, *Mr.* J. Drape, *Mr.* T. Jeffery, *Mr.* J. Launders, *Mr.* T. Mayo, *Mr.* T. Atkinſon, *Mr.* G. Surtees, *by* Anonymous, *Mr.* T. Cargill, *and the Propoſer Mr.* S. Beeken.

Queſtion 334, *anſwered by Mr.* T. Mayo, *at* Eydon, Northamptonſhire.

PUT the Perpendicular $= x^3$, the Baſe $= y$, 23.04 $= c$, and $\frac{1}{9} = a$; then by the Queſtion $x = ay$ and $y = \frac{x^3}{a}$; but by a well known Theorem $\frac{x^3 y}{x^3 + y} = C$, whence $y = \frac{c x^3}{x^3 - c}$, therefore $\frac{c x^3}{x^3 - c} = \frac{x}{a}$, and $x^3 - c a x^2 = c$, that is $x^3 - 2.56 x^2 = 23.04$, whence $x = 4$, $x^3 = 64 =$ the Perpendicular, $\frac{x}{a} = 36 =$ the Baſe; and the Area $= 1152$ Square Yards.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. Roſe, *Mr.* T. Robinſon, *Mr.* J. Launders, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* T. Boſworth, *Mr.* J. Drape, *Mr.* T. Jeffery, *Mr.* W. Toms, *by* Anonymous, *Mr.* G. Redaway, *Mr.* B. Longmate, *Mr.* S. Beeken, *Mr.* Joſ. Fowler, *Mr.* T. Cargill, *and by Mr.* Rob. Eman. Fiſh *the Propoſer.*

Queſtion 335, *anſwered by Mr.* T. Atkinſon, *of* Kirkleatham.

PUT $b = 28$, $b = 38$, $l = 48$, and $x =$ the Number of Inches each Dimenſion muſt be augmented to make the Caſk hold 201.1987 Ale Gallons, which call a, and put $m = .0009284$, a common Multiplier for Ale Gallons; then by a well known Theorem for meaſuring ſuch Solid we have this Fquation $2 \times \overline{b + x}^2 + \overline{b + x}^2 \times \overline{lm + mx}$ $= a$.

$= a$. This Equation properly reduced and in Numbers gives this Cubic,

Equ. —— $x^3 + 117\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 4552x = 13486.5107$.

Solved —— $x = 2.76155$ Inches; consequently the Dimensions of the Cask required must be

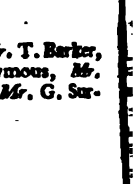
Head Diameter	30.76155
Bung Diameter	40.76155
Length	50.76155

W. W. R.

This Question was also answered by Mr. T. Robinson, *Mr.* J. Launders, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* T. Bosworth, *Mr.* J. Drape, *Mr.* T. Jeffery, *Mr.* W. Toms, Anonymous, *Mr.* G. Redaway, *Mr.* B. Longmate, *Mr.* S. Beeken, *Mr.* Jos. Fowler, *and by Mr.* G. Surtees *the Proposer.*

Question 336, *answered by Mr.* Barak Longmate.

PUT x for the Tangent of the Angle sought, then x : Radius :: Radius : Co-Tangent; and when Radius is 1. Co-Tangent $= \frac{1}{x}$. Now by Question $x + \frac{1}{x} = 4$. Therefore $x = 3.73205$, the Tangent of 75 Degrees, the required Angle.



Proof. In the Rectangled Triangle A B C we have the Base A B $= 1$, and Perp. $= 3.73205$, then, by *Euclid* 47. 1. the Hyp. $ac = 3,86370$, and by plain Trigonometry as A C : Radius :: B C : Sine of $\angle$ C A B $=$ 75° as above.

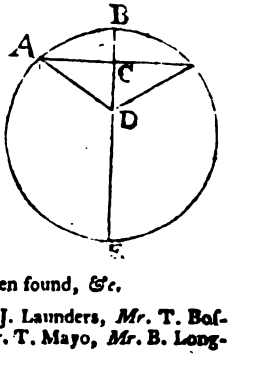
The same answered by Mr. William Toms.

LET four Times the Radius $= 40000,000 = r$, and let $t =$ Tangent, then $\frac{r}{t} =$ Co. T. Then $t + \frac{1}{t} = r$, per Question. Hence $t = \sqrt{-1 + 4} + 2 =$ 37320,508 $=$ 75° 00′, and $\frac{1}{t} = 2679,492 =$ T, 15° 00′. *Proof* 37320,508 + 2679,492 $=$ 40000,000. Or 4,0000000. *W. W. D.*

This Question was likewise answered by Mr. J. Rose, *Mr.* T. Robinson, *Mr.* J. Launders, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* Bosworth, *Mr.* J. Drape, *Mr.* T. Jeffery, *Mr.* G. Redaway, *Mr.* T. Cargill, *Mr.* T. Mayo, *Mr.* T. Atkinson, *Mr.* J. Fowler, *and by Mr.* Robinson *the Proposer. Other Answers were not right.*

Question 337, *answered by Mr.* T. Barker.

PUT $a = 4.1 =$ B E the Sphere's Diameter, $b = 1$, C $=$ B D, $c = 0.2618$, and $x =$ B C, then $a - x =$ C E, and $b - x =$ Axis of the Wedge; also by the Property of the Circle $\sqrt{a - x \times x} =$ A C the Semidiameter of the Wedge. Whence $\overline{ax - x^2} \times \overline{b - x} =$ a Maximum. In Fluxions gives $abx - 2axx - 2bxx + 3x^2x = 0$; then $x^2 - \frac{2a + 2b}{3}x = \frac{-ab}{3}$; put $d = \frac{a + b}{3}$, and we get $x = d \pm \sqrt{d^2 - \frac{ab}{3}} = 0.707$. Whence C D $=$ 0.893 the Wedge's Axis, and 3.098 $=$ Base thereof nearly: from whence the Value (if it had been required) might have been found, *&c.*



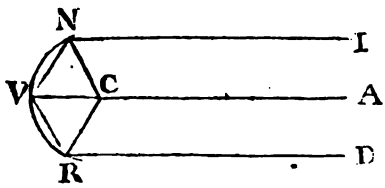
This Question was also answered by Mr. T. Robinson, *Mr.* J. Launders, *Mr.* T. Bosworth, *Mr.* T. Jeffery, *Mr.* W. Toms, *Mr.* G. Redaway, *Mr.* T. Mayo, *Mr.* B. Longmate, *and by the Proposer, Mr.* J. Drape.

Answer

Anſwer to the optical Query in April *Magazine, Page* 664, *by Mr.* D. DUNN.

ANY Point at the Diſtance of Radius or 60 Degrees from the Vertex of which an indefinite Number may be aſſigned.

Draw a right Line A V, and with any Radius deſcribe the circular Arch NVR; ſet off the Radius from the Vertex V both Ways to R and N, and join R V, V N, N C and C R; Draw I N and R D parallel to A V: I ſay that if I N be an incident Ray falling on the Point N it will be carried by the general Law of Catoptrics from N to V, from V to R and from R in the Line R D parallel to the incident Ray I N; for the Angles I N C, C N V, N V C, C V R and C R D, are all equal.



The ſame anſwered by Mr. T. WALKER.

LET the Concave Speculum be an entire Hemiſphere, and let us conceive a Circle traced upon its concave Surface, parallel to the marginal Circumference of the Speculum, and every where 45° diſtance therefrom: 'Tis manifeſt that if a Ray of Light, parallel to the Axis of the Speculum, fall upon any Point of the Circumference of the ſaid parallel Circle, it will be reflected from the Point of Incidence acroſs the Concavity of the Speculum to another Point in the ſaid Circumference diametrically oppoſite, from whence it will be again reflected, and rebound from the Speculum in a Line parallel to its Axis. ——— In the Circumference, therefore of the ſaid parallel Circle, which lies exactly in the Midway between the Vertex of the Hemiſphere and its Baſe, are all the Points required to be found.

N. B. *Mr.* Fowler *begs Leave to acquaint our mathematical Friends, that the Queſtion,* 330, *which he was cenſured for, was handed to him by a Gentleman, who impoſed upon him, by repreſenting it intirely new.*

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 346.

By Mr. W. Cockin, *at* Burton.

AS finite Magnitudes of all Kinds may be repreſented by Numbers, (at leaſt approximated to) and as muſical Intervals are Quantities of a certain Kind; 'tis required to expreſs in Numbers the Magnitude of the Intervals made by ſounding the Notes of the ſimple diatonic Syſtem of Sounds (*i. e.* made by ſounding Strings of the ſame Thickneſs, Weight, and Tenſion, and of Lengths proportionable to theſe Numbers 1, $\frac{8}{9}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{8}{15}$, $\frac{1}{2}$) ſuppoſing the Interval of the Octave to be repreſented by 301030?

Queſtion 347.

By Mr. Joſ. Fowler.

A Gentleman is minded to lay out, fronting his Houſe, a circular Green, wherein is an equilateral Triangle, the Side thereof being the greateſt that can be found, is equal to 345 Feet; within the Triangle is to be formed a regular hexagonal Baſon nine Feep deep; the Length of one of its Sides is likewiſe to be determined a Maximum: There is a Rail alſo to be ſet up, round the Circumference of the Green at 7s. 6d. per Linear-yard, and the digging of the Baſon is to be 4s. 6d. per Cubic-yard. Query the whole Expence?

Queſtion 348.

By Mr. T. Walker.

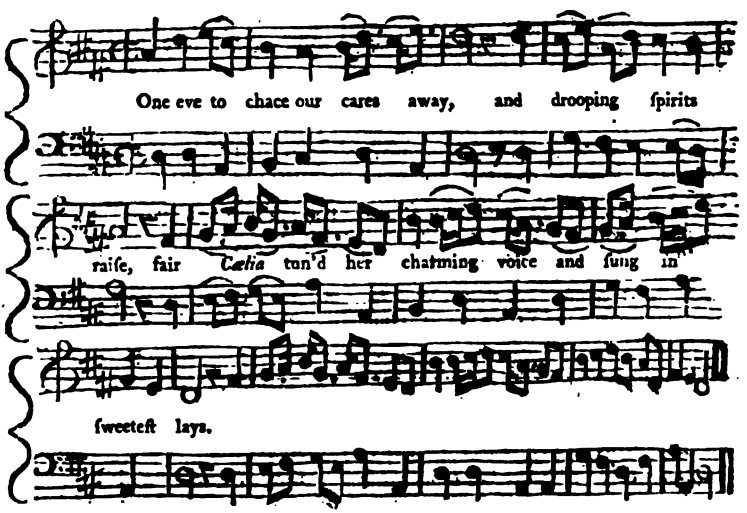
A Gentleman has a Piece of Ground in Form of a Parabola, whoſe Abſciſſa is 48 Chains, and greateſt Ordinate 72 Chains; now he would incloſe a Garden, from this Piece of Ground, and is deſirous of having it the greateſt the Thing will admit of. Required the Area of the Garden, and the analytical Inveſtigation?

Queſtion 349.

By Mr. Tho. Jeffery.

GIven the top and bottom Diameters of the Fruſtum of a Cone = 25 and 40 Inches, with its Height = 48; which is to be divided into two equal Parts, by a Plane parallel to its Baſe. Required the Diameter where cut off, with the Height of each Part?

A NEW SONG.



II.

This artful maid did ſing of love,
To warm my youthful heart:
A theme ſo ſweet my ſoul did move,
And did new life impart.

III.

Each thrilling note did pierce my ear;
Her beauties charm'd my eye:
I preſs'd her lilly hand and thought
I ſhould with rapture die.

IV.

Tranſporting joy did from my mind
Each gloomy care remove;
Her ſnowy breaſt did gently heave,
To wake my ſoul to love.

V.

At length I preſs'd her in my arms,
And ſtole a tender kiſs:
My throbbing heart was wrapt in charms,
My boſom ſwell'd with bliſs!

The VISION. A CANTATA, *on the* KING's *intended Marriage.*

RECITATIVE.

IN *Richmond*'s bow'r, *Britannia*'s lov'd retreat, [ſtate,
The youthful prince retir'd from noiſe and
From ſultry beams ſecure; he ſoon reclin'd:
Soft ſlumbers lull'd him, ſleep relax'd his mind;
The *Paphian* queen, with ev'ry charm poſſeſs'd,
And voice enchanting thus the youth addreſs'd.

AIR.

"Royal youth of heav'nly mien,
Why from beauty's eye unſeen,

Here,

Here, retired, why doſt thou rove?
Life's inſipid, wanting love."

RECITATIVE.

Swift as the lightning darts from angry *Jove*,
The God of love ruſh'd thro' the leafy grove;
" Retire (he cries) 'tis time he felt my pow'r;
Love's pain and pleaſure wait him from this hour."
Then on his pillow he a portrait threw;
" He needs no dart," the urchin ſaid, then flew.

CHORUS *of* CUPIDS.

Hail, ye youthful royal pair,
Happy prince and happy fair;
Tender tranſports, mutual bliſs
May you prove while life exiſts.

RECITATIVE.

Theſe ſounds aetherial and the chorus ſtrain,
Soon rous'd the prince, who felt the tender pain:
Riſing he ſigh'd then ſtruck the plaintive lyre,
And ſung ſuch ſtrains as love alone inſpire.
But when the picture met his roving eyes,
Gazing he ſtood, and own'd with vaſt ſurprize,
The copy's power: Adieu, ye beauties all!
He cry'd, Oh, *Cupid*, give th' original!

AIR.

I my heart reſign thy capture,
Goddeſs of my future joy;
On thy breaſt reclin'd with rapture,
Let me life in love employ.

Partner of my throne and kingdom,
Haſte and bleſt me with thy charms;
To my *Britons* thou'lt be welcome,
And ſecure from war's alarms.

RECITATIVE.

Britannia liſten'd with attentive voice;
She heard with pleaſure, and approv'd the choice.
By Love directed, *Fame* ſoon reach'd the tow'r
Where beauty's paragon reſides in bow'r,
Who from a race of royal heroes ſprung,
To whom each virtue and each grace belong:
To CHARLOTTE Fame the happy tidings ſings.
(The deſtin'd partner of the beſt of kings.)

AIR.

Haſte, O princeſs! bleſs with love
George, whom Gods and men approve:
Gentle gales ſhall waft thee o'er;
Love ſhall pilot to the ſhore;

Where a people, brave and free,
Wait to hail with bended knee:
Each ſhall ſhout with ardour keen,
Welcome GEORGE and *Britain*'s queen.

PSALM CXLV.

I.

MY God, my king, to thee I'll raiſe
My voice, and all my pow'rs;
Unwearied ſongs of ſacred praiſe
Shall fill the circling hours.

II.

Thy name ſhall dwell upon my tongue,
While ſuns ſhall ſet and riſe,
And tune my everlaſting ſong,
When time and nature dies.

III.

Great is the Lord! our ſouls adore,
We wonder whilſt we praiſe!
His pow'r what creature can explore,
Or equal honours raiſe?

IV.

Yet ſhall thy works, almighty Lord,
Our nobleſt ſongs adorn;
Thy glorious acts we will record,
For ages yet unborn.

V.

Thy praiſe ſhall be my awful theme,
The wonders of thy pow'r;
I'll ſpeak the honours of thy name,
And bid the world adore.

VI.

The men that hear my ſacred lyre,
Shall ſpread thy praiſes round:
While thy tremendous deeds inſpire
To notes of ſolemn ſound.

VII.

But ſweetly flowing ſtrains ſhall tell
The riches of thy grace;
And ſongs of grateful joy reveal
Thy ſpotleſs righteouſneſs.

VIII.

How full the Lord's compaſſions flow!
His wrath, how ſlow to riſe!
Swift pardon ſmiles upon his brow,
And guilt and terror dies.

IX.

How large his tender mercies are!
How wide his pow'r extends!
On his beneficence and care
The univerſe depends.

X.

Great God, whilſt nature ſpeaks thy praiſe,
With all her num'rous tongues,
Thy ſaints ſhall tune diviner lays,
And love inſpire their ſongs.

XI.

Thy pow'r and grandeur they ſhall ſing,
The glories of thy reign;
Thy wond'rous deeds, almighty king,
Shall fill the raptur'd ſtrain.

XII.

Thy kingdom, Lord, for ever ſtands,
While earthly thrones decay;
And time ſubmits to thy commands,
While ages roll away.

XIII. The

XIII.

The falling ſaint, with pow'rful grace,
The God of love will raiſe;
The humble, bending with diſtreſs,
Shall riſe and ſpeak his praiſe.

XIV.

To thee, O Lord, for daily meat,
Thy creatures lift their eyes;
On thee, their common Father, wait;
From thee, receive ſupplies.

XV.

Thy ſov'reign bounty freely gives
It's inexhauſted ſtore;
And univerſal nature lives
On thy ſuſtaining pow'r.

XVI.

Holy and juſt in all it's ways,
Is providence divine;
In all its works, immortal rays
Of pow'r and mercy ſhine.

XVII.

Whoe'er invokes the God of grace,
Shall find him ever near;
To all that humbly ſeek his face
He lends a pitying ear.

XVIII.

His pitying ear attends the cry
Of thoſe who fear his name;
Their ev'ry want he will ſupply,
And raiſe their ſinking frame.

XIX.

How bleſt in his protecting care,
The ſouls who love the Lord!
While impious men his vengeance dare,
And die beneath his ſword.

XX.

The praiſe of God, delightful theme!
Shall fill my heart and tongue;
Let all creation bleſs his name,
In one eternal ſong.

Speech of THAMES.

IN that bleſs'd Moment from his oozy Bed
Old Father Thames advanc'd his rev'rend Head.
His treſſes dropp'd with dews, and o'er the ſtream
His ſhining tides diffus'd a golden gleam;
Grav'd on his urn appeared the moon, that guides
His ſwelling waters, and alternate tides;
The figur'd ſtreams in waves of ſilver roll'd,
And on their banks *Auguſta* roſe in gold.
Around his throne the ſea-born brother ſtood,
Who ſwell with tributary urns his Flood;
Firſt the fam'd authors of his ancient name,
The winding Iſis, and the fruitful Thame:
The Kenner ſwift, for ſilver eels renown'd,
The Loddon ſlow, with verdant alders crown'd;
Cole, whoſe dark ſtreams his flow'ry Iſlands lave,
And chalky way, that roll a milky Wave:
The blue tranſparent Vandalis appears;
The gulphy Lee his ſedgy treſſes rears;
And ſullen Mole, that hides his diving flood;
And ſilent Darent, ſtain'd with *Daniſh* blood.
High in the midſt, upon his urn reclin'd,
(His ſea-green mantle waving with the wind)
The god appear'd, he turn'd his azure eyes,
Where *Windſor* domes and pompous turrets riſe;
Then bow'd and ſpoke; the winds forget to roar,
And the huſh'd waves glide ſoftly to the ſhore:
Hail, ſacred peace! hail, long expected days,
That Thames's glory to the ſkies ſhall raiſe!
Tho' *Tiber*'s ſtreams immortal *Rome* behold,
Tho' foaming *Hermes* ſwells with tides of gold;
From heav'n itſelf, tho' ſev'n-long *Nile* flows,
And harveſts on an hundred realms beſtows;
Theſe now no more ſhall be the Muſe's themes,
Loſt in my fame, as in the ſea their ſtreams;
Let *Volga*'s banks with iron ſquadrons ſhine,
And groves of lances glitter on the *Rhine*:
Let barb'rous *Ganges* arm a ſervile train,
Be mine the bleſſings of a peaceful reign.
No more my ſons ſhall dye with *Britiſh* blood
Red *Iber*'s ſands, or *Iſter*'s foaming flood:
Safe on my ſhore each unmoleſted ſwain
Shall tend the flocks, or reap the bearded grain;
The ſhady empire ſhall retain no trace
Of war or blood, but in the ſylvan chace;
The trumpet ſleep, while chearful horns are blown,
And arms employ'd on birds and beaſts alone.
Behold! th' aſcending villa's, on my ſide,
Project long ſhadows o'er the cryſtal tide:
Behold! *Auguſta*'s glitt'ring ſpires increaſe,
And temples riſe, the beauteous works of peace.
I ſee, I ſee, where two fair cities bend
Their ample bow, a new *Whitehall* aſcend!
There mighty nations ſhall enquire their doom,
The world's great oracle in time to come!
There kings ſhall ſue, and ſuppliant ſtate be ſeen
Once more to bend before a *Britiſh* queen.
Thy trees, fair *Windſor!* now ſhall leave their woods;
And half thy foreſts ruſh into thy floods;
Bear *Britain*'s thunder, and her croſs diſplay
To the bright regions of the riſing day;
Tempt icy ſeas, where ſcarce the waters roll,
Where clearer flames glow round the frozen pole;
Or under ſouthern ſkies exalt their ſails,
Led by new ſtars, and borne by ſpicy gales!
For me the balm ſhall bleed, and amber flow,
The coral redden, and the ruby glow;
The pearly ſhell its lucid globe infold,
And *Phœbus* warm the ripening ore to gold.
The time ſhall come, when, free as ſea or wind,
Unbounded *Thames* ſhall flow for all mankind,
Whole

Whole nations enter with each ſwelling tide,
And ſeas but join the regions they divide;
Earth's diſtant ends our glory ſhall behold,
And the new world launch forth to ſeek the old.
Then ſhips of uncouth form ſhall ſtem the tide,
And feather'd people crowd my wealthy ſide;
And naked youths and painted chiefs admire
Our ſpeech, our colour, and our ſtrange attire!
'Till the freed *Indians* in their native groves
Reap their own fruits, and woo their ſable loves;
Oh! ſtretch thy peace, fair peace, from ſhore to ſhore,
'Till conqueſt ceaſe, and ſlav'ry be no more:
Peru once more a race of kings behold,
And other *Mexicos* be roof'd with gold.
Exil'd by thee from earth to deepeſt hell,
In brazen bonds, ſhall barb'rous diſcord dwell;
Gigantic pride, pale terror, gloomy care,
And mad ambition, ſhall attend her there:
Their purple vengeance bath'd in gore retires,
Her weapons blunted, and extinct her fires:
There hateful envy her own ſnakes ſhall feel,
And perſecution mourn her broken wheel:
There faction roars, Rebellion bites her chain,
And gaping furies thirſt for blood in vain.

A Dialogue between FAME, BRITANNIA, *and* HYMEN, *on the Queen's expecting to Land at* Greenwich. *To the Tune of Mr.* Lowe's *Song at* Vaux-Hall, *on the white Cliffs of* Albion.

FAME.

I.

TO the high top of *Flamſtead*, *Britannia*, repair,
For our queen, with mild gales, to the ſhore draweth near;
Caſt your eyes o'er the flood, ſoon her barge you will know,
On the maſt perches *Cupid*, the ſea-gods below.

II.

Both the *Tritons* and *Sea Nymphs* in concert around,
Join with *Zephirs* and *Echo* to ſwell the ſoft ſound;
While old *Neptune* attends his juſt homage to pay,
And glides o'er the ſurge to make level the way.

III.

From each ſide acclamations are utter'd from ſhore,
And in welcome ſalutes the loud cannon do roar,
Gay ſtreamers adorn ev'ry ſhip that we meet,
And the princeſs with homage moſt willingly greet.

BRITANNIA.

I.

Thou art welcome, dear *Fame*, and thy tidings are good,
See what crouds of my *Britons* do preſs near the flood,
Their duty to pay, and to ſhew their regard,
To whatever is pleaſing to their ſov'reign Lord.

II.

In yon * houſe, ſee *Auguſta* moſt kindly attends,
For to her care his conſort the king recommends;
As well knowing a mother, indulgent as ſhe,
Can beſt make up the loſs of her own in degree.

III.

But ſee, high in the air a wing'd ſpirit advance,
And his flight ſeems intent, not directed by chance;
It ſhould ſeem by his form, by his viſage and air,
To be *Hymen*,—quoth *Fame*, you are right, I declare.

HYMEN.

Ceaſe your wonder, 'twas *Jove* that did order me here,
Firſt to wait till ſhe lands, then conduct hence the fair;
To preſent her to GEORGE, and conſign to his arms
The beſt model of *Venus* full blooming with charms.

G. W.

On the Change of the Name of the Carolina *Yacht, to that of* Charlotte.

SEE, by what eaſy deaths great names expire!
How new ones riſe to gratify deſire!
Such titles are, and all the blaze of fame,
They all thus vaniſh with a loſs of name.
Of kingdoms ſunk, no traces now appear
To mark, exiſting, what their ſplendors were.
What matter then, if we are great or ſmall,
Since time and chance makes nothing of us all.

Aug.

* *The Houſe in* Greenwich-park, *fitted up for her Reception; it is ſaid, the Prince's Dowager will attend to receive her.*

Aug. 24. The following Anthem, compoſed by Dr. *Boyce*, for the Royal Wedding, was rehearſed at Mr. *Hickford*'s Room. The Inſtrumental Parts by the King's Band of Muſicians, and the Vocal by the Gentlemen and Children of the Chapel Royal, Mr. *Beard*, and the Rev. Mr. *Mence* of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral.

A GRAND FESTAL SYMPHONY.

Chorus.

"The king ſhall rejoice in thy ſtrength, O "Lord: exceeding glad ſhall he be of thy "ſalvation."

Duet by Mr. SAVAGE *and Mr.* COOPER.

"Thou haſt given him his heart's deſire, and "haſt not denied him the requeſt of his "lips."

Chorus repeated.

Solo by a BOY, *accompanied by Mr.* VINCENT *on the Hautboy.*

"Bleſſed is the man that hath a virtuous wife, "for the number of his days ſhall be "doubled."

Solo by Mr. MENCE, *accompained by Mr.* WEIDEMAN *on the German Flute.*

"A virtuous woman is a crown to her huſ-"band, her price is far above Rubies.

"Strength and honour are her cloathing, and "ſhe ſhall rejoice in time to come."

Solo by Mr. BEARD.

"Hearken, O daughter, conſider, and incline "thine ear, forget thine own people, and "thy father's houſe.

"So ſhall the king have pleaſure in thy beauty.

"Inſtead of thy fathers thou ſhalt have chil-"dren, whom thou mayeſt make princes "in all lands."

Chorus.

"Children are an heritage of the Lord, and "the fruit of the womb is his reward.

"Lo! thus ſhall they be bleſſed that fear the "Lord."

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *AUGUST*, 1761.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Naples, June 23. SIR James Gray, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majeſty to the Court of the two Sicilies, having been honoured by the King his Maſter with the moſt honourable Order of the Bath, Mr. Secretary Pitt, in Conſequence thereof wrote a Letter to the Marquiſs Tanucci, Secretary and Counſellor of State, informing him, that his Britannic Majeſty was deſirous that the King of the Two Sicilies ſhould perform the Function in his Name, by creating the ſaid Sir James Gray a Knight, and inveſting him with the Riban, with the uſual Ceremonies. The King of the Two Sicilies complied with his Britannic Majeſty's Requeſt with Pleaſure; which being communicated to Sir James Gray, he forthwith made the Requeſt in Form, and begged of his Majeſty, if it were agreeable to him, to fix the Morning of the 30th of May for the Function; which being his Majeſty's Name-day, was kept with great Solemnity. The King having given his Conſent, the Function was performed on the ſaid 30th of May.

Magdeburg, July 11. On the 5th Inſtant the King of Pruſſia was ſtill at Kuntzendorff, and General Laudohn had then made no Movement. Nothing has yet happened in Poland: General Ziethen occupies a very ſtrong Poſt at Storckneſt, and the Ruſſian Army is encamped at Delſko very near.

General Totleben, was arreſted on the 29th paſt, together with ſome other Officers, and ſent under a ſtrong Guard to Peterſbourg.

Magdeburg, July 14. General Laudohn having changed his Poſition from Hauptmanſdorff to Waſten Watterſdorff, his Pruſſian Majeſty decamped on the 6th with his Army from Kuntzendorff, and marched to Peltzen, where he is at Hand to watch the Motions of that General, in caſe he ſhould attempt to penetrate further into Sileſia; but on the 10th nothing had happened.

Prince Henry ſtill continues quiet at Schlettau as does Marſhal Daun in his Camp near Dreſden. It is reported that he has lately ſent home ſome large Detachments into

into Lusatia, and so reinforce General Laudohn.

Brunswick, July 17. General Luckner had a very hot Skirmish with the Enemy on the 13th. He marched that Morning early to Samle, where the Count de Chabot was encamped with three Regiments of Dragoons, a Regiment of Hussars, the Volunteers of Flanders, and two Regiments of Foot, on this Side the Lippe. This Body he attacked so vigorously and successfully, that M. Chabot repassed the River in great Confusion. Luckner took 150 Prisoners, among whom, two Captains of Horse, and above 200 Horses. The Hussars of Baner, and those of Brunswick, which formed the Attack, penetrated thrice into the King's Regiment, which they overthrew, and of which very few would have escaped, but for the Defiles which stopt the Hussars. And by sundry other successive Attempts, took in all 700 Horses, destroyed a great Number of Carriages, took and distributed to the Public great Quantities of Provision, and made Prisoners 250 of the Enemy's Troops.

Warsaw, July 8. General Ziethen has entered Poland with a Body, as is said, of 24,000 Men. He was the 1st Instant at Krosciau. Marshal Butterlin, the Russian General, as soon as he heard of the March of the Prussians, assembled all his Army, and advanced towards Silesia, in order to prevent, by a Diversion, their penetrating further into Poland. The Head-quarters of the Russians were the second Instant at Jarotzyn.

Hague, July 24. By our Letters of the 22d Instant from Westphalia, we learn that Prince Ferdinand's Head quarters were the 20th still at Hohenover. Marshal Broglio had fallen back to Erwite, since his Defeat on the 16th, and sent a large Detachment to Paderborn. Marshal Soubize lay at Haarstrang, with his Right to Soest.

There had passed several Skirmishes, in which the Allies had the Advantage. In one of them Prince Henry of Brunswick is said to have been wounded. Colonel Freytag had destroyed a great Convoy of Provisions between Cassel and Warbourg. Major General Luckner forced the Town of Neuhaus near Paderborn the 17th; but, upon the Approach of the above-mentioned large Detachment from the French Army, thought proper to abandon it. He had a very smart Action with the Enemy upon that Occasion, and took 150 Prisoners.

The Duke of Brunswick's Hussars had been upon an Expedition on the Werra, and destroyed two French Magazines at Wanfried, and Eschewege. They were afterwards united to Colonel Freytag's Corps, and set out upon some other undertaking. The Magazine belonging to the Allies, at Hoxter upon the Weser, of which the Enemy had got Possession, had been retaken.

Dusseldorff, July 26. Prince Soubize's Army, for want of Provisions, has been obliged to retire to Menden on the Roer, that he may be nearer his Magazines. M. de Voyer has been detached with 26 Battalions, and a proportionable Number of Squadrons, to keep open the communication with this Town and Cologne.

Cologne, July 27. The French, to conceal the Loss they sustained in the late Battle, bring in their wounded Officers as well as Soldiers in the Night. However, we know the Number of the former brought into our Hospitals exceed two Hundred; of the latter there are near three Thousand.

Hague, July 13. Letters from the Army of the 28th past say, that M. de Soubize, after having sent a great Reinforcement to Marshal Broglio, had passed the Roer, and was retired into the Mountains. Marshal Broglio had assembled all his Troops at Paderborn; and Prince Ferdinand was in full March after him. Colonel Freytag had destroyed 50 Boats laden with Ammunition and Corn, and burnt the French Magazines on the Fuld and the Werra. He did not lose a single Man in that Expedition.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Berlin, August 2. General Laudohn having received a Reinforcement of five Regiments, entered Silesia by Wartha and Peterswaldau. Upon this the King of Prussia's Army decamped from Pultzen the 21st of July, and marched to Sigroth. The Army continued its March the 22d towards Munsterberg, where General Brentano with his Corps had come to occupy a Camp for the Austrian Army. His Prussian Majesty ordered the Enemy's Cavalry to be attacked, who were immediately dislodged from the Camp, and from the Town of Munsterberg; and, on this Occasion, the Prussians made 150 Fourriers prisoners. The Austrian Army encamped on the heights of Lobedau, about half a German Mile distant from Patschkau. The 23d the King of Prussia marched with his Army to Giesmansdorff, distant about half a German Mile from Neisse. On the 28th, his Prussian Majesty's Head Quarters was still at Giesmansdorff. The Enemy continued encamped near Patschkau, the King of Prussia having, by the Celerity of his Marches, prevented them from joining the Russian Army.

Hembourg, August 7. Last Night we received the News, that the King of Prussia had by his Motion obliged General Butterlin,

who was at Namſlaw, to return back towards Wattenberg, upon the confines of Poland. That his Majeſty was yet at Gieſmanſdorff; and General Laudohn at Patſckow; and, from the King's Poſition, it would prove extremely difficult for the Ruſſians to join the Auſtrians.

Stockholm, Auguſt 8. Laſt Night we were alarmed, about ſix o'clock, by the appearance of a ſmall Body of light Troops from the allied Army; there were not thirty Men. However, they ſurprized, attacked, beat and diſperſed the Auſtrian Guard of about ſeventy Men, that were here to protect about ſixty-five Pontons, the greateſt Part mounted on their Carriages, and ready to March. They burnt the Pontons, and a ſmall Magazine belonging to the French, and then marched towards Lonnaken.

Hague, Auguſt 11. Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters were ſtill at Buren on the 5th. The Prince of Soubize marched on the 4th to Iſerlohn and Menden towards the Rhine. The Hereditary Prince had a ſmart Skirmiſh with his advanced Corps, on the 28th ult. in which Prince Frederick of Brunſwick received a ſmall contuſion in his Right Arm. Marſhall Broglio, by our laſt Accounts, was encamped between Dribourg and Warbourg. General Luckner had attacked his Rear Guard at Lipſprinck, and deſtroyed the Corps of Volontaries de Broglio. Court Luſace was employed in obſerving General Luckner at Blomberg. A Body of 16 or 18 Battalions and as many Squadrons, under Lieutenant General de Stainville, had taken poſt between Vreken and Heddinghauſen; but Prince Ferdinand attacked him on the 5th, and, after an Action of three or four Hours, diſlodged him from his advantageous Poſition, and obliged him to abandon the paſs of Stadtbergen. The French were fortifying Hoxter.

By the laſt letters from Sileſia, which are of the beginning of this Month, the King of Pruſſia, upon the Ruſſians turning towards Breſlaw, had made a Motion towards Neuſtadel, where he made General Ziethen join him. He afterwards left that General there, and marched himſelf to Oppersdorff. General Laudohn was at Joannisberg; the Ruſſian Grand Army in the ſame poſition beyond the Oder; and General Czernichew at Bernſtadt. In different Skirmiſhes which had happened, the Pruſſians had taken ſeveral Officers and Soldiers Priſoners.

IRELAND.

Cork, July 16.

THIS Day was expoſed to the View of the Public, a fine equeſtrian Statue of his late Majeſty, erected in the middle of Tuckey's Bridge, on a well proportioned Pedeſtal, with ſuch a variety of Decorations, as to render the Whole an elegant and maſterly Piece. On the Front of the Pedeſtal is this Inſcription in Gold-letters, "The City of CORK erected this Statue to the Memory of King GEORGE II. in Gratitude for the many Bleſſings they enjoyed during his auſpicious Reign, A. D. 1761.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Penzance, July 30.

LAST Tueſday we had an uncommon hot Day, and very calm; and between this Place and Marazion, diſtant about three Miles, the Waters were agitated in an uncommon Manner. Sometimes it would run in paſt its uſual Bounds, and return again with great Swiftneſs, and continued in this Manner moſt of the Afternoon. Towards Evening the Horizon began to be cloudy, attended with Thunder and Lightning; and at half paſt ſeven there was the fierceſt Flaſh of Lightning, attended with the loudeſt Clap of Thunder that ever I heard. At Ludgvan, about three Miles from hence, the Lightning ſtruck down one of the Pinnacles of the Tower, forced in one ſide of the Porch, and into the Church, and ſhattered their Pulpit and Canopy, threw down one of the Tables of the Commandments at the Altar, and did a great deal of other damage. 'Tis imagined, that if the Tower had not been a very ſtrong built one, it would have been laid in ruins.

Letters from Kent, Hampſhire, and many other Parts give us the agreeable Account of a promiſing Plenty of all Kinds of Grain.

LON-

LONDON.

As the Coronation of his preſent Majeſty King George III. *is now approaching, we thought it would be highly acceptable to our Readers to communicate ſome Idea of the Magnificence thereof, by an Abſtract of the Account of the Coronation of his late Majeſty King* George II. *and of his Royal Conſort Queen* Caroline: *and we beg leave to inform them, that after the Solemnity of the Coronation of his preſent Majeſty and his intended Queen, (whereof an Account will be Publiſhed by Authority) we ſhall alſo give them an Abſtract of the genuine Particulars, for their Information and Amuſement.*

WEdneſday the 11th of *October*, 1727, being appointed for the Solemnity, the 22d of *September* preceding, the Earl Marſhal of England publiſhed his Orders concerning the Mantles, Trains, Surcoats, Coronets, &c. of Peereſſes, &c. who attend the CORONATION. The Week following, the Orders were iſſued that were to be obſerved at their Majeſty's Coronation, for greater Decorum and Regularity.

On the Day appointed, the Solemnity of their Majeſties CORONATION was accordingly performed in the following Manner, viz.

Their Majeſties came to Weſtminſter, before Nine of the Clock; his Majeſty retired into the Court of Wards, and her Majeſty into the Black Rod's Room, where they continued until the Officers of Arms ranged the Proceſſion into Order, and brought the Perſons down from the Court of Requeſts, Painted Chamber, and Houſe of Lords, into Weſtminſter Hall.

Their Majeſties being there ſeated at the upper End of it, under their States or Canopies, her Majeſty's Chair being upon the left Side of his Majeſty, and being attended by the Lords Great Chamberlain, Conſtable, and Earl Marſhal, and by the Great Officers, the four Swords and Spurs were preſented, and laid upon the Table before his Majeſty.

Then the Dean and Prebendaries of Weſtminſter, in a ſolemn Proceſſion, brought from the Abbey the HOLY BIBLE, with the following Regalia belonging to his Majeſty; St. Edward's Crown, upon a Cuſhion of Cloth of Gold, the Orb with the Croſs, the Scepter with the Dove, the Scepter with the Croſs, and St. Edward's Staff; as likewiſe the Regalia of her Majeſty, her Crown on the left Cuſhion, her Scepter with the Croſs, and the Ivory Rod with the Dove; which were ſeverally laid before their Majeſties: All which were afterwards by his Majeſty's Command, delivered to the Lords who were to bear them.

Before Twelve of the Clock the Proceſſion was begun on Foot from the Hall to the Abbey of Weſtminſter, upon a Way raiſed for that Purpoſe, floored with Boards, covered with blue Cloth, and railed on each Side, in the following Manner.

The King's Herb Woman with her Maid Servants, ſtrewing ſweet Herbs, &c.

The Dean's Beadle of Weſtminſter, with his Staff.

The High Conſtable of Weſtminſter, in a Scarlet Cloak, with his Staff.

A Fife. Drums.

Drum Major. Trumpets.

Kettle-Drum. Trumpets.

The Serjeant-Trumpeter.

The Six Clerks in Chancery (only four preſent) in Gowns of black ſowered Satten, with black Silk Loops and Tufts upon the Sleeves.

The Cloſet-Keeper of the Chapel Royal.

Sixteen of his Majeſty's Chaplains, four a Breaſt.

Sheriffs of London.

Aldermen of London below the Chair, in their Scarlet Gowns.

The Recorder of London, ſingle.

The Aldermen above the Chair, wearing their Gold Chains; Sir Edward Becher going as Lord Mayor Elect.

Maſters in Chancery in rich Gowns.

The King's younger Serjeants at Law in Scarlet Gowns, their Caps in their Hands.

The King's Solicitor, and the King's Attorney-General.

The King's ancient Serjeant at Law.

Twenty Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

Barons of the Exchequer, and Juſtices of both Benches, in their Judges Robes of Scarlet, with their Caps in their Hands, &c. the Juniors firſt, two a-Breaſt.

Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Chief Juſtice of the Common pleas, in Scarlet Robes, with their Collars of *SS.* of Gold.

Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, in a Scarlet Robe, with his Collar of *SS.* of Gold, going alone.

Children of the Choir of Weſtminſter, in Surplices.

Serjeant of the Veſtry in a Scarlet Gown.

Children of the Chapel Royal in Surplices, with Scarlet Mantles over them.

Choir of Weſtminſter, in Surplices, with their Muſick Books.

The Organ-Blower. The Groom of the Veſtry.

Gentlemen of the King's Chapel, in Scarlet Mantles.

Sub Dean of the King's Chapel, in a Scarlet Gown turn'd up with black Velvet.

Prebendaries of Weſtminſter, in Surplices and rich Copes, with their Caps in their Hands.

Biſhop of Rocheſter, as Dean of Weſtminſter, in a Surplice, and over it a rich Cope.

The Maſter of the Jewel-Houſe in a Scarlet Robe, having one of his Officers going by him.

Bath King of Arms, in the Habit of that Officer, carrying his Coronet in his Hand.

The Knights of the Bath under the Degree of Peers of Great Britain, in the Habits and Collars of their Order, carrying their Hats with Feathers in their Hands, two and two according to their Stalls.

Blanch-Lyon, Purſuivant.

Privy-Counſellors not Peers, among them the Maſter of the Rolls.

Sir Spencer Compton.

Knight of the Garter, Sir Robert Walpole, in the full Habit and Collar of that Moſt Noble Order, carrying the Cap with the Plume of Feathers in his Hand.

His Majeſty's Vice-Chamberlain.

Comptroller of the Houſhold, and the Treaſurer of the Houſhold.

Rouge Croix, and Rouge-Dragon, Purſuivants.

Baroneſſes, Barons in their Robes of Eſtate, with their Coronets in their Hands.

Bluemantle and Portcullis Purſuivants.

Biſhops, in their Rochets, with their ſquare Caps in their Hands.

Arundel Herald, in his Coat and Collar of *SS.* and Blanch-Courſier Herald to Prince William in his Coat, with his Collar of *SS.* Gold Chain, and Badge.

Viſcounteſſes, Viſcounts, in their Robes of Eſtate, with their Coronets in their Hands.

Brunſwick Herald, in his Coat, Collar, Gold Chain and Badge; and Lancaſter, with his Coat and Collar.

Counteſſes, Earls in their Robes of Eſtate, with their Coronets in their Hands, except ſuch as carried any of the Regalia.

Windſor and York Heralds in their Coats and Collars.

The Marqueſs of Tweedale, in his Robe of Eſtate, with his Coronet in his Hand.

Richmond and Cheſter Heralds, habited as before.

Ducheſſes, and Dukes, in their Robes of Eſtate, with their Coronets in the Hands.

Duke of Graſton, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold, alone.

Ulſter, Clarencieux, Norroy, Kings of Arms, with their Coats, Collars, and Badges, and their Coronets in their Hands.

The Lord Privy Seal, Lord *Trevor*.

The Lord Archbiſhop of York. The Lord King Lord High Chancellor, bearing his Purſe.

Two Perſons who repreſented the Dukes of Aquitain and Normandy, in Crimſon Velvet Mantles, lined with white Sarcenet, and faced with Meniver, powdered with Ermine, each of them his Hat in his Hand, of Cloth of Gold furr'd and powdered with Ermine.

The Queen's Vice Chamberlain.

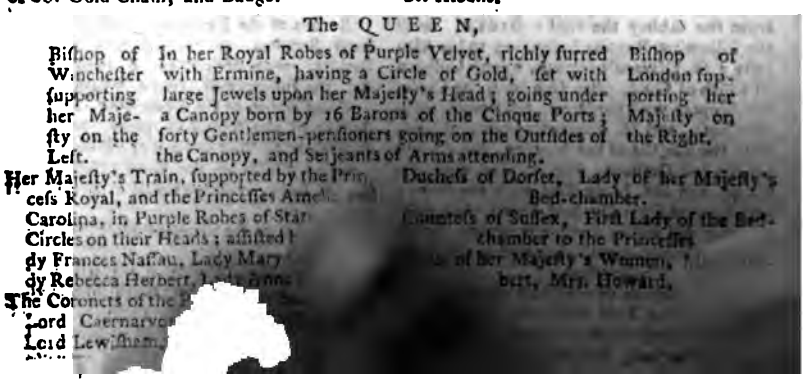
Two Gentlemen Uſhers.

The Queen's Lord Chamberlain, with his Robe of Eſtate, carrying his Coronet in his Hand.

Ivory Rod with the Dove, born by the Earl of Northampton.

Scepter with the Croſs, born by the Duke of Rutland.

The Queen's Crown born by the Duke of St. Albans.


The QUEEN,
Biſhop of Wincheſter ſupporting her Majeſty on the Left.
In her Royal Robes of Purple Velvet, richly furred with Ermine, having a Circle of Gold, ſet with large Jewels upon her Majeſty's Head; going under a Canopy born by 16 Barons of the Cinque Ports; forty Gentlemen-penſioners going on the Outſides of the Canopy, and Serjeants of Arms attending.
Biſhop of London ſupporting her Majeſty on the Right.
Her Majeſty's Train, ſupported by the Princeſs Royal, and the Princeſſes Amelia Carolina, in Purple Robes of State, Circles on their Heads; aſſiſted by Frances Naſſau, Lady Mary dy Rebecca Herbert,
Ducheſs of Dorſet, Lady of her Majeſty's Bed-chamber.
Counteſs of Suſſex, Firſt Lady of the Bed-chamber to the Princeſſes
of her Majeſty's Women,
bert, Mrs. Howard,
The Coronets of the
Lord Caernarvo
Lord Lewiſham

The Regalia of his Majeſty; viz.

St. Edward's Staff, born by the Duke of Kent.

The Golden Spurs, born by the Duke of Mancheſter, for the Earl of Suſſex.

The Scepter with the Croſs born by the Duke of Montagu.

The third Sword by the Earl of Crawford.

Curtana, by the Earl of Pembroke.

The ſecond Sword, by the Earl of Lincoln.

Lord Mayor of London.

Lyon King of Arms of Scotland.

Garter Principal King of Arms.

Gentlemen Uſher of the Black Rod.

The Lord Great Chamberlain of England, in his Robes of Eſtate, with his Coronet and White Staff in his Hand.

The Earl of Suſſex, acting as Earl Marſhal of England, in his Robes of Eſtate, with his Coronet and Marſhal's Staff in his Hand.

The Sword of State in the Scabbard, born by the Earl of Huntingdon.

The Lord High Conſtable of England, in his Robes of Eſtate, with his Staff and Coronet in his Hand; the Duke of Richmond.

Deputy to the High Conſtable of Scotland, Duke of Roxburgh.

The Scepter with the Dove, born by the Duke of Argyle.

* St. Edward's Crown, by the Duke of Dorſet, Lord High Steward.

The Orb, born by the Duke of Somerſet.

The BIBLE, by the Biſhop of Coventry.

The Canopy of Cloth of Gold was borne over his Majeſty by the other 16 Barons of the Cinque Ports, and on each Side of the Canopy attended Gentlemen Penſioners, and the Serjeants of Arms before them.

Supporter, the Lord Biſhop of St. Aſaph, on the Left.

The KING,

In his Royal Robes of Crimſon Velvet, furr'd with Ermine and border'd with Gold Lace, wearing on his Head a Cap of Eſtate of Crimſon Velvet, adorned with large Jewels, turned up with Ermine.

Supporter, the Lord Biſhop of Durham, on the Right.

His Majeſty's Train born by four Noblemen's eldeſt Sons, viz. the Lord Hermitage, Lord Brudenell, Lord Cornbury, Lord Euſton, and at the End of it, the Maſter of the Robes.

The Standard Bearer to the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners.

The Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard, Earl of Leiceſter, in his Robes of Eſtate and Coronet in his Hand.

The Captain of his Majeſty's Horſe-Guard, in waiting, Lord Herbert.

The Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners, the Marquefs of Hartington.

The Lieutenant of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners.

Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Bed-chamber.

Earl of Eſſex, in his Robes of Eſtate, carrying his Coronet.

Two Grooms of the Bed-chamber.

Enſign of the Yeomen of the Guard. Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard.

The Corporals of Exempts. The Yeoman of the Guard, with Partizans on their Shoulders. The Corporals of Exempts.

The Clerk of the Cheque to the Yeomen of the Guard.

Peers being Knights of the Garter, of the Thiſtle, and of the Bath, wore [illegible] Orders.

Their

upon one Side of the Rank, carrying the Staff of the Lord High-

Their Majesties, upon their Entrance into the Church, were received by the Prebendaries and Choir singing an Anthem, and having seated themselves, the Recognition and Oblations were made, and after the Litany (read by the Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol, and the first Part of the Communion Service) the Bishop of Oxford preached the Sermon; and then his Majesty subscribed the Declaration, and took the Coronation Oath, and was anointed by the Archbishop upon the Crown of the Head, the Breast, the Palms of his Hands, and then presented with the Spurs, and girt with the Sword, which was offered and afterwards redeemed by the Earl of Huntingdon, and was then invested with the Armills and with the Imperial Pall; and the Orb with the Cross was also presented, and the Ring was put upon the fourth Finger of his Majesty's Right-hand by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who then delivered the Scepter with the Cross, and the Rod with the Dove, and being assisted with several Bishops, [illegible] Crown reverently upon his Majesty's [illegible] which Sight all the Spectators re- [illegible] and shouts the Trumpets sound- [illegible] Signal given, the great [illegible] and in the Tower were [illegible]

[illegible] then put on their Coronets, the Bishops their Caps, the representing Dukes of Aquitain and Normandy their Hats, the Knights of the Garter, and those of the Bath, their Caps with Plumes of Feathers and the Kings of Arms, their Coronets.

The Noise ceasing, the Archbishop proceeded with the divine Offices, and after he had delivered the Bible to his Majesty, and solemnly read the Benedictions, his Majesty was pleased to kiss the Archbishops and Bishops, as they kneeled before him, one after another. Then Te Deum being sung, his Majesty was lifted into his Throne, where all the Peers did their Homages; during which Time, Medals of Gold were given to the Peers and Peeresses, and Medals of Silver thrown among the People; which latter was also done in the Return of the Procession to Westminster-hall.

These Solemnities being finished, her Majesty, supported by the Bishops of London and Winchester, went to the Steps of the Altar, and being anointed with the Holy Oil on the Head and Breast, and receiving the Ring, the Archbishop reverently set the Crown upon her Majesty's Head; whereupon the three Princesses and the Peeresses put on their Coronets, and her Majesty having received the Scepter with the Cross, and the Ivory Rod with the Dove, was conducted to her Throne.

Then their Majesties having made their second Oblations, received the Holy Communion, and the Prayers being ended, went into St. Edward's Chapel, where his Majesty was arrayed in Robes of purple Velvet; and, having received the Crown of State, and her Majesty the like Crown, the Return was made to Westminster-hall in the Method of their former Procession, save that the Peers who carried any of the Regalia which had been left behind in St. Edward's Chapel, the Scepter with the Cross and the Orb then in his Majesty's Hands, and the Scepter with the Cross and the Ivory Rod then in her Majesty's Hands, went now in their Ranks, according to their Degrees of Consecration. The three Princesses, the Peers and Peeresses, the Kings of Arms, wore their respective Coronets, the Dukes of Aquitain and Normandy their Hats, the Bishops their Caps, the Knights of the Garter, and those of the Bath, their Caps with Feathers, and the Judges their Caps.

Their Majesties placing themselves in their Chairs of State, at a Table at the upper End of the Hall, the three Princesses sat at one End of it, upon the Left Hand of her Majesty, and all the Nobility and other Persons of Quality being seated at Tables prepared for them, the first Course was served up to their Majesties Table, with the accustomed Ceremonies, and the Services required from several Persons, according to the Tenures of their Estates and Offices, were performed.

Before the second Course was brought in, the King's Champion, who enjoys that Office as being Lord of the Manor of Scrivelsby in Lincolnshire, entered the Hall, completely arm'd in one of his Majesty's best Suits of white Armour, mounted on a goodly white Horse, richly caparisoned, and performed the Ceremony of the Challenge. Then Garter, attended by the other Officers of Arms, proclaimed his Majesty's Stile in Latin, French, and English.

This done, the second Course was carried up to their Majesties Table by the Gentlemen whose Office it properly is, with the usual Solemnities.

The whole Solemnity was performed with the greatest Splendor and Magnificence, and without any Disorder: And what was most admired in the Hall were the Chandeliers, Branches, and Sconces, in which were near 3000 Wax Candles, which being lighted at once, yielded an exceeding fine Prospect.

June

Omitted in our laſt.

June 29. A Tranſlation of the Speech which Mide Boreel, the Dutch Ambaſſador, made to the King at his private Audience to deliver his Credentials.

"SIRE,

"Their High Mightineſſes, my Lords and Maſters, have ſo many Motives to intereſt themſelves in the Fate of theſe Kingdoms, that your Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne gave them the higheſt Pleaſure, of which I am commanded to inform your Majeſty; and at the ſame Time to aſſure you of their reſpectful and inviolable Attachment to your Royal Perſon, and of the Sincerity of their Wiſhes for the Duration and Proſperity of a Reign which you have ſo happily begun. The gracious Aſſurance which your Majeſty hath already given of your Friendſhip to the Republic, excited the warmeſt Gratitude. Nothing could have given greater Conſolation under the Loſs of the King, your Majeſty's Grandfather. The Republic will always regret in him, not only a faithful Ally, but a true Friend, whoſe Affection never varied, and who added to the Qualities of a great Prince, that Integrity which would have done Honour to a private Man. What a high Satisfaction is it for their High Mightineſſes to find in your Majeſty's Perſon all thoſe Qualities which, whileſt they ſo gloriouſly diſtinguiſh your illuſtrious Anceſtors, made their People happy and ſtrongly attached the Republic to them. What great Reaſon have their High Mightineſſes to promiſe themſelves the moſt intimate Union between two Nations who are bound by ſo many common Intereſts, to concur mutually in each others Advantage, and to deſpiſe the Suggeſtions of a miſtaken Jealouſy? As their High Mightineſſes are fully ſenſible of the Value of this Union, they moſt ardently deſire to maintain and ſtrengthen it. Being charg'd by them to give your Majeſty Aſſurances of this, and filled with the ſame Sentiments myſelf, I ſhall do my Utmoſt to anſwer the Choice they have condeſcended to make of me, and to merit the Continuance of that Favour with which your Majeſty honoured me before you aſcended the Throne. I flatter myſelf, that the Gratitude with which it inſpired me will appear from the Whole of my Conduct, to be equal to my profound Reſpect for your Majeſty's Perſon and your eminent Qualities."

Admiralty-office, July 30. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. George Lord Anſon, Vice Admiral of Great Britain, and Lieutenant of the Admiralty thereof, to be Admiral and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's fleet.

July 23. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to order Major Wedderburn, that brought over the firſt Account of the Action between the Allied Army and the French, a handſome Preſent. ——— His Majeſty has alſo been pleaſed to appoint the ſaid Major Wedderburn, Commandant of the Queen's Royal Regiment of Volunteers.

The Right Hon. Lord Anſon, and many other Perſons of Diſtinction went to Deptford, where the Ceremony of altering the Name of the Caroline Yatch to that of the Royal Charlotte, was performed, and Capt. Dennice was appointed Commander.

26. Five Pair of Colours, that were taken from the French in the late Battle in Germany, were preſented to his Majeſty.

Schomberg-Houſe. His Excellency Mr. Boreel, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the States-General, had a private Audience of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland.

As had likewiſe M. Zaccato, Reſident from Venice.

To which they were introduced by Stephen Cottrell, Eſq; Aſſiſtant Maſter of the Ceremonies.

July 28. The Dukes of Ancaſter and Rutland, the Earls of Denbigh, Cholmondley, Gower, and Berkley, the Lords Viſcount Falmouth and Bateman, the Lord Melcombe, the Maſter of the Rolls, and Robert Nugent, Eſq; with the Attorney and Sollicitor General, met in the Painted Chamber, as Lords Commiſſioners of the Claims; when the Duke of Rutland's Claim was allowed, as Maſter of the Horſe to the King; the Duke of Norfolk's, as Earl Marſhal of England; John Dymocks, Eſq; as Champion, with all the profits uſual, the Earl of Suſſex's Claim to carry the Gold Spurs; and ſeveral others Claims were referred to his Majeſty.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore Keppel to Mr. Cleveland, dated in Belleiſle Road, the 28th of July, 1761.

"I Yeſterday received Letters from Sir Thomas Stanhope in Baſque Road, Extract of which I here incloſe you. The Enemy's ſecond Attempt to remove the Ships attending the Demolition of the Works upon Aix; has been as ineffectual and diſgraceful to them as their firſt was. The indefatigable Pains and (kilful Manner in which Capt. Chapleu, of the Furnace Bomb, has directed the deſtroying the Enemy's Fortifications and Works upon the Iſland, has been ſuch, that it would be Injuſtice in me not to acquaint their Lordſhips of it. The whole is now finiſhed, or within a Day of being ſo, when it will be unneceſſary to keep the Ships any

longer

longer ſo near the Iſland; and the Enemy may then, if they pleaſe, take a View of the Ruins."

Whitehall, Auguſt 4. Late laſt Night the Directors of the Eaſt-India Company received Diſpatches over land, from the Preſident and Council of Bombay, giving an Account of the Surrender of Mihie or the 10th Day of February laſt with all its Dependencies, on the Coaſt of Malabar, by M. Louet, Commander in Chief of the French Garriſon of that Place, to Thomas Hodges, Eſq; Commander at Tellicherry, and to Hector Munro, Eſq; Commander of the King's and Company's Troops on that Expedition.

The Court of Claims met in the Painted Chamber, and allowed the Claims of the Cities of London and Oxford, to execute the Office of Butler; Sir Thomas Rider's Claim of the three Maple Cups, and the Claim of the Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter, were allowed; Lord Abergavenny's and Lords Maynard's Claims were referred to the King; the Duke of Athol's Claim was allowed, as King in the Iſle of Man: after which the Court adjoined to Tueſday next

Our lateſt Accounts from Paris mention a general Diſſatisfaction, ariſing from the Continuance of many heavy Taxes and the Unſucceſsfulneſs of their Meaſures in the Conduct of the War; and the Deſire of the People in general to have an Accommodation. The King of France had a Council on a ſpecial Occaſion, at which the Dauphin demanded to be preſent; and took Occaſion to remonſtrate againſt the Management of Affairs, attributing many Miſcarriages to the Influence and Direction of Madam Pompadore; in which he ſpoke the Senſe of many others.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 6. The Right Hon. Lord Edgcombe, to Miſs Gilbert, Daughter to the Lord Archbiſhop of York.

——— Smith, of Newland, Eſq; to Miſs Dodſworth, Niece to the late Archbiſhop Hutton.

DEATHS.

Aug. 2. John Newell, Eſq; of Michael Stowe, in the County of Cork in Ireland, aged 127. He was Grandſon of old Parr, in England, who lived to 152.

9. The moſt Rev. Dr. John Gilbert, Archbiſhop of York, Primate of England, Lord High Almoner to the King, and one of the Lords of his Majeſty's Moſt Hon. Privy Council, at Twickenham.

Civil and Military Preferments.

St. James's, Aug. 4. The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Hon. Sir Joſeph York, Knight of the Bath, Lieutenant General of his Majeſty's Forces, and his Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary to their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United Provinces, to be his Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the ſaid States General.

St. James's, Aug. 17. The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Hon. Thomas Robinſon, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Secretary at the Congreſs, which is intended to be held at the Imperial City of Augſburgh.

The Mariſhal College and Univerſity of Aberdeen have elected the Right Hon. the Earl of Bute their Chancellor, in the room of his Grace the Duke of Argyle, deceaſed.

Anthony Keck, Eſq; Member for Woodſtock in Oxfordſhire, is appointed one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to the *King, and ſworn in* accordingly.

BANKRUPTS.

July 25. Robert Nettleſeld, of Leatherhead in the County of Surry, Butcher.

Henry Buckle, late of Frome Selwood in the County of Somerſet, Innholder.

Aug. 1. James Wheeler, of Norwich, Yarn Factor.

Benjamin King, late of Winborne Minſter, Dorſetſhire, Baker.

15. Charles Wilſon, of Baldwin's Gardens, in St. Andrew, Holbourn, Middleſex, Victualler.

John Leathwait and Thomas Leathwait, of Thames-ſtreet, London, Grocers and Co-partners.

Charles Villeneau, late of the Iſland of Jamaica, but now of London, Merchant.

22. Charles Price, of Cardiff, Tallow-Chandler and Chapman.

BILL *of Mortality from July* 21, *to Aug.* 18.

Buried			Chriſtened	
Males	703	1434	Males 588	1181
Females	731		Females 593	
Under 2 years old	553			
Between 2 and 5	93			
5 and 10	36		Buried,	
10 and 20	44		Within the walls	82
20 and 30	134		Without	344
30 and 40	120		*Mid.* and *Surry*	725
40 and 50	158		City & Sub. *Weſt.*	283
50 and 60	105			1434
60 and 70	103			
70 and 80	56		Weekly *July* 28.	387
80 and 90	25		*Aug.* 4.	340
90 and 100	8		11.	370
100 and 110	1		18.	337
	1434			1434

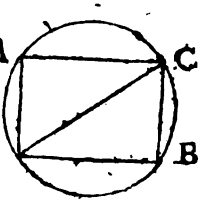
Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *SEPTEMBER*, 1761.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 338, *anſwered by Mr.* Ja. Garden, *in the* Strand.

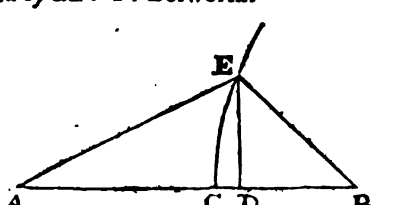
PUT $x =$ A D, $a = .7854$, $b = 105.3186$; then ſay, as $2 : 3 :: x : \frac{3x}{2} =$ A C. And *(per Euc.* 47 Pro. of 1ſt Book) $\sqrt{x^2 + \frac{9x^2}{4}} =$ C D, then $\frac{3x^2}{2} =$ Area of the Parallelogram and $ax^2 + \frac{9ax^2}{4} =$ Area of the circumſcribing Circle: Hence *(per* Queſtion) we have this Equation, $ax^2 + \frac{9ax^2}{4} = \frac{3x^2}{2} + b \therefore x^2 = \frac{4b}{13a - 6} \therefore x = \sqrt{\frac{4b}{13a - 6}} =$ 10.0032 = A D the Breadth; and as $2 : 3 :: 10.0032 : 15.0048 =$ A C the Length; and *(per Euc.* 47. l. 1.) D C will be found = 18.0334 the Diameter of the circumſcribing Circle.



This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Boſworth, *Mr.* G. Surtees, *Mr.* R. Duncan, *Mr.* T. Robinſon, *Mr.* W. Allen, *Mr.* B. Longmate, *Mr.* J. Launders, *Mr.* J. Drape, *Mr.* S. Beeks, *and Mr.* G. Redaway. —— *There were other Anſwers, but not the ſame with the above.*

Queſtion 339, *anſwered by Mr.* T. Boſworth.

LET A be the Place of the Cannon, B the Object, and C E the required Curve. Put $x =$ C D, and $y =$ D E; then (47 *E.* 1.) $\sqrt{\overline{AC + x}^2 + y^2} =$ A E, and $\sqrt{\overline{CB - x}^2 + y^2} =$ B E. By the Laws of Motion, the Time is as the Space directly and Velocity inverſely, therefore *(per* Queſtion) $\sqrt{\overline{AC + x}^2 + y^2} \times \frac{1}{C} = \sqrt{\overline{CB - x}^2 + y^2} \times \frac{1}{C} + \frac{a}{b}$: when the Perſon commenceth Motion at C, then $x = y = 0$; and the Equation above, will become $AC \times \frac{1}{C} = BC \times \frac{1}{C} + \frac{a}{b}$, and, it being $AC + CB = a$, we ſhall have $AC =$



$1 + \frac{c}{b} \times \frac{a}{2}$, and $BC = 1 - \frac{c}{b} \times \frac{a}{2}$, which Values of AC and BC being ſubſtituted in the firſt Equation, after proper Reduction we have $\frac{a}{2} + \frac{ab}{2c} - \frac{ac}{b} \times x + \frac{b^2}{c^2} - 1 \times x^2 = y^2$ the Equation of the Curve required, which is an *Hyperbola*.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Mayo, *and by the Propoſer Mr.* W. Cockin.

Queſtion 340, *anſwered by Mr.* Barak Longmate.

THIS Queſtion, as here worded, is rendered abſurd, but by reading the Sun's Altitude, when due Eaſt double his Altitude at 6 o'Clock, the Solution is as follows. Put $x =$ S. Latitude, $y =$ S. Declination $= 22° 7'$; then $1 : x :: y : xy$ S. Altitude at 6 o'Clock, and $x : 1 :: y : \frac{y}{x}$ S. Altitude when due Eaſt: Again, by Nature of Sines $1 : \sqrt{1 - x^2 y^2} :: 2xy : \frac{y}{x}$ $\therefore x =$ S. $46° 9'$ the Latitude ſought.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. G. Surtees, *Mr.* T. Robinſon, *Mr.* G. Redaway, *Mr.* J. Drape, *Mr.* T. Mayo, *and by the Propoſer Mr.* T. Harris.

Queſtion 341, *anſwered by Mr.* W. Allen.

LET $a = 80$, and $\frac{a}{x} =$ the Quantity of Drink draw off each Time; then $a - \frac{a}{x} =$ the Quantity of ſtrong Beer left in the Caſk after the firſt drawing off, and from $a - \frac{a}{x}$ take $a - \frac{a}{x} \times \frac{1}{x}$, and we have $a - \frac{2a}{x} + \frac{a}{x^2} =$ the ſtrong Beer left in the Caſk after the ſecond drawing off; again, from $a - \frac{2a}{x} + \frac{a}{x^2}$, take $a - \frac{2a}{x} + \frac{a}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x}$ and it will be $a - \frac{3a}{x} + \frac{3a}{x^2} - \frac{a}{x^3} =$ the ſtrong Beer left in the Caſk after the third drawing off. And proceeding in the ſame Manner, after the 7th drawing off, there will be $a - \frac{7a}{x} + \frac{21a}{x^2} - \frac{35a}{x^3} + \frac{35a}{x4} - \frac{21a}{x5} + \frac{7a}{x6} - \frac{a}{x7} = 61.2204$; from which Equation I find $x = 26\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{80}{3}$, ſo that three Gallons is the Quantity of Beer drawn off each Time, of which there is Strong and Small as underneath.

	Strong Beer.	Small Beer.
1ſt.	3.	0.
2d.	2.8875	0.1125
3d.	2.77921875	0.22078125
4th.	2.674998046875	0.325001953125
5th.	2.574685620117187 5	0.425314379882812 5
6th.	2.478134909362792 96875	0.521865090637207 03125
7th.	2.385204850261688232421875	0.614795149738311767578125
From 80 take	18.779742176616668701171875	2.220257823383331298828125
Remains	61.220257823383331298828125	inſtead of 61.2204

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. G. Surtees, *Mr.* B. Longmate, *Mr.* J. Launders, *Mr.* J. Probert, *Mr.* T. Mayo, *Mr.* S. Beeken, *Mr.* T. Sadler, *and by the Propoſer* Mr. T. Robinſon.

We

We acknowledge to have received an Answer to Question 325, *from Mr* Jos. Applin, *which happened to be mislaid, and therefore was not inserted.*

Our Correspondents are desired to send Answers with their Questions, if they intend to have them inserted; and some of our Correspondents send Answers too late, as we are obliged to collect them for the Press about the 16th *Day of the Month.*

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 350.

By Mr. Rob. Hall.

IF a Point be taken any where in the Side of an equilateral Triangle, and Perpendiculars let fall from thence to the other two Sides, those two Perpendiculars will be equal to the Perpendicular of the whole Triangle. And, if two right Lines be drawn from the said Point, parallel to the other two Sides to terminate therein, those two right Lines will be equal to the Side of the Triangle. The Demonstration is required.

Question 351.

By Mr. W. Toms.

IN a Right-angled Triangle is given a Line drawn from the vertical Angle to the Base = 3 Poles, and from thence to the acute Angle = 4 Poles. From hence it is required to find the Sides and Area, when the Difference of the vertical Angles is a Maximum, or the greatest possible.

Question 352.

By Mr. T. Robinson.

BEing at *Sunderland*, I saw a Ship going out of the Harbour sailing directly from me, the Height of whose Main-mast was 60 Feet, and a little Time afterwards, I observed the Mainmast to be divided into extreme and mean Proportion, the lesser Part being betwixt the Surface of the Water and Top of the Mast. Query what Distance was the Ship from the Place of Observation, allowing 60 Miles to one Degree?

Question 353.

By Mr. W. Taylor.

GIven the Sum of the Diameters and Latus Rectum of an eliptical Close = 35 Chains, and the Sum of their Squares = 525 Chains. Query the Close's Dimensions?

To the Author of the GENERAL MAGAZINE, *&c.*

SIR,

I Send you this Series of Calculations of 3d. Sat. of Jupiter, from a Set of new Tables I have constructed, to shew how near they agree with the Observations inserted in your *Magazine* for several Years past.

B. TALBOT.

		Observation				Calculation				Error		
		d	h	′	″	d	h	′	″	′	″	
1754.	*Jan.*	1	8	32	50	1	8	32	49	+ 0	1	I.
	March	21	7	57	30	2	7	56	1	+ 1	29	E.
	May	10	12	5	00	10	12	4	38	+ 0	32	E.
1755.	*June*	1	10	15	30	1	10	17	56	— 2	26	E.
	Dec.	4	17	22	30	4	17	21	41	+ 0	49	E.
1756.	*May*	17	12	8	30	17	12	11	2	— 2	32	E.
1757.	*June*	15	12	24	16	15	12	21	42	+ 2	34	I.
1759.	*Sept.*	3	9	9	45	3	9	11	55	— 2	10	E.
	Nov.	21	5	39	0	21	5	40	39	— 1	39	E.

The Ænigma *for* July *anſwered by Mr.* T. Harris, *and Mr.* Beekeen.
A Dream.

Whereas many of our Correſpondents have been under a Miſtake in reſpect to the Finiſhing of our Magazine, apprehending it was to be at the End of this Year: They are deſired to obſerve, that it is to be at the End of the Year 1762. *The Maps of the Counties,* &c. *will be inſerted as faſt as poſſible, and all given in due Time.*

The Patriot Coronation.

Britain's imperial diadem—this day!
With ſolemn, ſacred rites—with awful pomp—
By patriarch hands—around th' regal temples,
Plac'd, of blooming Majeſty—in Virtue's
School, maturely learn'd, as are th' ſilver hairs
Adorning Wiſdom's ſeat, in hoary age!
All!—all!—in loud acclaim, ſhall proſtrate bend,
With ſupplicating voice, bleſs'd Heav'n may ſhed,
Its influence benign! moſt ſacred gifts!
On the auguſt, illuſtrious heads! This day,
Anointed Sov'reigns, o're a people's hearts!
Who hold the bonds their timid Sires enforc'd
The royal compact—Teſtament of oath—
Each oral pledge—but as ſuperfluous forms;
Where native truth, and inborn virtue ſpring,
With deeds ſpontaneous, for th' public Weal!
With ſuch—the monarch of to-day, has mark'd,
His earlieſt ſteps, to power's aſcent.
Bright freedom's glow, his Patriot, *Britiſh* heart,
With ardor warms! and fondly anxious,
To tranſmit the ineſtimable gem,
In all the radiance, we behold it now;
Choſe for the royal partner of his throne
And bed, a Princeſs, in the vernal bloom
Of youth—"Yet, rich in eloquence, when mov'd,
" With ſoft ſenſations, for her country's woe!
" She pleads th' weeping matron's—helpleſs infant's,
" Cauſe, with energy, reſiſtleſs as the call
" Divine ſtriking, with ſympathetic touth,
" Compaſſion's Chord!—and harmonizing war!
" Hallow'd perſuaſion on her accents hung,
" Soothing in ſweet, but yet, in nervous ſtrains,
" The martial ardor of the hero's breaſt!
" And devaſtation ſtopp'd its dread career.
Thus, wiſdom's voice, attun'd to mercy's lyre,
Reaching our youthful monarch's royal ear,
(For ever open to that pleaſing theme)
Felt the ſoft uniſon—th' melody of ſouls!
And the unerring choice, muſt fill the meaſure
Of their mutual bliſs—where th' dilated heart,
Is ever open to afflictions pray'r—
The melting eve, that ſwells with pity's tear—
And theſe, with ſage, *Minerva*'s precepts crown'd,
Indelibly record th' bright inheritor,
With ev'ry grace enlarg'd—with ev'ry gift,
Can conſtitute a Prince, and people bleſt.
Grant! gracious heav'n! from thy abundant Store!
Propitious length of days! O! may they live!
To lead in glory's path! that Patriot tract!
Themſelves have trod! A long illuſtrious line,
Shall hail this Day! in fame's immortal roll,
As the rich ſpring, poſterity ſhall boaſt,
Which feeds the current, of *Britannia*'s bliſs.

☞ *The Lines marked thus " allude to a Letter, ſaid to be wrote by her Majeſty, to the King of Pruſſia, in the moſt pathetic Terms, on the diſtreſſes of her country, occaſioned by the preſent War.*

On the Expectation of the Queen's *Landing.* An Ode.

ARGUMENT.

Britannia, from a rock liſtning to the Bards —who recite the praiſes of the heroes—on a ſignal from *Neptune* of the Queen's approach, deſcends to receive and gratulate her arrival.

I.

Britannia from her rocky ſeat,
Attentive hears her Bards repeat
The deeds of Heroes, brave and free,
Who dauntleſs fought for liberty.

II.

Neptune his awful trident ſhakes,
The waves in gentleſt murmurs break;
The royal bark, with ſwelling ſail,
Triumphant bounds before the gale.

III.

CHARLOTTE comes—*Britannia* cries;
CHARLOTTE comes—reſound the ſkies;
CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE comes—great GEORGE's Bride,
In Beauty's bloom, in virtue's pride.

IV.

My sons, approach—the rites begin;
Hail, lovely CHARLOTTE! *Albion*'s Queen:
Thrice welcome to these happy isles!
Where freedom reigns, where plenty smiles!

V.

Just Heav'n decreed, thy matchless charms
Should bless the noblest Monarch's arms;
Be sacred held th' auspicious day,
That gave bright merit regal sway.

VI.

My bards—melodius raise the strain,
To distant lands our joys proclaim;
While Echo wafts the grateful theme,
Hail, lovely CHARLOTTE! *Albion*'s Queen!

On hearing Miss MARCH *read blank Verse.*

WHEN *Delly* reads, how striking are the lines!
Who to just thoughts emphatic accents joins;
'Tis she can raise the Muse's drooping Lyre,
And *Young*'s *Night Thoughts* with greater force inspire:
But what of need to use this pow'rful art,
To send defiance to a yielding heart?
Could I have view'd the lustre of her eyes,
And not have felt seraphic extasies,
Or been unmov'd with every sparkling grace,
Her air, her mein, and sweet enchanting face,
Her jetty hair, and hands as lillies white,
With thousand other charms that bless the sight,
Yet then t' have breath'd such soft inspiring lays,
She wou'd! she must! have gain'd my love and praise.

Norwich, Sept. 17, 1761. S. P.

EX TEMPORE *opportuno.*

L'AIGLE, et ROY *(tres chéri;)* de L'ISLE BRITANNIQUE;
Ne veut pas, sur un THRONE, être, toujours, *unique*,
L'AIGLONE, *son Epouse*, EST EMINENTE, aussy,
En NAISSANCE, et VERTUS; *Descazeaux*, LOUE, ainsy,
(Et non en *flateur,)* pour la tres GRANDE BRETAGNE,
CES VERS seront *connûs* autant qu'une MONTAGNE;
J'ay *besoins* D'AUDIENCE, et dûne PENSION,
MES MALHEURS; *(Lus)* fairoient, aux TURCS, *Compassion.*

Finis *coronet* opus, *et declarabit opificem.*
Fait, a LONDRES, *se* 19*eme 7bre.* 1761.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *SEPTEMBER*, 1761.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Brunswick, Aug. 11.

THE melancholy News arrived here this Morning of the Death of Prince Henry of Brunswick, of the Wound he received the 20th of last Month. He died in the Night between the 8th and 9th at Ham, where he had been attended by the best Surgeons, both of the British and French Armies.

The Enemy has attempted to establish a Communication for the Subsistence of their Army between Gottingen and Hoxter; but the first Convoy, consisting of 250 Waggons was taken the 6th by a Detachment of Hunters of Col. Freytag's Corps, going towards the Weser. The Meal and Bread was dispersed and given to the Country People; and the Waggons and Horses sent back to their respective Villages. The Desertion is very great in the Enemy's Army, and the want of Provisions of all Kinds, is assigned as the Reason of it. At Cassel it has been published by Sound of Trumpet, that no one should speak of the Affair of the 16th past, under very severe Penalties.

Brunswick, Aug. 14. Last Night Col. Schlieffen, Commandant of the first Battalion of the Landgrave's Guards, and M. de Wittorf, first Gentlemen of the Bed Chamber to the Duke of Brunswick, set out for Luneburg, in order to Compliment, on the part of their respective Masters, her Serene Highness the Princess of Strelitz, on her Passage through that Place.

LON-

LONDON.

BY Letters from Strelitz, Auguſt 17. The Earl of Harcourt, his Britannic Majeſty's Plenipotentiary, arrived there the 14th. Next Morning at Eleven he performed the Ceremony of aſking in form her Serene Highneſs the Princeſs Sophia Charlotte in Marriage for the King his Maſter. The Moment the Contract for Marriage was ſigned, the Cannon fired. Her Royal Highneſs was after complimented by the States of the Country and the Deputies of the Towns. She dined at a ſeparate Table with the Princeſs of Schwartzberg, her Grand Aunt, and the Princeſs Chriſtina Sophia her Siſter. Her Royal Highneſs was ſerved by M. de Zeſterfleth, Grand Marſhal of the Court, and the Miſſes Seltern and Rauchbar, Ladies of the Court. M. de Dewitz, Privy Councellor of Legation, did the honours of the Table ſtanding. His Serene Highneſs the Duke dined with the Engliſh Miniſter, and ſeveral Ladies and Gentlemen, at a large Table in a Saloon. Four Tables of upwards of 160 Covers were ſerved in two other Apartments. In the Evening the Gardens of the Caſtle were illuminated with above 40,000 Lamps. Caſtle-ſtreet and the Market were alſo illuminated. On the 16th there was a Grand Feſtival and Entertainment. This Day her Royal Highneſs, accompanied by the Court, went to Mirow. The 18th ſhe arrived at Perleberg, where ſhe was complimented, in the Name of his Pruſſian Majeſty, by the Count de Gotter, who wiſhed her a happy Voyage. On the 19th ſhe continued her Journey by Lentzen for Gohrde, where her moſt Serene Highneſs dined twice in Public, and walked in the Afternoon in the Park. On the 22d, at ſeven o'Clock in the Evening, ſhe arrived at Stade, under a general diſcharge of the Cannon of the Place, and amidſt the Acclamations of a vaſt Number of People, both Citizens and Foreigners. The Burgeſſes of Stade were aſſembled under Arms, and lined the Streets through which her moſt Serene Highneſs paſſed. At nine o'Clock the whole Town was illuminated, and ſeveral triumphal Arches were erected in the Principal Streets, on which were placed many ſmall Lamps and Inſcriptions analogous to the Feaſt.

☞ The following Addreſs from the Right Worſhipful Fellowſhip of Merchants Adventurers of England, reſiding in Hamburgh, was preſented at Buxtehude, the 22d Inſtant, by their Deputies the Right Worſhipful John Hanbury, Eſq; Deputy Governor, Thomas Evatt, Eſq; Treaſurer, Thomas Delaval, Eſq, Charles Johnſtone, Eſq; and the Rev. Mr. Vaughn, Deputy Chaplain to her moſt Serene Highneſs the Princeſs of Mecklenburg.

"May it pleaſe your moſt Serene Highneſs to accept of our moſt hearty Congratulations on the great proſpect of Happineſs attending your preſent Journey and Voyage. The many eminent and ſo particularly diſtinguiſhed Virtues, adorning the Heart and Mind of our moſt gracious Sovereign; the ſtrong Affection for his Subjects, ſo apparent both at home and abroad; the united Endeavours and Wiſhes of a happy People, for the laſting Proſperity of ſo great and good a King, are Facts your moſt Serene Highneſs will ſoon have the Pleaſure of ſeeing confirmed.

The Britiſh Nation have a freſh Proof of our Monarch's great Wiſdom, in the Choice of your moſt Serene Highneſs, as his Queen; a Princeſs affording the higheſt Expectations of farther Felicity to a Kingdom, that hath but one Wiſh left, and which they will now ſoon enjoy; a Mother to their Country.

Our reſidence in the Neighbourhood of your moſt Serene Highneſs's Birth, and Abode, gives us the agreeable Opportunity, prior to our Countrymen at home, of being apprized of, and expreſſing that Virtue and Merit beyond our Power to deſcribe.

May the Divine Providence give you a ſafe and ſpeedy Paſſage to that happy Iſland, to which we belong; and, to make your happineſs complete, may the firſt of all Bleſſings, a perfect State of Health conſtantly attend our Royal Maſter, and your moſt Serene Highneſs.

We cannot omit our humble Acknowledgments and Thanks to your moſt Serene Highneſs, for graciouſly permitting us to give ſo early a Proof of our Duty upon this joyful Occaſion.

We conclude with humbly begging your Protection to our ancient Society.

To which her Highneſs returned an Anſwer in French.

Auguſt the 23d ſhe ſet out for Cuxhaven; and on the 25th, about ten in the Morning, her moſt Serene Highneſs embarked on board the Yatcht, amidſt the Acclamations of the People, accompanied by the Dutcheſſes of Ancaſter and Hamilton, the Prince her Brother, the Earl of Harcourt, and Lord Anſon. She was ſaluted by the whole Squadron deſtined to Convoy her to England. They were ranged on each Side of the Yatcht. The Moment ſhe entered her Cabin, ſhe ſaluted the Officers of the different Ships, who had crouded the Decks in order to have the pleaſure of ſeeing her, who were

were all charmed with her affable and polite Behaviour.

Her Highneſs, after a tedious Voyage of 20 Days, Landed on Monday the 7th at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon at Harwich, where ſhe was received by the Mayor and Aldermen in their uſual Formalities.

About 5 o'Clock her Highneſs came to the Houſe of Mr. Enew at Colcheſter where ſhe was received genteelly, and waited on by Mrs. Enew and Mrs. Rebow; Capt. Beſt attended her Highneſs with Coffee, and Lieut. John Seaber with Tea; and Mr. Great of Colcheſter had the Honour of preſenting her Highneſs with a Box of candied Eringo Root, a Product of that Place, with which the Royal Family are uſually preſented when they come that Way. During her Highneſs's Stay there, her Highneſs walked ſeveral times to the Window, to ſatisfy the Curioſity of the People. This was the firſt Time of her Highneſs's eating and drinking in England. After being thus refreſhed, her Highneſs proceeded to Witham, where ſhe arrived ſoon after 7, and ſtopped at Lord Abercorn's, where his Lordſhip provided as elegant an Entertainment as the Time would admit. During the Time of her Supping, the Door of the Room was kept wide open, that every Body might have the Satisfaction of ſeeing her Highneſs, who was attended by the Lords Harcourt and Anſon. Her Highneſs ſlept that Night at his Lordſhip's Houſe, and on Tueſday the 8th proceeded to Rumford, where her Highneſs ſtopped at Mr. Dutton's, and was there met by the King's Coach and Servants; and being ſerved with Tea and Coffee, about one o'Clock her Highneſs entered the Kings's Coach, attended by two other Coaches: in the firſt were ſome Ladies from Mecklenburg, and in the laſt the Ducheſſes of Ancaſter and Hamilton: they came a grace Pace for London; and, from Stratford le Bow, took the New Road for St. James's. Her Highneſs kept the Door of her Coach down all the Way, to gratify the Curioſity of the Public, and appeared much pleaſed with the Acclamations of the People.

Her Highneſs arrived at St. James's about 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

Expecting Nations hailed the happy Choice;
They ſee, they praiſe, with one conſenting Voice.

This Evening about nine o'Clock the Nuptual Ceremonies were performed in the Chapel Royal.

From the London Gazette.
Tueſday, Sept. 22.

THIS Day his Majeſty King George the third, and Queen Charlotte, were crowned in the Abbey Church of Weſtminſter, with the Ceremonies accuſtomed upon that great and glorious Solemnity.

His Majeſty came privately to the Prince's Chamber, and the Queen to Black Rod's Room near the Houſe of Peers, about Nine o'Clock. The Peers aſſembled in their own Houſe, the Peereſſes and the Dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine in the Painted Chamber, the reſt in the Court of Requeſt.

About Eleven o'Clock the Proceſſion was drawn out into Weſtminſter Hall, which was ſoon after followed by their Majeſties, who ſeated themſelves in the Chairs of State under their Canopies.

Then the Swords and Spurs were preſented and laid upon the Table, and the Regalia brought up in Proceſſion by the Dean and Prebendaries of Weſtminſter; which being ſeverally preſented and laid upon the Table, were afterward delivered by the Lord Great Chamberlain to the Lords appointed to carry them, being ſummoned by Garter; as alſo the Biſhops appointed to ſupport their Majeſties, and who were to carry the Bible, the Chalice, and Paten.

The Proceſſion then went on in the following Order:

THE King's Herb Woman, with her ſix Maids, ſtrewing ſweet Herbs, &c.
Dean's Beadle of Weſtminſter, with his Staff.
The High Conſtable of Weſtminſter, with his Staff, in a Scarlet Cloak.
A Fife in a Livery Coat of Scarlet Cloth.
Four Drums cloathed as the Fife.
The Drum-Major.
Eight Trumpeters in Liveries of Crimſon-velvet, 4 a-breaſt.
The Kettle Drums, with their banners of Crimſon-Damaſk.
Eight Trumpeters, as before, four abreaſt.
The Serjeant Trumpeter.
The Six Clerks in Chancery.
Cloſet keeper of the Chapel Royal.
The King's Chaplains, having Dignity.
The Sheriffs of the City of London.
Aldermen of London.
Maſters in Chancery, in rich Gowns.
The King's younger Serjeants at Law.
King's Sollicitor, and Attorney-general.
The King's antient Serjeant.
Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.
Barons of the Exchequer, and Juſtices of both Benches, two and two.
Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, being a Privy Councellor, went as ſuch.
Maſter of the Rolls, being a Privy Councillor, went as ſuch —— Chief Juſtice of King's Bench, Lord Mansfield, went as a Peer.

Chil-

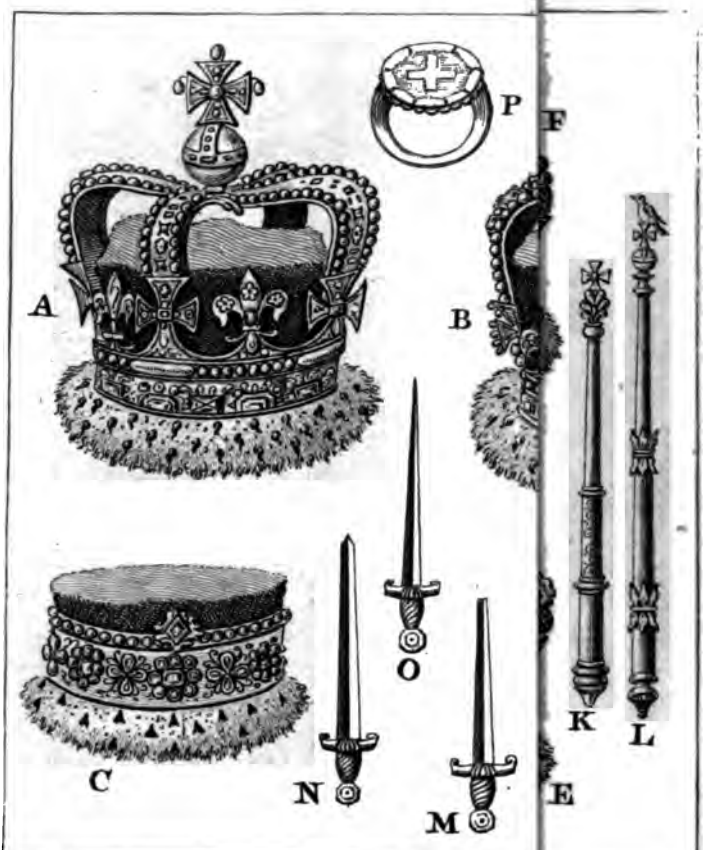
Children of the Choir of Weſtminſter in Surplices.
Serjeant of the Veſtry, and Serjeant Porter in ſcarlet Gowns.
Children of the Chapel Royal, in Surplices, with ſcarlet Mantles over them.
Choir of Weſtminſter, in Surplices.
Organ-blower, and Groom of the Veſtry.
Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, in ſcarlet Mantles.
Sub Dean of the Chapel Royal, in a ſcarlet Gown.
The Prebendaries of Weſtminſter, in Surplices and rich Copes.
The Dean of Weſtminſter, in a Surplice and rich Cope.
The Maſter of the Jewel Houſe, with one of his Officers going by him, both in Scarlet.
Two Purſuivants of Scotland.
Bath King of Arms, in his Habit of the Order, and Crown in his Hand.
Knights of the Bath, not Peers, in the full Habit of the Order, two and two, carrying their Caps and Feathers in their Hands.
Bluemantle Purſuivant, and Rougedragon Purſuivant.
Privy Councellors, not Peers.
King's Vice-Chamberlain, Hon. William Finch, Eſq;
Comptroller of the Houſhold, Earl Powis, went as a Peer. — Treaſurer of the Houſhold, Earl of Thomond.
Rougecroix Purſuivant, and Portcullis Purſuivant.
Heralds of Scotland.
Baroneſſes, in their Robes of Eſtate; their Coronets in their Hands.
Barons, in their Robes of Eſtate; their Coronets in their Hands.
Norfold Herald extraordinary.
Biſhops in their Rochets, and Caps in their Hands.
Blanck Courſier Herald, and Brunſwick Herald.
Viſcounteſſes in their Robes of Eſtate; their Coronets in their Hands.
Viſcounts in their Robes of Eſtate; their Coronets in their Hands.
Lancaſter Herald, and Somerſet Herald.
Counteſſes, in their Robes of Eſtate; their Coronets in their Hands.
Earls, in their Robes of Eſtate; their Coronets in their Hands.
Windſor Herald, and Richmond Herald.
Marchioneſſes, in their Robes of Eſtate; their Coronets in their Hands.
Marquiſſes in their Robes of Eſtate; their Coronets in their Hands.
York Herald, and Cheſter Herald.
Ducheſſes, in their Robes of Eſtate; their Coronets in their Hands.
Dukes, in their Robes of Eſtate; their Coronets in their Hands.
Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold; Duke of Devonſhire.
Ulſter, Clarencieux, Norroy, Kings of Arms.
Lord Privy Seal, in his Robes of Eſtate; his Coronet in his Hand, Earl Temple. — Lord Chancellor in his Robes of Eſtate, and Coronet in his Hand, bearing the Purſe, Lord Henley.
Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury in his Rocket, with his Cap in his Hand, Dr. Tho. Secker.
Two Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber in proper Mantles, their Hats in their Hands, repreſenting the Dukes of Aquitaine and Normandy, Sir Wm. Breton and Sir Tho. Robinſon, Bart.
The Queen's Vice Chamberlain, Lord Viſcount Cantalupe.
Two Gentlemen Uſhers.
The Ivory Rod with the Dove, borne by the Earl of Northampton in his Robes of Eſtate. — The Queen's Lord Chamberlain, Duke of Mancheſter, in his Robes, with his Coronet and Staff in his Hands. — The Scepter, with the Croſs, borne by the Duke of Rutland, in his Robes of Eſtate.
Two Serjeants at Arms. — The Queen's Crown borne by the Duke of Bolton, in his Robes of Eſtate. — Two Serjeants at Arms.
Gentlemen Penſioners. — Biſhop of Norwich. — The Queen in her Royal Robes (on her Head a Circlet of Gold adorned with Jewels) going under a Canopy of Cloth of Gold, borne by ſixteen Barons of the Cinque Ports; her Train ſupported by her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Auguſta, in her Robes of Eſtate, aſſiſted by ſix Earls Daughters, viz. Lady Mary Grey, Lady Eliz. Montague, Lady Jane Stuart, Lady Selina Haſtings, Lady Heneage Finch, Lady Mary Douglaſs. — Biſhop of Lincoln. — Gentlemen Penſioners.
The Princeſs's Coronet, borne by the Marquis of Carnarvon.
Ducheſs of Ancaſter, Miſtreſs of the Robes.
Two Women of her Majeſty's Bed-Chamber.

The King's Regalia.

St. Edward's Staff, borne by the Duke of Kinſton, in his Robes.—The Golden Spurs, borne by the Earl of Suſſex, in his Robes.—The Scepter with the Croſs, borne by the Duke of Marlborough in his Robes.
The Spiritual Sword of Juſtice, borne by the Earl of Sutherland, in his Robes. — Curtana, borne by the Earl of Lincoln, in his Robes. — The Second Sword, borne by the Earl of Suffolk, in his Robes.

Uſher

A View of the Regalia, &c
used in the CORO



Uſher of the White Rod.

Lord Mayor of London, in his Gown, Collar, and Jewel, bearing the City Mace, Sir Matt. Blackiſton. — Lyon King of Arms of Scotland, carrying his Crown in his Hand, John Campbell Hooke, Eſq; —— Garter principal King of Arms, his Crown in his Hand, Stephen Martin Leake, Eſq; —— Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod with his Rod, Sir Septimus Robinſon.

The Lord great Chamberlain of England, in his Robes of Eſtate, and Coronet and White Staff in his Hands.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, in his Robes of Eſtate, and Coronet in his Hand; his Train borne by ——

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York; in his Robes of Eſtate, and Coronet in his Hand; his Train borne by Col. Brudenell.

Earl Marſhal, in his Robes, with his Coronet and Earl Marſhal's Staff, Earl of Effingham. — The Sword of State, borne by the Earl of Huntingdon, in his Robes. — Lord High Conſtable of England, in his Robes, with his Coronet and Staff, Duke of Bedford. — High Conſtable of Scotland, in his Robes, with his Coronet and Staff, Earl of Erroll.

A Gentleman carrying the Staff of the Lord High Steward. — Serjeants at Arms. — The Scepter with the Dove, borne by the Duke of Richmond, in his Robes. — St. Edward's Crown, borne by the Lord High Steward in his Robes, Earl Talbot. — The Orb, borne by the Duke of Somerſet, in his Robes. — Serjeants at Arms. — A Gentleman carrying the Coronet of the Lord High Steward.

The Paten, by the Biſhop of Rocheſter; — The Bible, carried by the Biſhop of Carliſle. — The Chalice, by the Biſhop of Cheſter.

Gentlemen Penſioners. — Biſhop of Hereford. — The KING, in his Royal Robes, (on his Head a Cap of Eſtate, adorned with Jewels) going under a Canopy of Cloth of Gold, borne by Sixteen Barons of the Cinque Ports; his Train ſupported by Six Lords, eldeſt Sons of Peers, viz. Viſcount Mandeville, Lord Howard, Lord Beauchamp, Marquis of Hartington, Lord Grey, Lord Newnham. —— Biſhop of Durham. —— Gentlemen Penſioners.

And, at the End of it, the Maſter of the Robes, Hon. James Brudenell.

Standard Bearer of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners. —— Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard, in his Robes. — Captain of the Horſe in Waiting, in his Robes —— Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners, in his Robes. — Lieutenant of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners.

A Gentlemen of the King's Bed-Chamber.

Two Grooms of the Bed-Chamber.

Enſign of the Yeoman of the Guard. — Lieutenant of the Yeoman of the Guard.

Exempts. — The Yeoman of the Guard. — Exempts.

The Clerk of the Cheque to the Yeoman of the Guard.

N. B. *All the Peers, in the Proceſſion, were in their Robes of Eſtate; and, being Knights of the Garter, Thiſtle, or Bath, wore the Collars of their reſpective Orders.*

About half an Hour after One, their Majeſties entered the Abbey, and went to their Seats on the Eaſt Side of the Throne. The Archbiſhop of Canterbury made the Recognition, and then their Majeſties made the firſt Oblation, and took their Seats on the South-Side of the Altar. Then the Litany began; during which, the Regalia were ſeverally preſented at the Altar, and the great Officers retired to their Seats.

The Litany being ended, and Part of the Communion Service read by the Archbiſhop, Dr. Drummond, Biſhop of Saliſbury, preached the Sermon; which being ended, his Majeſty made the uſual Declaration, and took and ſubſcribed the Coronation Oath.

After *Veni Creator*, his Majeſty removed to St. Edward's Chair; and the Unction was performed by the Archbiſhop, four Knights of the Garter holding a Pall over his Majeſty during the Anointing, viz. the Duke of Devonſhire, Earl of Northumberland, Earl of Hertford, and Earl Waldegrave. The Spurs were then preſented, and his Majeſty girt with the Sword, which was afterwards offered and redeemed.

His Majeſty was then inveſted with the Armill, the Purple Robe or Imperial Pall, and Orb, and afterwards receiving the Ring, returning the Orb to the Altar.

The Marquis of Rockingham, Deputy to the Duke of Norfolk, as Lord of the Manor of Worſop, preſented a Right Hand Glove to his Majeſty, who, putting it on, received from the Archbiſhop the Scepter with the Croſs, and afterward the Scepter with the Dove, into his Left Hand; and the Marquis did afterwards ſupport his Majeſty's Right Hand, as Occaſion required.

The Archbiſhop then ſet the Crown upon his Majeſty's Head, about half an Hour after Three o'Clock, amidſt the Acclamations of an infinite Number of Spectators; upon which the Peers put on their Coronets, the Dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine their Hats; the Biſhops, Knights of the Bath, and Judges, their Caps, and the Kings of Arms their Crowns.

Then the Archbiſhop preſented the Bible, and pronounced the Benediction; and his Majeſty kiſſed the Biſhops, kneeling before him.

Whilſt Te Deum was ſinging, his Majeſty was inthroned; whereupon the Biſhops performed their Homage, and then the Temporal Lords; firſt his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, and his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland each for himſelf. Then the Duke of Devonſhire, Lord Chamberlain, pronounced the Words of the Homage for all the Dukes; the Marquis of Rockingham, for the Marquiſſes; Earl Talbot, Lord High Steward, for the Earls; Viſcount Say and Sele, for the Viſcounts; and Lord Henley, Lord High Chancellor, for the Barons; every Peer likewiſe taking off his Coronet, touched the King's Crown, and kiſſed his Left Cheek.

During the Homage, his Majeſty delivered the Scepter, with the Croſs, to the Marquis of Rockingham, (officiating as Lord of the Manor of Worksop) to hold.

In the mean Time, Medals of his Majeſty and the Queen were thrown about by the Treaſurer of the Houſhold.

The Coronation of his Majeſty being finiſhed, the Queen removed from her Seat on the South Side the Area, to a Chair placed before the Altar, and was anointed, (four Ladies holding a Pall over her Majeſty) and afterwards inveſted with the Ring, and crowned by the Archbiſhop: Upon which the Peereſſes put on their Coronets. The Archbiſhop then delivered the Scepter into her Right Hand, and the Ivory Rod into the her Left Hand.

Their Majeſties then made their ſecond Oblation, and received the Communion; and the final Prayers being read, they retired into St. Andrew's Chapel, where they were inveſted with their Royal Robes and Crowns of State.

A Proceſſion was then made back to Weſtminſter-hall, in the ſame Order as before, except the Regalia, Prebends and Choirs, which did not return, and the Marquis of Rockingham, who attended his Majeſty to ſupport his Right Arm.

Their Majeſties retired into the Court of Wards 'till Dinner was ready; and then ſitting in their Chairs of State, the firſt Courſe was brought up with the uſual Ceremony, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York and his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland ſitting at the End of the Table on his Majeſty's Right Hand, and her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Auguſta, at the other End of the Table, on the Queen's Left Hand. Before the ſecond Courſe, the Champion was brought up between the High Conſtable and Earl Marſhal, followed by four Pages, and preceded by the Herald, who pronounced the Challenge, the Champion's two Eſquires with his Lance and Target, two Serjeants at Arms, and the Trumpets, the Knight Marſhal going before to clear the Paſſage.

Immediately after the Return of the Champion, Garter King of Arms, attended by the reſt of the Heralds, proclaimed his Majeſty's Style in Latin, French, and Engliſh, three ſeveral Times; firſt, upon the Top of the Steps near the Table; next, in the Middle of the Hall; and, laſtly, at the Bottom of the Hall.

The ſecond Courſe was then ſerved up in the ſame Order as the firſt. The ſeveral Services, which had been allowed by the Court of Claims, were performed; and his Majeſty was pleaſed, after Dinner, to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon John Bridge, Eſq; Standard Bearer, and Owen Jones, Eſq; ſenior Gentleman of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners, and Charles Townley, Eſq; Clarencieux King of Arms.

A Deſcription of the Regalia, conſiſting of the Crowns, Scepters, Swords, *&c. uſed in the Coronation of Kings and Queens.*

A. St. Edward's Crown, with which his Majeſty is crowned, ſo called in Commemoration of the antient Crown, which was kept in the Church of Weſtminſter till the beginning of the late Civil Wars, when, with the reſt of the Regalia, it was moſt ſacrilegiouſly plundered away, it is a very rich Imperial Crown of Gold, made againſt the Coronation of King Charles the Second, embelliſhed with Pearl and precious Stones of divers Kinds, viz. Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds and Saphires, and a Mound of Gold on the Top of it, incircled with a Band or Fillet of Gold, embelliſhed alſo with precious Stones; and upon the Mound a Croſs of Gold, embelliſhed likewiſe with precious Stones, and three very large Oval Pearls, one at the Top of the Croſs, and two others pendant at the ends of the Croſs. The ſaid Crown is compoſed (as all the Imperial Crowns of England are) of four Croſſes, and as many Fleurs de Lys, of Gold, upon a Rim, or Circlet of Gold, all embelliſhed with precious Stones, from the Tops of which Croſſes ariſe four Circular Bars, Ribs, or Arches, which meet at the Top in Form of a Croſs, at the Interſection whereof is a pedeſtal, whereon is fixed the Mound before mentioned. The Cap, within the ſaid Crown, is of Purple Velvet, lined with White Taffata, and turned up with Ermine, thick powdered in three Rows.

B. The

B. The Crown of State, ſo called, becauſe it is worn by the King at all ſuch Times as he comes in States to the Parliament Houſe. This was alſo new made againſt the Coronation of Kine Charles II. and was worn by the king in his return to Weſtminſter-hall: It is exceeding rich, being embelliſhed with divers large Roſe, or Faucet, and Table diamonds, and other precious Stones, beſides a great Quantity of Pearl; but it is moſt remarkable for a wonderful large Ruby, ſet in the Middle of one of the four Croſſes, eſteemed worth Ten Thouſand Pounds, as alſo for that the Mound is one entire Stone, of a Sea-water-green Colour, known by the Name of an Agmarine. The Cap was alſo of Purple Velvet, lined and turned up as the former.

C. The Queen's Circlet of Gold, which her Majeſty wears in the Proceeding to her Coronation, is a Rim or Circlet of Gold, very richly adorned with large Diamonds, curiouſly ſet, as in the Draught, with a String of Pearl round the upper Edge thereof: The Cap is Purple Velvet, lined with White Taffata, and turned up with Ermine, richly powdered.

D. The Orb, Mound, or Globe, which is put into his Majeſty's Right Hand, immediately before his being Crowned, and which his Majeſty bears in his left Hand upon his Return into Weſtminſter-hall, is a Ball of Gold, of ſix Inches Diameter, encompaſſed with a Band, or Fillet, of Gold, embelliſhed with Roſes of Diamonds encirling other precious Stones, viz. Emeralds, Rubies, and Saphires, and edged about with Pearl; on the Top whereof is a very large Amethiſt, of a violet or Purple Colour, near an Inch and half in Height, of an Oval Form; which, being encompaſſed with four Silver Wires, becomes the Foot, or Pedeſtal, of a very rich Croſs of Gold, of Three Inches and a Quarter in Height, and Three Inches in Breadth, ſet very thick with Diamonds, having in the Middle thereof, a fair Saphire on one Side, and a fair Emerald on the other, and embelliſhed with four large Pearls, in the Angles of the Croſs, near the Center, and three large Pearls at the Ends of the ſaid Croſs: the whole Height of the Orb and Croſs being Eleven Inches.

E. The Queen's Crown, wherewith her Majeſty is Crowned, is a very rich Imperial Crown of Gold, ſet with Diamonds of great Value, intermixed with a few precious Stones of other Kinds, and ſome Pearl: It was compoſed of Croſſes and Fleurs de Lys, with Bars, or Arches, and a Mound and Croſs on the Top of the Arches, after the ſame manner as the King's Imperial Crowns are, differing from them only in Size, as being leſſer and lighter: The Cap is of Purple Velvet, lined with rich White Taffata, and turned up with Ermine, or Miniver pure, richly powdered.

F. The Queen's rich Crown, which her Majeſty wears in her return to Weſtminſter Hall, is likewiſe of Gold, but ſo richly embelliſhed with Diamonds and Pearl, that little or none of the Gold appears: It is alſo an Imperial Crown, compoſed of Croſſes and Fleurs de Lys, with Arches and a Mound, as is her Majeſty's other Crown.

The whole Value whereof, as it has been uſed at former Coronations, has been computed at 111,900l. Sterling. The Cap is Purple Velvet, lined with rich White Florence Taffata, turned up, and richly powdered with Ermine.

G. St. Edward's Staff, in Length four Foot ſeven Inches and a half, is a Staff or Scepter of Gold, with a Pike, or Foot of Steel, about four Inches and a Quarter in Length, and a Mound and Croſs at the Top, the Garniſhing are alſo of Gold and the Diameter of it is above three Quarters of an Inch.

H. The King's Scepter with the Dove, is a Scepter of Gold, in Length three Foot ſeven Inches, and three Inches in Circumference at the Handle, and two Inches and a Quarter about at the Top: the Pomel garniſhed with a Circle, or Fillet, of Table Diamonds, and in ſeveral Places with precious Stones of all Sorts, and the Mound at the Top embelliſhed with a Band or Fillet of Roſe Diamonds. Upon the Mound is a ſmall Jeruſalem Croſs, whereon is fixed a Dove, with Wings expanded, as the Emblem of Mercy.

I. The King's Scepter, with the Croſs, or Scepter Royal, is likewiſe of Gold, the Handle plain and the upper part wreathed; in Length two Foot nine Inches and a Quarter, and of the ſame Thickneſs as the former. The Pomel at the Bottom is enriched with Rubies, and Emeralds, and ſmall Diamonds: And the Quantity of five Inches and a half in Length, juſt over the Handle, is curiouſly emboſſed and embelliſhed with Saphires, Rubies, Emeralds, and Diamonds. The Top riſes into a Fleur de Lys, with ſix Leaves, whereof three are upright, and the other three hanging down, all enriched with precious Stones; and out of the ſaid Fleur de Lys, iſſues a Mound made of an Amethiſt, garniſhed with Table Diamonds, and upon the Mound a Croſs, wholly covered with precious Stones, with a large Table Diamond in the Center.

K. The Queen's Scepter, with the Croſs, is alſo Gold, adorned with Diamonds and other precious Stones, being in Length 3 Foot

10 Inches, with a Mound and Croſs at the Top, iſſuing out of a Fleur de Lys, very like the King's in all the Embelliſhments thereof, only ſmaller and not wreathed, nor altogether ſo thick.

L. The Queen's Ivory Rod, is a Rod or Scepter of White Ivory, in Length three Foot one Inch and a Half, whereof the Pomel and Garniture is Gold, as is alſo the Mound and Croſs at the Top, only the Dove on the Top of the Croſs is enamelled with White; the Circumference at the Bottom is about two Inches, and at the Top about an Inch and a Half.

M. Curtana, or the Pointleſs Sword, repreſenting the Sword of Mercy, is the Principal of the three Swords in Dignity, which are borne naked before the King, to the Coronation; and is a broad bright Sword, whereof the Length of the Blade is 32 Inches, the Breadth almoſt two Inches, the Handle, being covered with fine Gold Wire, is four Inches long, beſides the Pomel an Inch and three Quarters, which, with the Croſs, is plain Steel gilt, the Length of the Croſs being almoſt eight Inches. The Scabbard belonging to it is covered with a rich brocaded Cloth of Tiſſue, with a gilt Ferule, Hook, and Chape.

N. The Second Sword, or Sword of Juſtice to the Spirituality, is a pointed Sword, but ſomewhat obtuſe, according to the Sculpture. The Length of the Blade is 40 Inches, the Breath an Inch and a half, the Handle as before, (covered with Gold Wire) four Inches long, and the Pomel an Inch and three Quarters deep. The Length of the Croſs is almoſt eight Inches, which, with the Pomel, was plain Steel as before: And the Scabbard, in all reſpects, as the former.

O. The third Sword, or Sword of Juſtice to the Temporality, is a ſharp pointed Sword; the Length of the Blade is 40 Inches, the Breadth an Inch and three Quarters, the Length of the Handle four Inches, the Pomel an Inch and three Quarters, the Length of the Croſs ſeven Inches and a half; and the Scabbard, in all reſpects, as the two former.

P. The King's Coronation Ring, is a plain Gold Ring, with a large Table Ruby Violet, within a plain Croſs, or Croſs of St. George, is curiouſly enchaſed.

Q. The Queen's Coronation Ring, is likewiſe Gold, with a large Table Ruby ſet therein, and ſixteen other ſmall Rubies round about the Ring, whereof thoſe next to the Collet are the largeſt, the reſt diminiſhing proportionably.

A little before the Royal Proceſſion began to March proceeded that of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager, from the Houſe of Lords, acroſs Old Palace Yard, on a Platform erected for that Purpoſe, to the South Croſs of Weſtminſter Abbey. She was conducted by the Hand by his Royal Highneſs Prince William-Henry, dreſſed in White and ſilver. Her Train, which was of Silk, was but ſhort, and therefore not borne by any Perſon; and her Hair flowed down her Shoulders in hanging Curls. She had no Cap, but only a Circlet of Diamonds.

The reſt of the Princes and Princeſſes, her Royal Highneſs's Children, followed as under;

His Royal Highneſs Prince Henry-Frederick, alſo in White and Silver, handing his Siſter the Princeſs Louiſa Ann, who was dreſs'd in a Slip, with hanging Sleeves.

His Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick-William, in White and Silver, handing his youngeſt Siſter, the Princeſs Caroline Matilda, dreſſed alſo in a Slip with hanging Sleeves.

Both the young Princeſſes had their Hair combed upwards, which was contrived to lie flat at the Back of their Heads in a very pretty Manner.

The Proceſſion was preceded only by a Drum, which as it did not alarm the Mob waiting to ſee the King and Queen, prevented any Tumult or Uproar from happening among the Spectators.

The other Perſons who made up the Remainder of this Proceſſion, were thoſe who had not a Right to walk with their Majeſties.

The Platform was covered with blue Baize, and an Awning over Head in Caſe of Rain.

The following is a Liſt of the eſtabliſhment made by his Majeſty for the Houſhold of the Queen.

Chamberlain, Duke of Manchester.
Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Cantalupe.
Miſtreſs of the Robes, Dutcheſs of Ancaſter.

Ladies of the Bed-Chamber,

Dutcheſs Hamilton	Counteſs of Egremont
Counteſs Effingham	Viſcounteſs Weymouth
Cſs. Northumberl.	Viſcounteſs Bolinbroke

Maids of Honour,

Miſs Biſhop,	Miſs Keck,
Miſs Wrotteſley,	Miſs Meddows,
Miſs Beauclerk,	Miſs Tryon.

Bed-Chamber Women,

Mrs. Daſhwood	Mrs. Bruderell,
Mrs. Tracy,	Mrs. Boughton,
Mrs. Herbert,	Mrs. Bloodworth.

Sempſtreſs and Laundreſs, Mrs. Chetwynd.

Gen-

Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy Chamber,
Sir Ja. Calder, Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Boyle.
Gentlemen-Ushers daily Waiters,
Mr. Allen, Mr. Jenkinson, Mr. Molineaux.
Gentlemen-Ushers quarterly Waiters,
Capt. Robinson, Mr. Hubert, Mr. Caussaid.
Physicians, Dr. Letherland, Dr. Akenside.
Physician to the Houshold, Dr. Pringle.
Surgeon, Mr. Pennell Hawkins.
Surgeon to the Houshold, Mr. Tho. Gataker.
Apothecary, ——— Brande.
Apothecary to the Houshold, M. J. Devaynes.
Pages of the back Stairs,
Mr. John Nicolati, | Mr. ——— White,
Mr. Rich. Chapman, | Mr. Fran. Weybrow.
Pages of the Presence,
Mr. Valatin, Mr. Sutherland.
Necessary-Woman to the private Apartments, Mrs. Moore.
Necessary-Woman to the public Apartments, Mrs. Coggshead.
Treasurer, Andrew Stone, Esq;
Secretary, David Græham, Esq;
Comptroller, Hon. Sewallis Shirley.
Attorney-general, Mr. Hussey.
Solicitor-general, Mr. Gray.
Master of the Horse, Earl Harcourt.
Equerries, Lieut. Col. Montgomery, Capt. Harcourt, Mr. John Schutz.
Pages of Honour. Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Byne.

A Clerk of the Stables	of the Horse.
A Bottle-man.	Two Grooms.
Five Coachmen.	Four Chairmen.
Eight Footmen; and	Five Postillions.
Three for the Master	Five Helpers.

Other Particulars relative to the Arrival of her Majesty, Formalities preceding, and superb Appearances at the Solemnization of their Majesties Royal Nuptials, Addresses on that Account, &c.

On her Majesty's Arrival at the Garden Gate of the Palace, her Majesty was handed out of her Coach by the Duke of Devonshire, as Lord Chamberlain, where she was received by his Royal Highness the Duke of York; and his Majesty descended the Steps from the Palace into the Garden, and they met each other half Way: and as her Majesty was going to pay her Obeisance, the King took hold of her Hand, raised her up, and saluted it; and then led her up Stairs, where her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager, and the young Princess paid their Compliments.

Her Majesty's Dress, when she arrived, was a rich, silver-flowered Tissue Negligie with gold trimming, and her Stomacher set with Diamonds, and a Fly-Cap with Lappets, richly ornamented.

Their Majesties, her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, and his Majesty's Brothers and Sisters, except the two youngest, dined together. After Dinner her Majesty was pleased to shew herself, with his Majesty, in the Gallery, and other Apartments fronting the Park, to the People.

Preparations were then made for celebrating the Royal Nuptials in his Majesty's Chapel.

What we can learn of the nuptial Ceremony is, that her Majesty was preceded by the Music, &c. the Yeomen, &c. &c. &c. then the Duke of Manchester, her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain, who walked backwards with his Face to her: her Majesty was supported between their Royal Highnesses the Duke of York and Prince William into the Chapel Royal, attended by the Daughters of six Dukes as her bride Maids; and her Train was supported by six Earls Daughters, accompanied by about 120 Peeresses in the most magnificent and most elegant Dresses that ever were seen before.

Then the Music, and Yeomen, &c. went back to precede his Majesty, in the same Manner as they had the Queen; the King's Lord Chamberlain, &c. walking backwards; his Majesty being attended by the Peers, in as superb Dresses as could possibly be made.

The Ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Father in God, Thomas, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland gave her Hand to his Majesty.

After the Nuptials, his Majesty very affectionately saluted her Majesty.

The whole Ceremony lasted from about 9 to 11 o'Clock.

Next Day there was the most numerous Levee of the Peers and Peeresses, Gentlemen and Ladies of the first Distinction, with the foreign Ministers, all in their grand Dresses, to pay their Compliments to their Majesties upon their Nuptials, who all had the Honour of being presented to her Majesty and were most graciously received: and at Night there was the most splended and briliant Ball that ever was seen in England.

There was another Levee the next Day on the same Occasion.

His Majesty has been pleased to order in Council, that in the Service of the Church of England, where the Royal Family is appointed to be particularly prayed for, the following Form and Order shall be observed, viz.

Our Gracious Queen Charlotte, *her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of* Wales, *and all the Royal Family.*

St.

St. James's, Sept. 14. This Day the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, waited on his Majeſty; and being introduced by his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, made their Compliments in the following Addreſs, which was ſpoke by Sir William Moreton, Knight, and Recorder.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council Aſſembled.

"Be pleaſed, moſt gracious Sovereign, to accept the cordial and reſpectful Congratulations of your Majeſty's ever dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council aſſembled, on the Solemnization of your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious Nuptials.

"Warmly intereſted from every Motive of Gratitude, as well as Duty, in whatever can affect your Royal Mind, we enjoy the higheſt Satisfaction in the Completion of our Wiſhes, by your Majeſty's happy Union with a Princeſs of the moſt exalted Merit; a Princeſs who by her Deſcent from an illuſtrious Lineage (reſpectable for their firm and conſtant Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion, and dear to us for their particular Attachment to your Majeſty's Royal Houſe) and above all, by her own moſt eminent Virtues, and amiable Endowments, was moſt worthy to engage your Majeſty's Eſteem and Affection, and to ſhare the Honours of the Britiſh Crown.

"We adore the Divine Goodneſs, that as in all your Majeſty's other Conduct, ſo more particularly in a Choice of the higheſt Importance to your Majeſty and your Kingdoms, hath ſo viſibly guided and inſpired your Royal Breaſt. A Choice, which we thankfully acknowledge the ſtrongeſt and moſt acceptable Proof of your Majeſty's paternal Attention to improve the Happineſs and Security of your People, and to render the ſame ſtable and permanent to Poſterity.

"May the ſame Providence long preſerve your Majeſty, and your Royal Conſort, to enjoy the Fruits of this bleſſed Marriage, in an uninterrupted Courſe of conjugal Felicity, and in a numerous Offſpring, reſembling their illuſtrious Parents in every public, as well as private Virtue. And may the Imperial Crown of theſe Realms be worn with undiminiſhed Luſtre by their Deſcendants, till Time ſhall be no more."

Signed by Order of Court,
JAMES HODGES.

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious Anſwer.

"I Thank you moſt heartily for your dutiful and affectionate Addreſs. This freſh Mark, of your Attachment to my Perſon, and particularly the warm Sentiments of Joy and Satisfaction which you expreſs on the happy Choice I have made of a Queen for my Conſort, are moſt pleaſing to me. The City of London may always depend on my unceaſing Care for their Welfare and Proſperity."

They were received very graciouſly, and had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand.

St. James's Sept. 14. This Day the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, waited on her Majeſty; and being introduced by his Grace the Duke of Mancheſter, made their Compliments in the following Addreſs, which was ſpoke by Sir William Moreton, Knt. and Recorder.

To the Queen's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

"*Moſt gracious Queen,*

"We his Majeſty's ever dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, humbly beg Leave to expreſs, in your Royal Preſence, the exceeding great Joy we feel at your Majeſty's ſafe Arrival, ſo ardently wiſhed for, and ſo impatiently expected; and at the ſame Time to congratulate your Majeſty's moſt happy Nuptials with a Monarch whoſe early Wiſdom, Fortitude, and Piety, add Luſtre to the Diadem he wears, and render him the Darling, as well as Father of his People.

We do, with that honeſt Warmth and Sincerity which characteriſe the Britiſh Nation, humbly aſſure your Majeſty, that as the many Virtues and amiable Endowments which your Majeſty poſſeſſes in ſo eminent a Degree, cannot fail to bleſs our beloved Sovereign with every Domeſtick Happineſs; ſo will they ever endear your Majeſty to a People, not more diſtinguiſhed for the Love of Liberty, and their Country, than for their inviolable Loyalty and Gratitude to thoſe Princes from whom they derive Protection and Proſperity.

"Long may your Majeſty live to ſhare the Felicity you are formed to inſpire. And may your Majeſty prove the happy Mother of a Race of Princes, to tranſmit the Glories of this diſtinguiſhed Reign to the lateſt of our Poſterity.

Signed by Order of Court,
JAMES HODGES.

To which Addreſs her Majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious Anſwer.

"I Thank you for your kind Congratulations, ſo full of Duty to the King, and Affection to me. My warmeſt Wiſhes will ever attend this great City."

They had all the Honour to kiſs her Majeſty's Hand.

Leiceſter-Houſe, Sept. 14. This Day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, waited on her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, and being introduced by the Right Hon. Lord Boſton, Chamberlain to her Royal Highneſs, Sir William Moreton, the Recorder, made their Compliments in the following Speech.

To her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales.

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs.

"We his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, take the earlieſt Opportunity to congratulate your Royal Highneſs on the Marriage of your illuſtrious Son, our Royal Sovereign, with a Princeſs of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Merit.

"So deſirable an Event, as it muſt give your Royal Highneſs the higheſt Satisfaction, has filled the Minds of his Majeſty's faithful People with inexpreſſible Joy, and opens to them a Proſpect of laſting Happineſs and Security.

"May the Royal Pair long live to enjoy the Fruit of their Virtues and mutual Affection, and to make your Royal Highneſs thoſe dutiful Returns, which your tender Care of the King's younger Years has ſo eminently deſerved.

"We beg Leave to renew to your Royal Highneſs the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances of our Loyalty and Duty to his Majeſty, and of our Reſpect and Veneration for your Royal Highneſs.

Signed by Order of the Court.
JAMES HODGES.

To which Her Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer,

"My Lord and Gentlemen,

"I return you my hearty Thanks for your kind Congratulations. So lively a Proof of your Affection greatly increaſes the Joy I feel on this moſt happy Event."

They had all the Honour to kiſs her Royal Highneſs's Hand.

The Common-Council-men, when they went to Congratulate their Majeſties on their happy nuptials, were all dreſſed in their new Marazine blue Silk gowns lined with Fur, and made a very grand Appearance. It was computed that there were upwards of one Hundred Coaches.

Monday Sept. 14. This Day the following humble Addreſs of the Univerſity of Cambridge, was preſented to his Majeſty by his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, their Chancellor, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Sandby, Maſter of Magdalen College, Vice Chancellor, the Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke, High Steward, and ſeveral Noblemen, Biſhops, &c. who had been formerly, or are at preſent, of the ſaid Univerſity.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Chancellor, Maſters and Scholars, of the Univerſity of Cambridge.

"*Moſt gracious Sovereign!*

We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Chancellor Maſters, and Scholars, of your Univerſity of Cambridge, feel the warmeſt Sentiments of Joy and Affection, in offering our Congratulations to your Majeſty, on this moſt happy and auſpicious occaſion. We cannot but aſcribe it to a Principle of the moſt tender regard for your People, ſo conſpicuous in every part of your Majeſty's Conduct, that your Majeſty ſhould turn your earlieſt Thoughts to a Matter ſo highly intereſting to the happineſs of your Kingdoms, and ſo neceſſary to make that Happineſs permanent to Poſterity. Your Choice of a Princeſs for your Conſort, endowed with ſuch Virtue, and diſtinguiſhed for ſuch perſonal Accompliſhments, as will add Luſtre to a Throne, while they alleviate the Cares of it, gives the fureſt proſpect of domeſtick Happineſs to your Majeſty, and of univerſal Satisfaction to your loyal, and affectionate, People.

As her Majeſty's illuſtrious Line has ſhewn its invariable Zeal for the Proteſtant Cauſe, we have the firmeſt Hopes, under God, that this alliance will perpetuate to us the moſt valuable Bleſſings, which a Race of Britiſh Kings, immediately deſcended from your Majeſty, can ſecure to Britons, the free Exerciſe of their Holy Religion, and the full enjoyment of the Civil Rights.

That wonderful Series of Providential Events, which had appeared in the happy Progreſs of your Majeſty Arms, affects us with the greateſt Joy; and cannot fail to excite our devout Acknowlegdments unto him, who is the God of Armies. As theſe Succeſſes render your Majeſty's Reign truly glorious, and your Kingdoms univerſally reſpec-

ſpectable; ſo the particular impreſſion they muſt make on your Enemies, by their feeling the Weight of Britiſh Power, and ſeeing the Hand of Heaven in Support of your Cauſe, will diſpoſe them, we hope, to concur with your Majeſty, in the deſirable Work of eſtabliſhing a laſting Peace in every Quarter of the World; and we, as particularly bound by our Office, and Character, ſhall not ceaſe to implore the Great Diſpoſer of all Events, that he would graciouſly aſſiſt your Majeſty's truly Chriſtian Diſpoſition, and earneſt Endeavours for that Purpoſe.

We gratefully acknowledge your Majeſty's Regard for, and Protection of thoſe antient Seats of Learning, which your Royal Progenitors ſo amply endowed, and ſo generouſly encouraged; and we moſt humbly entreat your Majeſty's gracious Acceptance of theſe our faithful Aſſurances of our affectionate and zealous Attachment to your Majeſty's Royal Perſon, and Government; of our conſtant Attention to anſwer the good Ends of our Inſtitution, by inſtilling into the Minds of the Youth, placed under our Care, and Inſpection, ſuch Principles of Religion, and Loyalty, as may make them dutiful Subjects to your Majeſty, and uſeful Members of the Community: And our moſt earneſt Petitions ſhall be offered at the Throne of Grace, that God would grant your Majeſty a long and glorious Reign over us, as the Sum of our Wiſhes for the public Proſperity, and the ſureſt Means of Happineſs to your People.

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to give this moſt gracious Anſwer.

The repeated Aſſurances of your Zeal, and Affection, for my Perſon, and Government, are extremely acceptable to me; and can never be more ſo, than upon the preſent Occaſion; which I truſt, will be as conducive to the Happineſs of my People, as it is to my own.

You may always depend upon my Protection, and Favour.

His Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, Chancellor of the Univerſity, accompanied by the Vice-chancellor, and the other Members of the Univerſity who before waited on his Majeſty, were introduced to the Queen by his Grace the Duke of Mancheſter, Lord Chamberlain, when his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle made the Compliments of the Univerſity in the following Speech.

"*May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

To accept from the Univerſity of Cambridge, ever zealous to expreſs their Duty to his Majeſty's Royal Perſon and Family, their moſt ſincere Congratulations on this joyful Occaſion; which gives them the great Satisfaction of ſeeing the domeſtic Happineſs of their moſt gracious Sovereign improved by an Alliance with a Princeſs of ſuch diſtinguiſhed Virtues and Accompliſhments, and opens the faireſt Proſpect to all his Majeſty's Subjects, that the various Bleſſings, which they enjoy under his auſpicious Reign, will be continued, and ſecured to their Poſterity.

Long may your Majeſty poſſeſs the Affections of that People, whom your Preſence has filled with ſuch uncommon Joy; and may Heaven vouchſafe ſo to bleſs your Royal Nuptials, that, from this happy Union, a Race of Princes may ariſe, who, endowed with the ſame hereditary Virtue, and educated in the ſame generous Principles, for the Support of the Proteſtant Cauſe, may tranſmit the Renown of Britiſh Monarchs, and the Liberties of the Britiſh Nation, entire, and uninterrupted, to remoteſt Ages.

"*The Queen's moſt gracious Anſwer,*

I return you my Thanks for this Mark of your Duty to the King, and Affection to me, and I feel moſt ſenſibly your kind Congratulations.

His Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, Chancellor of the Univerſity, accompanied by the Vice-chancellor, and the other Members of the Univerſity, who before waited on their Majeſties, were introduced to her Royal Highneſs, the Princeſs Dowager, by the Right Hon. Lord Boſton, Chamberlain to her Royal Highneſs; when his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle made the Compliments of the Univerſity in the following Speech.

"*May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,*

The Univerſity of Cambridge begs Leave to approach your Royal Highneſs, with their moſt ſincere Congratulations upon the happy Nuptials of their moſt gracious Sovereign, with a Princeſs ſo eminent for her perſonal Virtues, and Endowments; and deſcended from an illuſtrious Houſe, always zealous for the Proteſtant Religion.

May your Royal Highneſs long live, to ſee a numerous Progeny ariſe from this happy Alliance; who, emulating the Virtues of their Royal Parents, ſhall alſo place their chief Glory in the Protection of our Holy Religion; the Encouragement of uſeful Learning; and the Support of the juſt Rights of a free, and loyal People.

Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager's Anſwer.

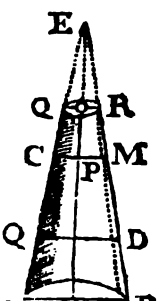
I thank you for this freſh Mark of your Attention to me: Nothing can give me greater Pleaſure, than your Congratulations on this happy Occaſion.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *OCTOBER*, 1761.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 342, *anſwered by Mr.* J. Launders.



CALL the Circumference of Q R, a, Circumference at A B, $= b$, Height O F $= p$, E O $= f$, O P $= x$, $s = a + b$, then by ſim. Trian. $f : a :: f + x : \frac{af + ax}{f}$ = the Circum. at the Section C M and $\frac{sf + ax}{2f}$ = the Girth Q D, hence $\overline{p - x \times \frac{sf + ax}{8f}}^2$ = Solidity by the common Method of meaſuring, which by the Queſtion is a Maximum, in Fluxions $2sfpa\dot{x} - s^2f^2\dot{x} + 2a^2px\dot{x} - 4sfax\dot{x} - 3a^2x^2\dot{x} = 0$; by dividing by $3a^2\dot{x}$, and modelling the Equation $x^2 + \frac{4sf - 2ap}{3a} \times x = \frac{2fspa - s^2f^2}{3a^2}$ by compleating the Square and Tranſpoſition $x = \sqrt{\frac{2fspa - s^2f^2}{3a^2} + \frac{2sf - ap^2}{9a^2}} - \frac{2sf + ap}{3a} = \frac{2ap - sf}{3a} = \frac{pb - 3ap}{3 \times b - a}$; which gives this

THEOREM.

From the Rectangle of the Length of the Tree and the greateſt Diameter, take three Times the Rectangle of the Length and leaſt Diameter; the Difference divide by three Times the Difference of the Diameters gives the required Diſtance from the Top. *Q. E. D.*

COROLLARY. A Tree cannot be cut to meaſure the moſt unleſs the Circumference at the Baſe be greater than three Times the Circumference at the Top.

The ſame alſo anſwered by Mr. W. Allen.

LET the greater Girt be 12 Feet, the Leſſer 2 Feet, and the Length 50 Feet, of a Piece of Timber, then as the Difference of the Girts $= 10 : 50 :: 12 : 60$ the Length of the Cone. Now let $a = 12$, $b = 60$, and $x =$ the Part to be cut off; then $b : a :: \frac{b + x}{2} : \frac{ab + ax}{2b}$ = the Girt in the Middle of the Segment when the Part repreſented by

To merit its proportion'd honours raiſe;
Alike exact the cenſure and the praiſe.
Friendſhip communicates our joys and pains,
And in each breaſt rejoices, or complains;
Divides our weight of woe, relieves our cares,
And ev'ry pleaſure heightens, as it ſhares.
While ſacred virtue lights the holy fire,
By time uninjur'd, it will ne'er expire:
No force of rough adverſity can part,
Can tear the gen'rous paſſion from the heart.
O Friendſhip, what ſincere delights are thine!
Fair miniature of happineſs divine;
Propitious, pleaſing, heav'n-deſcended gueſt,
Who only with the virtuous few canſt reſt:
May thy kind influence ſmooth my path of life,
Still calm and peaceful, free from noiſy ſtrife.
Be virtue, ſweet content, and friendſhip mine,
I at my humble lot ſhall ne'er repine.
From theſe alone more real pleaſures flow,
Than the gay round of mirth or gaudy ſhow,
Or all the charms of greatneſs can beſtow.

PSALM CIII.

I.

AWAKE my ſoul, awake my tongue,
My God demands the grateful ſong;
Let all my inmoſt pow'rs record
The wond'rous mercy of the Lord.

II.

Divinely free, his mercy flows,
Forgivrs my crimes, allays my woes,
And bids approaching death remove,
And crowns me with indulgent love.

III.

He fills my longing ſoul with good,
Subſtantial bliſs! immortal food!
Youth ſmiles renew'd in active prime,
And triumphs o'er the pow'r of time.

IV.

In him the poor oppreſt ſhall find
A friend almighty, juſt and kind;
His glorious acts, his wond'rous ways,
By *Iſrael* taught, proclaim his praiſe.

V.

How free his plenteous mercies flow!
But how reluctant wrath how ſlow!
He chides, but ſoon his ſmile returns,
Nor long his dreadful anger burns.

VI.

How far beyond our vile deſerts,
In ev'ry gift, his hand imparts!
High as the bright expanded ſkies,
His vaſt unbounded mercies riſe.

VII.

As diſtant as creating pow'r
Has fixt the eaſt and weſtern ſhore;
So far our num'rous crimes remove,
At the ſweet voice of pard'ning love.

VIII.

The tend'reſt yearning nature knows,
A father's love too faintly ſhows
The ever-kind, indulgent care
Which God's own happy children ſhare.

IX.

He knows our frame, ſurveys our birth,
Compos'd of duſt, frail ſons of earth;
Man like a flow'r, but ſhort-liv'd flow'r,
Springs up and blooms one ſmiling hour,

X.

But if a noxious blaſt ariſe,
Sudden it's tranſient glory flies;
Thoſe charms which made the ſcene ſo gay,
Steal from the ſight and die away.

XI.

But mercy with unchanging rays
Forever ſhines, while time decays;
And children's children ſhall record
The truth and goodneſs of the Lord.

XII.

To thoſe, who with delightful awe,
Love and obey his ſacred law,
Whoſe hearts with warm devotion glow,
Whoſe lives their grateful duty ſhow.

XIII.

The Lord is king, his hand alone
Has fix'd in heav'n his radiant throne;
He ſends his ſov'reign laws abroad,
And heav'n and earth confeſs the God.

XIV.

Immortal form'd by pow'r divine,
Attending angels round him ſhine,
Obſervant wait his ſacred will,
And his commands with joy fulfil.

XV.

Ye heav'nly hoſt, adore the Lord,
Who form'd you to obey his word;
Let everlaſting praiſes riſe
Thro' the bright armies of the ſkies.

XVI.

While all his works his praiſe proclaim,
And men and angels bleſs his name;
O let my heart, my life, my tongue,
Attend and join the bliſsful ſong.

EX TEMPORE *opportuniſſimo.*

MONSIEUR PITT, (qui n'eſt pas *flateur*, ny *myſantrope*,)
A, BIEN, FAIT, (*connû*, par l'AMERIQUE, et l'EUROPE,)
De ne *repondre*, qu'en SCIPI-ON l'AFFRIQUAIN,
Mon ſuffrage n'eſt point, celuy d'un ARLEQUIN.

Finis *coronat* opus, *et declarabit opificem.*
Fait, a LONDRES, *le* 14*eme Sbre.* 1761.

The VISION.

On the Royal Nuptials, and Proſpect of a future Peace.

LATE as I ſat in Contemplation's grove,
Full of the imag'd ſcenes of royal love.
Full of the bleſſings Providence had ſhed,
In kind profuſion on *Britannia*'s Head.
Sleep, envious ſleep; 'twas near the cloſe of day,
Crept in, and ſtole me from myſelf away.
Fancy, which yet eſcaped her magic pow'r,
Convey'd me to her viſionary bow'r.
A verdant plain, enraptur'd I ſurvey,
Girt with the pleaſing beams of riſing day.
Succeſſive crowds on crowds ruſh'd eager by,
And crowds on crowds the vacant ſcene ſupply:
Soft muſic iſſu'd ſweet from either ſide;
Juſt caught the breeze, and then in murmurs dy'd.
Thus, as I ſtood, amaz'd at what I ſaw —
Yet bleſs'd, methought, in ſleep's ſuſpended law.
A ſhade, call'd *Order*, ſudden made advance,
And all was huſh'd, as Nature in a trance,
The crowds attentive ſtood, and ſeem'd to wait
Some ſtrange reverſe —— ſome wond'rous birth of fate.
Amidſt the plain a beauteous form appears:
Virtue! I know her by the front ſhe wears,
Her robes of whiteſt tiſſue flow'd around,
Thoſe flowing robes a radiant Ceſtus bound.
A ſilver throne, by Loves and Graces bore,
Which myſtic meanings in its ſculpture wore,
This ſhe aſcends, amidſt the ſhining train,
And with perſuaſive accent ſung this ſtrain,

Air.

"Come ever ſmiling liberty,
The jocund hours wing'd on by thee;
In gay ſucceſſion move:
Whilſt decent modeſty ſhall ſpread,
Freſh fragrance round thy ſacred head
And ſtamp its ſeal on love.

Fair peace around thee wait
And nations round the bow
Religion bleſs thy calm retreat;
Beſpeak thee happy, good and great,
And teach the manner how."

Recitative.

"This, pleas'd I view, and o'er my native iſle,
Bid mildeſt ſuns with faireſt influence ſmile.
Hark, the ſhrill trump, with ſilver ſound proclaim,
And o'er remoteſt regions ſpread her fame.
Prepare, my ſons, for glorious peace prepare;
After the ravage of a glorious war,
Prepare to lead the world in willing chains:
For, know, my ſons, a GEORGE, a CHARLOTTE reigns."

Loud peals of joy burſt from the glad'ned crowd,
Heaven caught the ſound and echo'd them as loud.
I 'woke: the gen'rous theme my thoughts purſue,
Happy to find the fancy'd viſion true.

Philopatris.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *OCTOBER*, 1761.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Madrid, September 4.

A Report having been lately ſpread here, upon the Arrival of the laſt Letters from France, as if there was Reaſon to apprehend an immediate Rupture between our Court and that of Great Britain; we underſtand, that the Spaniſh Miniſters, in a Converſation which they had lately with the Earl of Briſtol, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from his Britannick Majeſty, expreſſed their Concern thereat, and declared very explicitly to his Excellency, that, on the Part of their Court, there was not the leaſt Ground for any ſuch Apprehenſions, as the Catholic King had, at no Time, been more intent upon cultivating a good Correſpondence with England, than in the preſent Conjuncture; and, at the ſame Time, informed

the

the Earl of Briſtol, that Orders had been ſent to Monſieur Manſo, Governor of San Roque, to reprimand ſuch of the Inhabitants under his Juriſdiction, as had encouraged the illegal Protection given to the French Privateer Row-Boats, under the Cannon of a Spaniſh Fort.

Hanover, Sept. 15. A Body of 200 French having poſſeſſed the Seine at Groene, and advanced as far as Lamſpring, Gen. Luckner's Corps was thereby obliged to fall back to Haldeſheim; but Prince Ferdinand having ſent over the Weſer a large Body of Troops, under the Command of Gen. Welheim, the Enemy, upon Notice thereof, immediately retired towards Gandersheim, and abandoned the Diſtrict of Hartz, after having carried away 90000 Crowns. His Serene Highneſs is determined to Augment his Forces, and uſe his utmoſt Efforts for the Support of this City, as we know the French are determined, if poſſible, to reduce it to the greateſt Diſtreſs.

Sep. 16. Neighbourhood of Caſſel. The French have begun again to augment the Fortifications of Caſſel, at the Expence of ſome fine Gardens: Diſſertion prevails much in both Armies.

Hamburg, Sept. 22. We have Advice from Pomerania, that Lieut. Gen. Werner having been informed that a Detachment of recovered Men, with three Squadrons of Huſſars, were on their March from Stettin to reinforce the Prince of Wurtemburg before Colberg, he left his Intrenchments, with the greateſt Part of his Cavalry, in order to faciliate their junction; on which Occaſion there had been a ſmart Engagement between him and a Body of Ruſſians near Treptow Wood, when the Regiment of Wurtemberg had been put into Diſorder; that the Affair was not however of ſo great Conſequence as to prevent the further Progreſs of the Pruſſians, though Gen. Werner himſelf, in endeavouring to rally the ſaid Regiment, had been made Priſoner. On the other Side, Lieut. Colonel Witgenſtein, with about 100 Men, had fallen into the Hands of the Pruſſians.

Hague, Sept. 25. The laſt Letters from the allied Army mention, that the Hereditary Prince was arrived at Warbourg, with the greateſt Part of his Corps; upon which Prince Ferdinand had ordered the whole Army to March the 17th at Midnight, in order to croſs the Dymel, and operate a diverſion in Heſſe. In the meanwhile, the Country where the French Army is at preſent, ſuffers greatly by the Exactions it is expoſed to; ſince the Enemy, not contented with raiſing heavy Contributions, carries off every Thing which can be removed, leaving nothing for the Subſiſtence of the Inhabitants. Upon the above Motion made by Prince Ferdinand, General Luckner had paſſed the Weſer at Hamelen, and Gen. Freytag had taken Poſt at Halle.

Delfzyl in Oſtfrize, Sep. 28. A Body of 6 or 800 French Light-Troops commanded by the Marq. de Conflans, having appeared before Embden the 24th Inſtant, and the Burghers having refuſed to join in defending the Place, the Engliſh Garriſon of two Companies of Invalids, making about 200 Men, made a very Advantageous Capitulation, and embarked on the 26th for Bremen, but met with a violent Storm at N. E. which ſtill detained them in the River.

After the Entrance of the French Troops into the Town, they went to Work upon raiſing Contributions, and extorted 10,500 Ducats in ready Money, and 11,500 more in Bills of Exchange. From that Time to the 27th, many of the Houſes of the Citizens were pillaged and deſtroyed; but upon hearing that the Country was up in Arms, they evacuated Embden, and Marched back towards Lier, where it is ſaid that the Boors being advantageouſly poſted, ſunk the Pontons upon the River, which had ſerved the French to paſs it; and that thereupon the Enemy had been obliged to return to Embden. What is certain is, that a great Number of Peaſants have entered the Town, opened the Arſenal, and Magazines, and were firing the Cannon upon the French advanced Guard this Afternoon.

Hague, Oct. 2. Our Correſpondence is ſo much interrupted by the Detachments of Prince Soubize's Troops in Ooſtfriſe, and the neighbouring Parts, that we have ſcarce any Accounts of what has paſſed ſince Prince Ferdinand's return with the allied Army into Heſſe. By the laſt Letters received from thence, which were of the 24th paſt, his Serene Highneſs was at Ober Wilmar near Caſſel, and had obliged General Stainville to retire with his Infantry into the Intrenchment before that Town, having ſent his Cavalry over the Fulda. The French Army had quitted the Hartz, and Marſhal Broglio had detached a large Body from Eimbeck towards the Werra.

The Hereditary Prince had been detached by Fritzlar, over the Eder, and a large detachment of his Light Troops had penetrated as far as Butzbach, within five Leagues of Frankfort.

A Body of Troops under the Command of M. de Cloſen, appeared ſuddenly on the 24th paſt before Wolfenbuttel, and after ſummoning the Place, and receiving a Refuſal, threw ſeveral Shells into it, which have done little or no Damage, he retired the ſame

ſame Evening towards the Hartz. However the Alarm, which this ſudden Approach of the Enemy occaſioned at Brunſwick, obliged the whole Court to retire the ſame Afternoon to Zell.

It is confirmed by freſh Letters from Berlin that General Platen had deſtroyed conſiderable Magazines belonging to the Ruſſians at Coblin and Goſtin; and that at a Convent, near the laſt named Place, he had attacked the Ruſſian Wagenbourg, conſiſting of 5000 Waggons guarded by 4000 Men, whom he totally defeated with very little Loſs on his Side, having made 2000 Priſoners, and taken 5 Haubitzers and 2 Cannon: that a great Number of the Ruſſians were ſlaughtered by the Cavalry in the Purſuit, after the Action: that among the Priſoners there was one Brigadier General named Czerapow, three Majors, and 20 Officers, of inferior Rank. It is added, that upon Advice of the Pruſſians having deſtroyed the Ruſſian Magazines, the Generals Butterlin and Fermor had repaſſed the Oder, directing their March, as it was imagined, towards Colberg, though, by other Accounts, they ſeemed to intend making a Diverſion in Brandenbourg. Prince Henry had detached 1600 Dragoons to the Aſſiſtance of Colberg, commanded by Colonel Podewils, who paſſed Berlin the 22d Inſtant.

Hague, Oct. 6. By the lateſt Accounts received here from the Army in Heſſe, which are of the 26th of September, Prince Ferdinand's Head-Quarters were at Wilhemſtadt near Caſſel. The Detachments, which the Hereditary Prince had ſent along the Fulda and the Lahne, to deſtroy the Enemy's Magazines, have obliged Marſhal Broglio to ſend a conſiderable Body of Troops to reinforce Lieutenant-General de Stainville, who encamps under the Cannon of Caſſel; at which Place the Marſhal himſelf was arrived, whilſt the reſt of his Army was encamped between Gottingen and the Werra.

The French, after committing great Exceſſes in the Principality of Eaſt Frieſland, had provoked the Peaſants to riſe in Arms againſt them, which had obliged the firſt Corps to abandon the Country. They are, however, ſince returned in greater Numbers, and have put a Garriſon of 800 Men into Embden. A Detachment of the French Light Troops has likewiſe entered Oſnabrugge, where they have demanded the moſt heavy and exorbitant Contributions.

The Ruſſians are certainly marched to Poſen; and ſince they ſeparated from Gen. Laudohn, his Pruſſian Majeſty has levelled the Intrenchments about his Camp from which it is imagined, that he intends to remove ſoon from thence.

Magdebourg, Oct. 3. The laſt Accounts from Stettin, are of the 25th of September, which give good Ground to hope, that the Prince of Wurtemberg would be able to hold out till the Arrival of General Platen, which was expected might be on the 29th or 30th of laſt Month. In the Account the Prince gives of the Attack the Ruſſians made upon his Entrenchments the 19th of September, it appears, they were repulſed with very great Loſs of Men and Officers, the whole computed at no leſs than three Thouſand; and that the Pruſſians recovered the Redoubt they had loſt the Day before. The Letters from Stettin ſay, that another Attempt was made on the 22d, which likewiſe failed; but they mention no particulars.

The laſt Letters from Sileſia were of the 27th paſt, when his Pruſſian Majeſty's Head Quarters was at Pultzen, about one Mile behind Schweidnitz near the Mountains; which new Poſition is ſuppoſed owing to ſome movement the Enemy had made; of which however we have no particular Accounts.

Hague, Oct. 9. Prince Ferdinand continued to have his Head Quarters at Wilhelmſtadt near Caſſel on the 28th paſt. There are no certain particulars of what has lately paſſed in thoſe Parts. The Prince of Soubize is ſtill encamped at Coesfeldt. The Cavalry of the French King's Houſhold has received Orders to repaſs the Rhine, and to return to France.

IRELAND.

Dublin Caſtle, October 6.

THIS Day arrived his Excellency the Earl of Halifax, Lord Lieutenant of this Kingdom. His Excellency was received, at his Landing, by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of Dublin. The Foot Forces, in Garriſon, lined the Streets through which his Excellency (attended by a Squadron of Horſe) proceeded, amidſt the Acclamations of the People, with the uſual Ceremony, to the Caſtle, where, in Council, his Excellency took the Oaths appointed to be taken by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and received the Sword from their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices: After which, the great Guns in his Majeſty's

Park the Phœnix were fired, and answered by Vollies from the Regiments on Duty, which were drawn out upon College-green: And his Excellency repairing to the Presence Chamber, received there the Compliments of the Nobility and other Persons of Distinction, upon his safe Arrival to take upon him the Government of this Kingdom.

SCOTLAND NEWS.

An Act of the Associate Synod concerning Preaching.

Edinburgh, Sept. 16, 1761.

THE Synod, in Consequence of an Overture from their Committee of Overtures, do hereby caution those under their Inspection, who are pointing towards public Work in the Church, to guard against an affected Pedantry of Style and Pronunciation, or Politeness of Expression, in delivering the Truths of the Gospel; as being an using the enticing Words of Man's Wisdom, and inconsistent with that Gravity which the Weight of the Matter of the Gospel requires; and as proceeding from an Affectation to accommodate the Manner of Preaching, which, if not timely prevented, may at Length issue in Attempts to accommodate the Matter of it also, to the corrupt Taste of a carnal Generation. And they recommend unto all the Ministers of this Synod, to shew a suitable Pattern in this Matter; endeavouring, in their public Ministrations, by the Manifestation of the Truth, to commend themselves to every Man's Conscience in the Sight of God. And the Synod, at the same Time, to warn against all such Meanness and Impropriety of Language in Preaching, as hath a Tendency to bring Discredit upon the Gospel; as also against using technical, philosophical, and learned Terms, or Phrases, which are not commonly understood. And the Synod recommend to the several Presbyteries to have a special Regard to this Act in the licensing young Men; appointing them to have an Extract thereof inserted in their respective Books.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Gloucester, October 19.

ON Wednesday there was a Meeting at the Infirmary of the Ladies, Trustees for portioning young Woman of virtuous Characters in Marriage, in Honour of their Majesties Nuptials and Coronation: When four young Women were chosen to partake of that Charity; to each of whom the following Letter was deliver'd:

"You have been elected this Day by Ballot to receive a Marriage Portion of Five Pounds, which will be paid you by Mr. Arnold the Secretary of the Infirmary, as soon as you shall produce a Certificate of your Marriage. You will likewise be entitled to a Benefaction of Five Pounds more at the End of the twelve Months after your Marriage, provided you and your Husband shall be found to deserve good Characters during that Time. And in order that you may begin the World properly, without running into unnecessary Expence of any Sort, the Ladies do require, that you be married by Banns, and not by Licence; and that you do conduct yourselves in all respects in such a Manner, as to do Credit to their Choice, and to become Patterns of Industry, Sobriety, and good Management to those of your Rank and Station.

"As to the Notion, which has been spread all over the Country, concerning the Children of such Marriages, as if the Sons would be taken away to serve as Soldiers, assure yourself, that this is a very great Untruth, invented by wicked Persons, who, not willing to do Good themselves, are desirous of preventing any Good being done by others. Your Children, whether Sons or Daughters, will be as much the Free-born Subjects of the Realm as the Children of the greatest Person in it."

LONDON.

St. James's, September 16.

THIS Day the following Address of the University of Oxford, was presented by the Right Hon. the Earl of Westmorland, Chancellor; and a great Number of Noblemen, Bishops, &c. &c.

To

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

" Most gracious Sovereign.

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of your University of Oxford, zealously attached to your Royal Person and Government, and sensibly affected with every Occurrence, tending to the Increase of your Majesty's Glory and Happiness, beg leave to express our unfeigned Joy on the much wished for Occasion of your Majesty's Marriage with a Protestant Princess; a Princess illustrious by Descent, and still more distinguished by such personal Accomplishments, and such amiable Virtues, as are truly worthy of a British Crown.

With the utmost Satisfaction we reflect that your Sacred Majesty, ever since your happy Accession to the Throne of these Kingdoms, hath fully answered the most sanguine Hopes and Expectations of all your loving Subjects; and nothing seemed wanting to fill up the Measure of their Felicity, but the Prospect of Stability and Perpetuity to the Blessings they enjoy.

The present Occasion affords us this pleasing Prospect, and abundant Matter of the justest Exultation. We are now led to carry our Views to future Ages; and rejoice to consider the Interest of latest Posterity, under the Blessings of God, happily secured by this important Event.

It is therefore our ardent Wish, and daily Prayer, that there never may be wanting a Race of Princes, descended from your Majesty and Royal Consort, worthy their august Parentage, and inheriting all those excellent Endowments, which establish and adorn your Throne: Favourers of Learning and Merit; Friends to Liberty, both civil and religious, making the Glory of God the end of their Government, and laying the Foundation of their own greatness in the Happiness and Affection of their Subjects; always recommending to them and enforcing the sacred Obligations of Virtue, and Religion, by, That most engaging of all human Sanctions, the Royal Countenance and Example.

Given at our House of Convocation this 9th Day of September, in the Year of our Lord, 1761.

To which his Majesty was pleased to give the following most gracious Answer.

"I Return you my hearty Thanks for this Proof of Duty and Affection to my Person: and I take a very sensible Satisfaction in such a cordial Testimony of Joy from my University of Oxford, on an Event so truly happy to me. That antient and famous Seat of Learning may depend on my Protection and Favour, and may be assured of my kind Acceptance of their exemplary Care to form my youthful Subjects to a due Reverence for the Laws, and to a just Sense of this excellent Constitution, by enforcing Moral, Civil, and religious Discipline.

Immediately after they were introduced to her Majesty by his Grace the Duke of Manchester, her High Chamberlain; when the Chancellor made the Compliments of the University to the Queen in the following Speech.

To the QUEEN,

Madam,

"I have the Honour, in the Name of the University of Oxford, to approach your Royal Presence, with an humble Offering to your Majesty of their most faithful Duty and Homage; welcoming your Majesty's safe Arrival in these Kingdoms, and felicitating your Marriage with our most gracious Sovereign.

"On this auspicious Occasion, his Majesty hath given the strongest Demonstration of his Zeal for the public Welfare, by resolving to place the imperial Crown of Great Britain on the Head of a Protestant Princess, whose personal Merit, superior to her illustrious Birth, will give an additional Lustre to the Diadem she wears. It is, indeed, a Circumstance peculiarly glorious to your Majesty, that the elevated Station to which you are called, is owing solely to your own Royal Accomplishments, and to our august Monarch's just Discernment and Estimation of them, who is proud of laying his Honours and his Lawrels at your Majesty's Feet; and of sharing with you, what he valueth more than a Crown, the unbounded Love and Affection of all his Subjects.

"Your Royal Consort's Acknowledged Virtue and Goodness, joined to those excellent Qualities, with which Nature and Education have so liberally adorned your Majesty, afford the fairest and most certain Prospect of domestic Happiness. Our Prayers shall be daily offered for an uninterupted continuance of it; and that the Royal Pair may long live to set forth the brightest Pattern, and also reap the blessed Fruits and Affects of conjugal Affection."

To which her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer.

"I return you my Thanks for these affectionate Congratulations, so very flattering to me; and I assure you, that an Address, so full of Duty to the King, gives me the greatest Pleasure.

They were received in a most gracious Manner, and had all the Honour of kissing her Majesty's Hand.

Sept. 26. The Rt. Hon. the Lord Halifax took his Leave of his Majeſty, and his Chaplain and Domeſtics ſet out for Holyhead to embark for Ireland.

The Right Rev. Dr. Hayter, now Biſhop of London, took his Seat in the Chapel Royal as Dean thereof.

The Marquis of Lorn ſet out for Scotland to command his Majeſty's Forces in that Kingdom.

29. Was held a common Hall for the Election of a Lord Mayor of this City, when Sir Sam. Fludyer, Bart. and Sir W. Beckford, the two Senior Aldermen below the Chair, were returned by the Livery to the Court of Aldermen, who made Choice of Sir Sam. Fludyer, Bart. who was thereupon declared duly elected.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York ſet out for Southampton, where he propoſed to pay a Viſit for ſometime.

30. The Hon. Mr. Stanley arrived in Town from Paris.

The ſame Evening he waited on the Rt. Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, and the Day following he waited on his Majeſty, and was moſt graciouſly received.

Mr. Alderman Naſh, and Mr. Alderman Cartwright were ſworn in, at Guildhall, Sheriffs for the Year enſuing.

Oct. 1. At a Common council held at the Manſion-houſe, it was ordered that the Lord Mayor elect, the two Sheriffs, and the City Remembrancer, ſhould wait on their Majeſties, the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, and the Royal Family, to invite them to the City Feaſt on the next Lord Mayor's Day: And his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to accept the Invitation.

A magnificent State coach is making for his Majeſty, in which he is to go to the Houſe of Peers the next Month, to open the Seſſions of Parliament.

The Lord Archbiſhop of York is appointed Lord High Almoner to the King.

5. The Rt. Hon. W. Pitt reſigned the Seals to his Majeſty.

Whitehall, Oct. 7. This Day Sir James Lowther, Bart. Lieutenant of the Counties of Cumberland and Weſtmorland, took the Oaths appointed to be taken, inſtead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

St. James's, Oct. 9. The Right Hon. William Pitt having reſigned the Seals into the King's Hands, his Majeſty was this Day pleaſed to appoint the Earl of Egremont, to be one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State. And, in Conſideration of the great and important Services of the ſaid Mr. Pitt, his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to direct, that a Warrant be prepared for granting to the Lady Heſter Pitt, his Wife, a Barony of Great Britain, by the Name, Stile, and Title, of Baroneſs of Chatham to herſelf, and of Baron of Chatham to her Heirs Male; and alſo to confer upon the ſaid William Pitt, Eſq, an Annuity of three Thouſand Pounds Sterling during his own Life, and that of Lady Heſter Pitt, and their Son John Pitt. Eſq;

St. James's, Oct. 9. This Day Earl Temple, Keeper of the King's Privy Seal, reſigned the ſaid Seal into his Majeſty's Hand.

A LETTER from a Right Hon. PERSON to ——— in the City.

DEAR SIR,

FINDING, to my great Surpriſe, that the Cauſe and Manner of my reſigning the Seals, is groſly miſrepreſented in the City, as well as that the moſt gracious and ſpontaneous Marks of his Majeſty's Approbation of my Services, which Marks followed my Reſignation, have been infamouſly traduced as a Bargain for my forſaking the Public, I am under a Neceſſity of declaring the Truth of both theſe Facts, in a Manner which I am ſure no Gentlemen will contradict; a Difference of Opinion with regard to Meaſures to be taken againſt SPAIN of the higheſt Importance to the Honour of the Crown, and to the moſt eſſential national Intereſts, (and this founded on what SPAIN had already done, not on what that COURT may farther intend to do) was the Cauſe of my reſigning the Seals. Lord TEMPLE and I ſubmitted in Writing, and ſigned by us, our moſt humble Sentiments to his Majeſty, which being over-ruled by the United Opinion of all the reſt of the King's Servants, I reſigned the Seals on Monday the 5th of this Month, in order not to remain reſponſible for Meaſures, which I was no longer allowed to guide. Moſt gracious public Marks of his Majeſty's Approbation of my Services followed my reſignation: They are unmerited and unſolicited; and I ſhall ever be proud to have received them from the beſt of Sovereigns.

I will now only add, my dear Sir, that I have explained theſe Matters only for the Honour of Truth, not in any View to court Return of Confidence from any Man, who with a Credulity, as weak as it is injurious, has thought fit haſtily to withdraw his good Opinion, from one who ſerved his Country with Fidelity and Succeſs; and who juſtly reveres the upright and candid Judgment of it; little ſolicitous about the Cenſures of the Capricious and Ungenerous: Accept my ſincereſt Acknowledgements for all your kind Friendſhip, and believe me ever with Truth and Eſteem,

My Dear Sir, Your faithful Friend, &c.

St.

St. James's, Oct. 10. The King has been pleased to order, that the three Forms of Prayer and Service, made for the 5th of Nov. the 30th of Jan. and the 29th of May, as also a Form of Prayer for the 25th of Oct. (being the same as was appointed for the Inauguration of his late Majesty, with only such Alterations as have been directed by order of Council, in relation to the Prayers for the Royal Family) be used, yearly, on the said Days, in all Cathedral and collegiate Churches and Chapels throughout the Kingdom.

St. James's, Oct. 12. His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Charles Earl of Egremont to be one of his principal Secretaries of State, his Lordship was this Day, by his Majesty's Command, Sworn one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

Council Chamber, Whitehall, Oct. 17.

PRESENT.

The Lords of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy-council.

The Lord Temple having resigned the Privy Seal, his Majesty having been graciously pleased to deliver the same to Mr. Sharpe and Jeremiah Dyson, Esqrs. whom his Majesty, by Letters Patent, under the great Seal of Great Britain, hath constituted Commissioners for executing the Office of Keeper of the Privy Seal, they this Day took the usual Oaths as Commissioners for the Custody of the Privy Seal.

BLAKISTON, Mayor.

At a Court of Common Council, held at Guildhall, on Thursday the 22d of October, 1761, and in the first Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE *the Third, King of Great-Britain, &c.*

The Representation of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled, to Sir Robert Ladbroke, *Knt. Sir* Richard Glyn, *Knt. and Bart.* William Beckford, *Esq; and the Hon.* Thomas Harley, *this City's Representatives in Parliament.*

WE the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled, think it at this Time our Duty, as it is our natural and undoubted Right, to lay before you, this City's Representatives in the great Council of the Nation, soon to be assembled in Parliament, what we desire and expect from you, in Discharge of the great Trust and Confidence we and our Fellow Servants have reposed in you,

That you take the earliest Opportunity to use your utmost Endeavours to obtain the Repeal or Amendment of the late Act, entitled, an Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, in Respect of the Inconveniences arising from the compulsive Clause, by which a Door has been opened to the greatest Frauds and Perjuries; and, if continued, must become the Destruction of all private Credit, so essential to the Support of a Trading People.

That you concur and promote all necessary Measures for establishing good Oeconomy in the Distribution of the national Treasure; and for that Purpose that you Endeavour to have a Committee appointed, in order to enquire into any Abuses, which may have arisen in the Application of it, and to prevent any Frauds or illicit Practices in the Management thereof.

That you entertain just Sentiments of the Importance of the Conquests made this War by the British Arms, at the Expence of so much Blood and Treasure; and that you will, to the utmost of your Power and Abilities, oppose all Attempts for giving up such Places, as may tend to lessen our present Security, or by restoring the naval Power of France, render us subject to fresh Hostilities from that natural Enemy; particularly that the sole and exclusive right of our Acquisions in North America, and the Fisheries, be preserved to us.

As the present happy Extinctions of Parties, the Harmony and Unanimity of all his Majesty's Subjects, their Zeal and Affection to their native King, and the great Increase of Commerce, are most convincing Proofs to us of this Nation's Ability, still to carry on, and vigorously prosecute, the present just and necessary War —— it is our desire, that you concur in giving his Majesty such Supplies, as shall enable him to pursue all those Measures, which may promote the true Interests of his Kingdoms, and place him above the Menaces of any Power, that may pretend to give Laws, or prescribe Limits, to the Policy and Interests of this Nation. But as it is apparent, that our Enemies flatter themselves with the Hopes of exhausting our Strength by the immense Expence, in which we are at present engaged—we therefore require you, in the further Prosecution of this War, to support such Measures, as may frustrate those Expectations; yet to Act with the utmost Vigour, in the reduction of their remaining Colonies, so as to obtain a safe and honourable Peace.

Oct. 22. John Perrott, late of Ludgate-Hill, Mercer, and Bankrupt, was capitally convicted, for having concealed from the Com-

Commiſſioners, on his laſt Examination, with Intent to defraud his Creditors, ſeveral Bank notes and other Effects amounting to ſeveral Thouſand Pounds.

23. This Morning an Expreſs arrived from Prince Ferdinand's Army, with the agreeable News, that the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, in Conjunction with Gen. Luckner, have raiſed the Siege of Brunſwick, drove the French, under the Command of Prince Xavier of Saxony and Count Broglio, took about 500 Priſoners, and a great many Officers, and a Number of Cannon; upon which they abandoned Wolfenbuttel again, and retired with great Precipitation: and that Prince Ferdinand had croſſed the River Weſer near Hoxter with the main Army, in order to ſtretch over to Eimbeck, either to intercept them or cut them off from Geltingen and Caſſel; and alſo that Gen. Hardenberg had obliged the Prince de Soubiſe to quit his Camp at Coesfeldt, and by that ſtep had cleared all Weſtphalia again. Farther Particulars are expected every Moment.

BIRTHS.

Aug. The Lady of Joſ. Mawbey, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Southwark, a Son.

The Lady of the Hon. James Brudenell, a Son.

Sept. 1. The Lady of the Rev. Mr. Cholmondeley, a Daughter.

4. The Lady of Merrick Burrel, a Daughter, in Upper Groſvenor-ſquare.

7. The Lady of the Lord Viſcount Farnham, a Son.

13. The Wife of Mr. Peter Budge in Gray's-Inn Lane, a Son and Daughter, who were chriſtened by the Names of George and Charlotte.

15. The Lady of ——— Abbott, Eſq; a Son.

The Lady of James Digby Latouche, Eſq; a Daughter.

16. The Lady of Sir Sam. Fludyer, Bart. of a Son.

17. The Lady of the Earl of Shafteſbury, a Son.

18. The Right Hon. the Counteſs of Leven, a Daughter, at Edinburgh.

28. The Lady of Capt. White, in Great Marlborough-ſtreet, a Son.

30. The Lady Viſcounteſs Dillon, a Daughter.

Oct. 1. The Counteſs of Lauderdale, a Son.

6. The Lady of the Hon. Henry Dawkins, Member of Parliament for Southampton, a Daughter.

12. Lady Elizabeth Waldgrave, Siſter to the Ducheſs of Bedford, a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 18. ——— Muſgrave, Eſq; of Pall-Mall, to Miſs Muſgrave, eldeſt Daughter of Philip Muſgrave, Eſq; of Sunbury.

20. Hen. Cornwall Leigh, of High Leigh in Cheſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Hopkinſon, of Heath, near Wakefield.

——— Sharly, Eſq; of Soho, to Miſs Leſare, of Vine-ſtreet.

30. Mr. Alexander Dowdall, Merchant, to Miſs Bermingham, only Daughter of the late Walter Bermingham, at Somerſet-houſe.

Aug. 4. Maurice Bernard, Eſq; of the Inner-Temple, to Miſs Gordon, of Newgate ſtreet.

11. Joſ. Peacocke, Eſq; to Miſs Cuffe.

15. Mr. David Powell, jun. an Italian Merchant, in Old Broad-ſtreet, to Miſs Clarke, without Biſhopſgate.

23. Mr. John Kearſley, Bookſeller, in Ludgate ſtreet, to Miſs Kitty Chillingworth.

27. Sam. Quince, Eſq; at Allingbourne, near Chicheſter, Suſſex, to Miſs Maria Curl, of Chicheſter.

John Tredway, of Ludlow, Eſq; to Miſs Molly Simpſon, of Norwich.

29. Mr. Gidion Baroneau, of Spital-ſquare, to Miſs Ann Deacon of Waterford.

31. Mr. Walter, Bookſeller, at Charing Croſs, to Miſs Paterſon, of the ſame Place.

Mr. Thomas Hayes, aged 35, to the Widow Beetle, aged 80, at Tipperary, being the 9th Time of her Marriage.

Sept. 1. George Wilſon, of Harbottle, in Northumberland, aged 105, to Mrs. Lilley Forbes, aged 42.

7. Sir James Lowther, Bart. to the Rt. Hon. Lady Stuart, eldeſt Daughter of the Earl of Bute.

9. Thomas Brigſtock, Eſq; to the Relict of Sir Richard Davies.

17. The Hon. Thomas Clifford, Eſq; to Miſs Aſton.

John Wild, at Newcaſtle, aged 72, to Grace Thompſon, aged 79, his 4th Wife.

20. John Stone, Eſq; at Chippenham in Wilts, to Miſs Wilkins, of St. George's Somerſetſhire.

24. The Rev. Mr. Bradſhaw, of Bridgwater-ſquare, to Miſs Worſley, of Hertford.

Oct. 3. Benjamin Hopkins, of this City, to Miſs Skinner, of Lydd, in Kent.

Frederick Raſch, Eſq; Merchant, to Miſs Grindy,

Brindy, of St. John's Square, a Lady of great Fortune.

——— Endiver, Esq; Secretary to Baron Munchausen, to Miss Keith, of Cleveland Row.

Lord Glenorchy, to Miss Maxwell, Sister to the Countess of Southerland.

Sir Richard Beddingfield, Bart. to the Hon. Miss Brown, Daughter of Lord Viscount Montacute, in Sussex.

5. Richard Wharton, of Harford, Esq; to Miss Bates, of Newbottle,

John Gibbons, a Farmer at Croyden, aged 92, to his Servant Maid, of about 18.

Mr. Samuel Hawkins, Brewer, to Miss Fanny Barwick, of Friday-street.

6. Mr. Woodhouse, Attorney, at Hereford, to Miss Symons, of the same Place.

Capt. William Shee of the 57th Regiment, to Mrs. Margaret Naunton, a Widow Lady with a Fortune of 20,000 l.

8. The Right Hon. the Lord Willoughby de Brooke, to the Right Hon. Lady Louisa North, Daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Guildford.

Samuel Arch, Esq; of Threadneedle-street, to Miss Capps, of Angel Court, Throgmorton-street.

Mr. Marchet, of St. Ann's Westminster, aged 97, to Mrs. Jourdain, of the same Parish, aged 67.

Mr. Robert Coppee, of Cannon-street, to Miss Charlotte Shaw, of Broad street.

17. John Paterson, Esq; Member of Parliament for Luggershall, in Wilts, to Mrs. Hope, a Lady of 30,000 l.

DEATHS.

July 20. Stephen Kendrick, at the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, aged 107.

21. ——— Scott, Esq; at Edmonton.

His Grace, Archibald Duke of Douglass, Marquis of Angus, Earl of Angus and Abernethy, Viscount of Jedburgh Forest, Lord Douglass of Buncle, Preston, and Roberton in Scotland, in the 67th Year of his Age.

22. Robert Barber, Esq; one of the Clerks in the Privy-seal Office, Member in the late Parliament for Stamford, and one of the Secondaries in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

28. The Rev. Mr. Sam. Ely, Chaplain and Under-master in St. Paul's School, and Lecturer of St. Gregory and St. Mary Magdalen's Church, Old Fish-street, a Person of an exemplary Life.

Aug. 4. Charles Long, Esq; in Southampton-buildings.

5. Mrs. Cooper, Bookseller, in Paternoster-Row.

The Rev. Mr. Wigley, one of his Majesty's Preachers at Whitehall, &c.

6. Perry Mayne, Esq; formerly Admiral of the Red, at his Seat at Mortlake.

9. James Langhorn, Esq; in a very advanced Age, at Weybridge.

10. Sam. Child, Esq; at Blackheath.

Rice Fellows, Esq; at Hackney.

15. Maximilian Walsam, Esq; of March, in the Isle of Ely, by a Fall from his Horse.

The Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Carmarthen, eldest Son to the Duke of Leeds, aged 14, at Deans-yard, Westminster.

17. W. Tempest, Esq; of Cranbrooke, in Kent.

Sir Rd. Lloyd, one of his Majesty's Barons of the Exchequer.

W. Hulse, Esq; Brother to the late Sir Edw. Hulse, Bart. at Stone, near Gravesend.

Mr. Gerrard Hulme, of Gray's-Inn-Lane, aged 90, he was Coachman to King William III.

23. James Moody, Esq; of Lincoln's-Inn.

26. Mrs. Sarah Dean, Wife of John Dean, aged 70, and the next Day John Dean; they had resided many Years at Wilford near Nottingham, a very happy Couple, and remarkably charitable to the Poor.

27. Miss Abercrombie, Daughter of General Abercrombie, on the Seas going to Scotland.

Mr. Sam. Ballard, Bookseller, in Little-Britain, Deputy of the Ward of Aldersgate many Years, and of the Common-council 40 Years, Sen. Governor of Christ's Hospital, and those of Bridewell and Bethlehem, much esteemed by all that knew him.

Sept. 4. Arthur Stanhope, at his Seat near Leeds in Yorkshire.

6. James Postlethwayte, Esq; in Hatton-Garden.

Mrs. Lefevre, noted for some religious Essays.

9. Mr. Isaac Thornton, aged 102, in Suffolk place in the Borough.

12. Bostock Teller, Esq; Clerk of the Peace for the County of Hertford.

17. Mathew Bateman, Esq; at Whitechapel.

19. The Rt. Hon. the Countess of Harwich, in Grosvenor square.

20. The Rt. Hon. William Lord Blakeney, aged 91, Knt. Companion of the most noble Order of the Bath, Lieut. Gen. of his Majesty's Forces, and late Governor of Minorca, &c.

21. Tho. Newnham, Esq; at Winchester.

23. W. Edwards, Esq; an Italian Merchant.

Sir John Fielder, of Brumptom, Derbyshire,

Civil

Civil and Military Preferments.

——— Selwyn, Eſq; is appointed a Clerk of the Board of Green-cloth.

Capt. Hood is appointed Captain of the Africa, a 64 Gun Ship.

Sept. 22. Immediately after Dinner his Majeſty, according to ancient Cuſtom, was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood on John Bridger, Eſq; Standard Bearer, and Owen Jones, Eſq; Senior Gentleman Penſioner, in Weſtminſter Hall.

His Majeſty has appointed Lieut. Gen. Warburton to be Colonel of the Regiment of Foot lately commanded by Lord Blakeney, deceaſed.

The Right Hon the Lord Chancellor is elected Governor of the Charter-houſe, in the room of the late Biſhop of London.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to aproint Major Gen. Andrew Robinſon, Commander of the 45th Regiment of Foot; and to appoint Col. Gore Lieutenant Colonel, Col. Forbar Firſt Major Col. Wills Second Major, and Lieut. Edward Taſh Captain.

The Rev. Mr. Rider, late of Jeſus College, Oxford, Author of the General Dictionary and the New Hiſtory of England, elected Deputy Maſter of St. Paul's School.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Lane, to the Rectory of Landgrave, Cornwall.

The Rev. Mr. Bickham, B. D. to the Rectory of Loughborough in Leiceſterſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Jackſon, to the Rectory of Doddleſton.

The Rev. Mr. Mainwaring, to the Rectory of Kirby.

The Rev. G. Secker, M. A. to the Vicarages of Allhallows, Great and Leſs, in Bread ſtreet, and of Yardley in Hertfordſhire, worth 380*l.* per Ann.

Whitehall, Sept. 19. The King has been pleaſed to order a Congé d'Elire to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of York, to elect an Archbiſhop thereof, the ſame being void by the Death of Dr. John Gilbert, late Archbiſhop of that See: And alſo a Letter, recommending to the ſaid Dean and Chapter the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. Robert Drummond, now Biſhop of Salisbury.

The King has been pleaſed to order a Congé d'Elire to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, to elect a Biſhop thereof, the ſame being void by the Death of Dr. Thomas Sherlock, late Biſhop of that See: And alſo a Letter, recommending to the ſaid Dean and Chapter the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. Thomas Hayter, now Biſhop of Norwich.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Trail, elected Profeſſor of Divinity at Glaſgow, in the room of Mr. Leechman, now Principal.

The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Barrington, to be one of the Canons of Chriſt Church, Oxon.

B——KR——S.

Aug. 25. Chriſtopher King and James Dean, of the Borough of Southwark, in Surry, Hop Factors and Co partners.

Robert Dudley, of Croſs-ſtreet, in the Liberty of Weſtminſter, in Middleſex, Sadler and Pawn-broker.

Francis Amaſs, of Carbrooke, in Norfolk, Timber-merchant.

29. George Copeland, of the City of Hereford, in the County of Hereford, Dealer and Chapman.

Zachariah Childe, of Braintree, in the County of Eſſex, Diſtiller.

John Lane, now or late of St. Paul, Shadwell, in Middleſex, Sail-maker.

Sept. 1. Thomas Bennett, late of the Borough of Leiceſter, Fellmonger and Woolſtapler,

5. William Yates, now or late of Newcaſtle, Staffordſhire, Maltſter.

Frederick De Chevrigney, now or late of Fen-court, Fenchurch-ſtreet, London, Sugar-broker.

8. John Campbell, of Little-bell-alley, Coleman-ſtreet, London.

19. Samuel Haſell, now or late of Cheapſide, London, Haberdaſher.

Henry Lane, of Wooburn, in the County of Buckingham, Barge-maſter.

22. John Goniſton, late of Piccadilly, in the County of Middleſex, Stationer.

Thomas Deriam, alias Deriem, of St. Giles in the Fields, in Middleſex, Victualler.

Oct. 3. Thomas Huntingdon, of the Holy Trinity, Minories, Taylor.

6. John Roberts, of Bala, in the County of Merioneth, Maltſter.

Thomas Smith, of Mag pye Alley, Merchant.

Simon Godfrey, of Reach in the County of Cambridge, Maltſter.

13. Elizabeth Perkins, of the Mulberry-Gardens in the Pariſh of St. John, Wapping, Middleſex, Victualler.

17. John Rayner, of Pulham St. Mary Magdalen, in Norfolk, Grocer.

R. Arundell, of Stroud in Glouceſterſhire, Baker.

20. Hannah Gilbody, of Liverpool, Clay-potter.

William Bramwell, of Liverpool, Butcher.

Hewling Luſon, of Gunton in Suffolk, Merchant.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *NOVEMBER*, 1761.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 346, *anſwered by the Propoſer*, *Mr.* W. Cockin.

IN order to ſolve this Queſtion, we muſt firſt get an Idea of the Nature of muſical Intervals, *i. e.* what Relation theſe Quantities have to the Lengths of the Strings that give the Sounds, which may be gained from the following LEMMA.

While Sounds encreaſe in arithmetical Progreſſion, the Lengths of the Strings that produce them decreaſe in a geometrical Progreſſion ;* " or the Intervals of Sounds are the Meaſures of the Ratios of the Lengths of the ſounding Strings."

DEMONSTRATION.

Suppoſe the String A B gives a certain Sound, — it is a known Property in Muſic, that one of the ſame Kind half its Length as C D will ſound an Octave to it, alſo E F taken $\frac{1}{4}$ C D will ſound an Octave to C D, and G H, $\frac{1}{4}$ E F, an Octave to E F, and ſo on. Now whatever the Quality of theſe Sounds be, we ſee they differ by a conſtant Quantity, *i. e.* an Octave, hence are in arithmetical Progreſſion ; but the Lengths of the Strings which give the Sounds decreaſe by a conſtant Diviſion, *i. e.* by 2, hence are in geometrical Progreſſion, which prove the firſt Part of the Lemma. The ſecond Part is an eaſy and known Conſequence of the Firſt, for if the Intervals be in arithmetical Progreſſion, while the Strings which give them are in a geometrical Progreſſion, the Intervals are Logarithms of the Lengths of the Strings, as in theſe Serieſes :

A——————B
C————D
E——F
G—H

Intervals 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, *&c.* arithmetical Progreſſion.
Strings 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, *&c.* geometrical Progreſſion.

But Logarithms are defined the numeral Meaſures of the Ratios of their abſolute Numbers to Unity : Hence the ſecond Part of the Lemma is manifeſt. Whatever has been ſaid with regard to the above Intervals is demonſtrable, and eaſy to conceive of any intermediate Interval.

From what is delivered above, we have the following eaſy Rule, for determining the (proportional) Magnitude of any Interval.

RULE.

From the Logarithm of the greater Term of the Ratio of the two Strings, ſubtract the Logarithm of the Leſs, the Remainder is the Magnitude of the Interval of the Strings.

EXAMPLES.

1 : 2 is the Ratio of the Octave.
Theref. Loga. 2 = 0,301030
—— Loga. of 1 = 0,000000
Rem. Mag. of Oc. = 0,301030

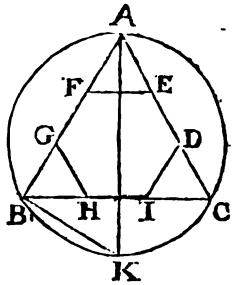
9 : 8 is the Maj. Tone.
Theref. Loga. 9 = 0,954242
—— Loga. of 8 = 0,903090
Rem. Mag. MT = 0,050152

After this Manner the following Anſ. to the Queſtion was calculated.

8 : 9 = 050152
4 : 5 = 096910
3 : 4 = 124939
2 : 3 = 176091
3 : 5 = 221849
8 : 15 = 273021
1 : 2 = 301030

* *See Dr. Smith's* Harmonics,

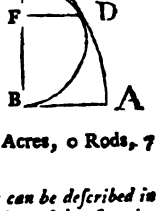
Question 347, *answered by Mr.* Rob. Duncan.



LET ABKC be the circular Green, ABC the equilateral Triangle. Draw BK. Then in the Triangle ABK are given, the Angle BAK ($= \frac{1}{2}$ BAC) $=$ 30°, the Angle ABK right, as being in a Semi-Circle, and the Side AB $=$ 345; hence, Cof. BAK : AB :: R : AK $=$ 398.4 Feet, the Diameter; and 398.4 $\times$ 3.1416 $=$ 1251.6134 Feet $=$ 417.2044 Yards in the Circumference, which at 7*s.* 6*d. per* Yard, is 156*l.* 9*s.* for Railing. Again, the Hexagon FGHIDE is plainly the greateſt that can be formed within the given Triangle; and it's Side HI $=$ 115 $=$ $\frac{1}{2}$ BC. For, by the Property of the Hexagon, GH is parallel to AC, and DI to AB; therefore the Triangles GHB, and DIC, are ſimilar to the Triangle ABC, and therefore equilateral; conſequently BH ($=$ HG) $=$ HI ($=$ ID) $=$ IC $=$ $\frac{1}{2}$ BC. Now the Side of the Hexagon being 115 Feet, it's Area will be 34362 Square Feet, which multiplied by 9, the Depth, produces 309258 Cubic Feet $=$ 11454 Cubic Yards, which at 4*s.* 6*d. per* Cubic Yard, is 2577*l.* 3*s.* for Digging. So the whole Expence is 2733*l.* 12*s.*

We have received Anſwers to this Queſtion from other Correſpondents; but, as they are not exactly the ſame with the Propoſer's, we ſhall here give the total Expence, according to the ſeveral Solutions, as follow: The Propoſer 2733*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Mr.* Boſworth, 2712*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Mr.* W. Allen, 2743*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Mr.* Jeffery, 2744*l.* 13*s.* 4*d. Other Anſwers were ſent, but too different from the above to be inſerted, and in ſome the Expence not expreſſed.*

Question 348, *answered by Mr.* Tho. Boſworth.

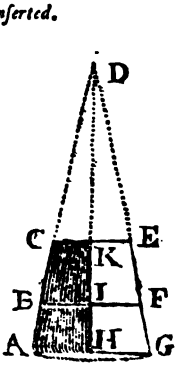


PUT a $=$ BC $=$ 48, s $=$ AB $=$ 36, and x $=$ FD; then $s^2 : a :: x^2 : \text{FC} = \frac{a x^2}{s^2}$, $\therefore$ FB $= a - \frac{a x^2}{s^2}$, whence $a - \frac{a x^2}{s^2} : x :: x : \text{FE} = \frac{s^2 x^2}{a s^2 - a x^2}$; $\therefore$ BE $= a - \frac{a x^2}{s^2} + \frac{s^2 x^2}{a s^2 - a x^2}$, which is to be a Maximum (*per* Queſtion) the Fluxion of which is $\frac{2 a s^4 x \dot{x}}{\overline{a s^2 - a x^2}^2} - \frac{2 a x \dot{x}}{s^2} = 0$; which ſolved, gives $x = s\sqrt{\frac{a - s}{a}}$ $= 18$, whence BE $=$ 45, and the Area is 1590.435 Chains $=$ 159 Acres, 0 Rods, 7 Poles, nearly.

N. B. *The Propoſer's Anſwer gives only the largeſt Parallelogram that can be deſcribed in the given Parabola; but the largeſt Area for a Garden to be inſcribed therein muſt be of a circular Form, the Dimenſions of which are determined only in the Solution above.*

Other Anſwers were received, but not right, therefore not inſerted.

Question 349, *answered by Mr.* T. Barker.



PUT a $=$ DK, b $=$ Solidity of the Conic-Section CDE, c $=$ Solidity of BDF, and x $=$ DI; then becauſe all Cones (of the ſame Baſe) are as the Cubes of their Altitudes, we have as $b : a^3 :: c : x^3$, $\therefore x = a\sqrt[3]{\frac{c}{b}}$ $= 109.25$, whence by ſimilar Triangles, as DK : CE :: DI : BF $=$ 34.14 the Diameter required.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. W. Allen, *Mr.* S. Beeken, *and the Propoſer, Mr.* T. Jeffery. *We received other Anſwers, but not near the Truth.*

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 358.

By Mr. J. Drape, *Teacher of the Mathematics at* Whitehaven.

ADmit the Radius of a Weaver's Beam, 5 Inches, be augmented to 6 Inches, with 27 Rounds of Cloth thereon, required a general Theorem whereby an honeſt Weaver may know the Length of his Web, without the Trouble of meaſuring according to Cuſtom, and the Quantity of Cloth on the ſaid Beam when covered, with 120 Rounds?

Question 359.

By Mr. Ja. Launders.

WAlking to *Cheſter* Church, I obſerved, when my Diſtance from the Center of the Steeple was equal to the Height of the Steeple and Spire, that the Spire appeared exactly the Magnitude of a Man, whoſe Height was 5 Feet, 9 Inches, ſtanding in the Porch, whoſe Diſtance was $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Height of the Steeple and Spire from me: Now it is known, by Experiments, that a Ball will fall from the Top of the Spire, to the Bottom of the Steeple in 3.212678 Seconds of Time. Required the Height of the Steeple and Spire reſpectively?

Question 360.

By Mr. J. Allington, *Pupil to Mr.* T. Barker.

GIVEN the Area of a Triangle = 126 Poles, two Sides 20, and 21 Poles reſpectively. Query the Triangle by a ſimple Equation?

Question 361.

By Mr. T. Atkinſon.

ADMIT the verſed Sine of an Arch be 4, the Difference of the Secant and Radius = 5. Query the Radius, Tangent, Secant, and Length of the Arch?

Whereas ſeveral of our ingenious Contributors are apt to think they are neglected, becauſe their Solutions are not taken notice of, nor their Names inſerted, we are obliged once more to declare, that when the Solutions are right, and are ſent in Time, we are not conſcious that any one has been over-looked, and as we think ourſelves greatly obliged for their Favours, it would be very great Ingratitude not to ſhew them a proper and equal Regard as nearly as is in our Power.

The ADVICE.

I.

DEAR *Delia* come improve the nimble hour,
While youth and pleaſure are within your pow'r:
For ſoon the meaſures of life's joys are full,
And gayeſt ſcenes grow tedious and dull.

II.

Diſtill no more the pearl drops from your eyes,
No more your tender boſom ſwell with ſighs:
For penſive grief and ſorrow will conſume,
Health's dimpled cheek, and beauty's brighteſt bloom.

III.

Why do you, *Delia*, ſhun the gladſome light,
The ſocial converſe, and the chaſte delight?
Why does untouch'd your ſprightly ſpinnet lye
That yielded once the ſweeteſt melody?

IV.

Shall *Delia* fair! the pride of all the plain,
For whom each ſhepherd pip'd and ſigh'd in vain;
Whom honour, truth, nor conſtancy cou'd move,
An eaſy conqueſt now to falſhood prove?

V.

No, *Delia*, let reſentment fire your breaſt,
Let thoughts nor dreams no more diſturb your reſt,
While free from every idle care and pain,
Reſume dominion, eaſe, and mirth again.

VI.

Deſpiſe falſe *Strephon* and his perjur'd vows,
His flattering ſpeeches and diſſembled bows;
Quite baniſh him from your encircling arms,
And bleſs young *Thyrſis* with your ſlighted charms.

VII.

A ſhepherd ever conſtant, chaſte, and kind,
Of graceful perſon, and of ſpotleſs mind;
Who waits impatient to receive your hand;
To make you happy in the nuptial band.

VIII.

Then haſte my *Delia*, haſte to crown thoſe joys,
Which virtue yields and vice alone deſtroys;
Thoſe joys, which mutual love and honour know,
From *Thyrſis* take, on *Thyrſis* now beſtow.

S. P.

by adhering firmly to the Engagements entered into with my Allies. In this I will perſevere, until my Enemies, moved by their own Loſſes and Diſtreſſes, and touched with the Miſeries of ſo many Nations, ſhall yield to the equitable Conditions of an honourable Peace; in which Caſe, as well as in the Proſecution of the War, I do aſſure you, no Conſideration whatever ſhall make me depart from the true Intereſts of theſe my Kingdoms, and the Honour and Dignity of my Crown.

" *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

" I am heartily ſorry, that the Neceſſity of large Supplies appears ſo clearly from what has already been mentioned. The proper Eſtimates for the Services of the enſuing Year ſhall be laid before you; and I deſire you to grant me ſuch Supplies, as may enable me to proſecute the War with Vigour, and as your own Welfare and Security, in the preſent critical Conjuncture, require; that we may happily put the laſt Hand to this great Work. Whatſoever you give, ſhall be duly and faithfully applied.

" I dare ſay your affectionate Regard for me and the Queen makes you go before me in what I am next to mention; the making an adequate and honourable Proviſion for her Support in Caſe ſhe ſhould ſurvive me. This is what not only her Royal Dignity, but her own Merit calls for; and I earneſtly recommend it to your Conſideration.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" I have ſuch a Confidence in the Zeal and good Affections of this Parliament, that I think it quite ſuperfluous to uſe my Exhortations to excite you to a right Conduct. I will only add, that there never was a Situation in which Unanimity, Firmneſs and Diſpatch were more neceſſary for the Safety, Honour, and true Intereſt of Great-Britain."

The 9th being the Day on which the Lord Mayor of this City entered into his Office, the Ceremonial on the Occaſion was conducted in the following Order:

The Aldermen, Sheriffs, and other Officers, having met at the Manſion-houſe, about ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Fludyer, Baronet, Alderman of the Ward of Cheap, Lord Mayor elect, in his State Coach, with the uſual Attendants, proceeded from thence to the Three Cranes, where the Aldermen and the Livery, in their reſpective Barges, attending proceeded to Weſtminſter; where his Lordſhip was Sworn in before the Barons of the Exchequer.

While the Ceremony, was performing, *their Majeſties with* the Royal Family, in Conſequence of an Invitation, honoured the City with their Preſence, in order to View his Lordſhip's Proceſſion, and afterwards to dine at Guildhall. The Manner in which this Viſit was paid was as follows.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, in his Coach, drawn by 6 Horſes, preceded and followed by Guards.

Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia, in the ſame Manner.

His Royal Highneſs, the Duke of York, in a new and ſuperb State Coach, in the ſame Manner, and likewiſe followed by a numerous Retinue.

Their Royal Highneſſes Prince William Henry, Prince Henry Frederic, and Prince Frederic William in one Coach, in the ſame Manner, with a numerous Retinue.

Their Royal Highneſſes the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, and the Princeſs Auguſta, in one Coach, preceded by twelve Footmen with black Caps, and with Guards, in his ſame Manner as the others, and a grand Retinue.

Their Majeſties in their State Coach, preceded by the Earl of Harcourt in his Chariot, and the Dukes of Rutland and Devonſhire in another Chariot, the Grenadier Guards, and the Yeomen of the Guards, and followed by a Corps of the Horſe-guards, paſſed on to St. Paul's Church-yard, at the Eaſt End of which a large Scaffold was erected for the Reception of the Boys educated at Chriſt's Hoſpital; where the following Speech was addreſſed, with all Humility, by the ſenior Scholar of the Grammer-ſchool in Chriſt's Hoſpital.

" *Moſt gracious and auguſt Sovereign,*

" From the Condeſcenſion and Goodneſs which your Majeſty diſplays towards even the Meaneſt of your Subjects, we are emboldened to hope you will accept the Tribute of Obedience and Duty, which we poor Orphans are permitted to preſent to you.

" Educated and ſupported by the Munificence of a Charity, founded, enlarged, and protected by your Royal Predeceſſors, with the warmeſt Gratitude we acknowledge our inexpreſſible Obligations to its Bounty, and the diſtinguiſhed Happineſs we have hitherto enjoyed under the conſtant Patronage of former Princes. May this ever be our Boaſt and our Glory! nor can we think we ſhall prefer our Prayer in vain, whilſt with earneſt and humble Supplications we implore the Patronage and Protection of your Majeſty.

" To our ardent Petition for your princely Favour, may we preſume, dread Sovereign, to add our moſt reſpectful Congratulations on your auſpicious Marriage with your Royal Conſort. Strangers to the Diſquietude

gitude which often dwells within the Circle of a Crown, long may your Majesties experience the heart-felt Satisfactions of domestic Life; in the uninterrupted Possession of every Endearment of the most tender Union, every Blessing of conjugal Affection, every Comfort of parental Felicity. And may a Race of Princes, your illustrious Issue and Descendants, formed by the Example, and inheriting the Virtues of their great and good Progenitors, continue to sway the British Sceptre to the latest Posterity."

As soon as he had finished, the Boys in a grand Chorus chanted; God save the King, Amen. During the Delivery of the Oration, which was spoken with great Propriety of Elocution, his Majesty was pleased to give his Attention with remarkable Complacency: Afterwards the senior Scholar delivered two Copies of the Speech to the King and Queen.

From thence they went to the House of Mr. Barclay, opposite to Bow-church, where they alighted, which was on this Occasion decorated in a very sumptuous Manner, the Rooms, Balcony, &c. being hung with Crimson Damask; and from this House they saw the Procession of the Lord Mayor, &c.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. &c. returned in the Order they went, and landed at the Temple-stairs, and from thence proceeded up Temple-lane, and through Fleet-street to Guildhall.

The State Coach was drawn by six beautiful Iron Grey-horses, richly caparisoned, and adorned with Ribbons, and all the Companies made a very grand Appearance.

The Armourers and Braziers, the Skinners, and the Fishmongers, in particular, made a very pretty Appearance: The former was marked by an Archer riding erect in his Car, supported posteriously by a short Pole, and held by Straps over his Toes, and having his Bow in his Left-hand, and his Quiver and Arrows hanging behind his left Shoulder; he was succeeded by a Man in compleat Armour, belonging to the same Company. The Skinners were distinguished by Seven of their Company being dressed in Fur, and their Skins painted in the Form of Indian Princes. The Fishmongers made an elegant Appearance by their Pageants, which was borne by Poles on Men's Shoulders, and consisted of a Statue of St. Peter finely gilt, a Dolphin, two Mermaids, and two Sea-horses.

The Procession being thus ended, the Royal Family were conducted by the Sheriffs to Guildhall, at the Entrance of which they were received by the Lord Mayor, who kneeling presented the City Sword to the King, which his Majesty graciously pleasing to return, it was carried before him by his Lordship to the Council-chamber, where the Compliments of the City were made to him. From thence, in like Manner, the Royal Family proceeded to the Hustings, where a most magnificent and sumptuous Entertainment was provided. Their Majesties were attended, as they passed from St. James's to the City, with the loudest Acclamations of Joy. Scaffoldings were built at many of the Houses in the City, and the Concourse of People who were assembled was almost incredible.

The Show on the Water was very brilliant: The Lord Mayor was, in his going up to Westminster, saluted near Cuper's-Bridge by twenty-one six Pounders, prepared there for that Purpose by a Gentleman, who also paid his Lordship the same Compliment at his Return.

The Queen's easy, elegant, and condescending Behaviour made an Impression on the whole Company, that can never be effaced; and the Joy at seeing our young and beloved Sovereign so compleatly happy in his Royal Consort, is not easy to be expressed, but might easily be read in every Countenance. Our late Patriot Minister too might learn the Sense this City retains of his past Services from the Reception they gave him, which was such as must afford the highest Satisfaction, and be considered as the most acceptable Reward to a generous and noble Mind.

An Alphabetical LIST *of the House of* COMMONS.

The Figures in the Margin express the Parliaments each Member has been in.

	Abercromby, James	Kinross	*Craven-street*
	A'Court, William	Heytesbury	*Park-street, Grosvenor-sq.*
	Adams, George	Saltash	*Spring gardens*
7	Aislabie, William	Ripon	*Grosvenor-square*
3	Aldworth, Rich. Nevil	Tavistock	*May fair*
2	Amyand, George	Barnstable	*Laurence Pountney Hill*

3 An-

3	Ancram, Earl of	Richmond, Yorkſhire	*Pall-mall*
3	Anſon, Thomas	Litchfield	*Spring-garden*
	Archer, Hon. Andrew	Coventry / Bramber	*Grovenor-ſquare*
5	Archer, Henry	Warwick	*Groſvenor-ſquare*
	Armitage, Sir George	York	*Henrietta-ſtreet Cavendiſh*
	Aſhburnham, William	Haſtings	*Albemarle-ſtreet*
5	Aſhe, Pierce A'Court	Heyteſbury	*Park-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſq*
6	Aſtley, Sir John	Salop C.	*Hyde-Park-corner*
	Aubin, Sir John St.	Cornwall	*Pall-mall*
4	Bacon, Edward	Norwich	*Bruton-ſtreet*
2	Baggot, William	Staffordſhire	*George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſ*
3	Baker, Sir William	Plympton	*Wincheſter-ſtreet*
4	Bampfylde, Sir Richard	Devonſhire	*Pall-mall*
4	Bankes, Henry	Corfecaſtle	*Brewers-ſtreet*
5	Barrington, Viſcount	Plymouth	*Cavendiſh-ſquare*
4	Barrington, Sir John	Newton, Hants	*Bromley-ſtreet, Holbor*
3	Barrow, Charles	Glouceſter	*Howard-ſtreet*
4	Bateman, Viſcount	Woodſtock	*Brook-ſtreet*
9	Bathurſt, Benjamin	Monmouth	*Cloiſters, Weſtminſter*
	Beauclerk, Hon. Aubury	Thetford	*Groſvenor-ſquare*
3	Beckford, Julines	New Sarum	*James-ſtreet, Weſtminſ*
3	Beckford, William	London	*Soho-ſquare*
	Bentinck, Capt. J.	Rye	*At Sea*
4	Berkley, Norborne	Glouceſterſhire	*Groſvenor-ſtreet*
	Bertie, Lord Brown	Lincolnſhire	*Berkeley-ſquare*
3	Bertie, Lord Robert	Boſton	*St. James's-place*
3	Bertie, Peregrine	Weſtbury	*Albemarle-ſtreet*
	Beſt, Thomas	Canterbury	*Arlington-ſtreet*
3	Biſhop, Sir Cecil	Boroughbridge	*Berkeley-ſquare*
5	Becket, Sir Walter	Newcaſtle on Tyne	*May-fair*
	Blackſtone, William	Hindon	*Carey-ſtreet*
2	Boone, Cha.	Caſtle Riſing	*Margaret-ſtreet*
	Bootle, Rich. Wilbraham	Cheſter	*Ormond-ſtreet*
4	Boſcawen, Hon. Geo.	Truro	*Strutton-ſtreet*
3	Boſcawen, Hon. Col. John	Truro	*Piccadilly*
2	Boulton, Henry Crabb	Worceſter	*Croſby-ſquare*
	Bouverie, Edward	New Sarum	*Clifford-ſtreet*
4	Brand, Thomas	Gatton	*St. James's-ſtreet*
2	Bret, Sir Piercy	Queenborough	*Camberwell*
3	Bridgeman, Henry	Ludlow	*Berkeley-ſquare*
4	Briſtow, John	Arrundel	*Devonſhire-ſquare*
	Broome, Lord	Eye	*Hill-ſtreet*
	Brudenell, Lord	Marlborough	*Privy-garden*
2	Brudenell, Hon. James	Haſtings	*Portugal-ſtreet*
	Brudenell, Col. Rob.	Marlborough	*South Park-ſtreet*
2	Brudenell, George, Br.	Stamford	*Bolton-row*
	Bull, Daniel	Calne	
2	Bull, Robert	Newport, Cornwall	*Brook-ſtreet*
4	Buller, James	Cornwall	*Parliament-ſtreet*
	Buller, Francis	Weſtloe	*Abington-buildings*
3	Buller, John	Eaſtlow	*Pall-mall*
2	Bullock, John	Malden	*Pall-mall*
	Bunbury, Tho. Cha.	Suffolk	*Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet*
3	Burdett, Sir Robert	Tamworth	*Hanover-ſquare*
	Burgoyne, Colonel	Midhurſt	*Cheſter-field-ſtreet*
	Burt, William Mat.	Great Marlow	
4	Burrard, Harry	Lymington	*Conduit-ſtreet*
3	Burrell, Merrick	Grampound	*Throgmorton-ſtreet*
2	Burrell, Peter	Launceſton	*Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet*
2	Burton, Bartholomew	Camilford	*Coleman-ſtreet*
4	*Butler, John*	Suſſex	*Hill-ſtreet*

	Byde, Thomas Plumer	Hertfordſhire	
3	Cadogan, Hon. Ch. Slo.	Cambridge Town	*Bruton-ſtreet*
	Calcraft, Colonel	Poole	*Parliament-ſtreet*
3	Calvert, Nicholſon	Tewſbury	*Abington-ſtreet*
3	Calvert, John	Hertford	*Groſvenor-ſquare*
2	Campbell, Pryſe	Cromartie	*Hanover-ſquare*
3	Cambell. Capt. James	Sterlingſhire	*St. James's Place*
	Campbell, Lord Frederick	Rotheſay, *&c.* / Renfiew, *&c.*	*Southampton-buildings*
2	Campbell, Dougal	Argyleſhire	*Craven-ſtreet*
2	Campbell, Daniel	Lanerkſhire	*Pall-mall*
2	Carnavan, Marquis	Radnorſhire	*Charles-ſtreet, Berkley-ſquare*
4	Carnigie, Sir James	Kincardinſhire	*Little Warwick-ſtreet*
2	Cartwright, William	Northamptonſhire	*Henrietta-ſt. Cavendiſh-ſq.*
3	Caryſford, Lord	Huntingdonſhire	*Hill-ſtreet*
	Caſwall, Timothy	Hertford	
3	Cavendiſh, Lord George	Derbyſhire	*Devonſhire-houſe*
	Cavendiſh, Richard	Wendover	*New Burlington-ſtreet*
3	Cavendiſh, Lord Fred.	Derby	*Devonſhire-houſe*
2	Cavendiſh, Lord John	Knareſborough	*Devonſhire-houſe*
	Cecil, H. Tho. Chambers	Rutland	*Abroad*
2	Champion, Ant.	Leſkard	*Devereux-court*
2	Chaplin, John	Stamford	*Groſvenor-ſtreet*
5	Cheſter, Thomas	Glouceſterſhire	*Sackville-ſtreet*
7	Chetwynd, William	Stafford	*Dover-ſtreet*
2	Chetwynd, W. Rich.	Stafford	*Audley-ſquare*
	Child, Francis	Biſhops Caſtle	*Fleet-ſtreet*
2	Cholmondeley, Nathaniel	Aldborough	*George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſq.*
2	Cholmoodeley, Thomas	Cheſhire	*Pall-mall*
5	Clayton, Sir Kenrick	Blechingley	*Hill-ſtreet*
4	Clayton, William	Great Marlow	*Brook-ſtreet*
4	Cleveland, John	Saltaſh	*Admiralty*
	Clive, Colonel	Shrewſbury	*Berkley-ſquare*
2	Clive, Richard	Montgomery	*Swithin's-lane*
	Coates, Admiral	Bedwyn	*St. Martin's-lane*
3	Cocks, Charles	Ryegate	*Conduit-ſtreet*
5	Codrington, Sir William	Tewkſbury	*Conduit-ſtreet*
3	Coke, Wenman	Oakhampton	*Clifford-ſtreet*
2	Coletrook, Sir George	Arundel	*Threadneedle-ſtreet*
	Compton, Spencer	Northampton	*Brook-ſtreet*
	Conolly, Thomas	Malmſbury	*Dover-ſtreet*
2	Conyngham, Lord Viſc.	Sandwich	*George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſq.*
3	Conway, Hon. Henry	Thetford	*Little Warwick-ſtreet*
4	Cook, George	Middleſex	*Lincoln's-Inn-fields*
7	Cornwall, Velters	Herefordſhire	*Dover-ſtreet*
4	Cornwallis, Hon. Edward	Weſtminſter	*St. James's-place*
3	Cotton, Sir Lynch	Denbighſhire	*Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter*
3	Courtenay, H. Reginald	Honiton	*South Audley-ſtreet*
5	Courtenay, Sir William	Devonſhire	*Groſvenor-ſquare*
	Coventry, Thomas	Bridport	*Serjeant's-Inn*
4	Craven, William	Warwickſhire	*New-church, Strand*
	Crawfurd, John	Berwick	*Broad-ſtreet*
	Crawfurd, Patrick	Renfrewſhire	
2	Creſwell, Tho. Eſtcourt	Wotton Baſſet	*Parliament-ſtreet*
2	Cunliffe, Sir Ellis	Liverpoole	*Berkley-ſquare*
2	Curzon, Aſheton	Clitheroe	*Brook-ſtreet*
	Curwen, Henry	Carliſle	
4	Cuſt, Sir John	Grantham	*Argyle-buildings*
	Cuſt, Peregrine	Biſhops Caſtle	*Leadenhall-ſtreet*
	Dalrymple, Sir Hugh	Lauder, *&c.*	*Bruton-ſtreet*
2	Daſhwood, Sir Francis	Melcombe Regis	*Hanover-ſquare*
	Daſhwood, Sir James	Oxfordſhire	*Groſvenor-ſquare*

2	Dawkins, Henry	Southampton	*Arlington-ſtreet*
3	Delaval, Sir Francis Blake	Andover	*King's-ſquare, Soho*
2	Delaval, George	Northumberland	*St. Alban's-ſtreet*
	Dempſter, George	St. Andrews	
2	Denis, Peter	Heydon	*Market-lane, St. James's*
	Dering, Edward	New Romney	*New Burlington-ſtreet*
2	Dickenſon, Marſhe	Brackley	*Gray's-Inn*
3	Dickſon, John	Peebleſhire	*Suffolk-ſtreet*
2	Digby, Henry Lord	Wells	*Charges-ſtreet*
3	Dodd, John	Reading	*Curzon-ſtreet, May-fair*
	Douglas, Sir James	Orkney	*At Sea*
2	Douglaſs, Col. Archibald	Dumfries	*Piccadilly*
	Dowdeſwell, William	Worceſterſhire	*Upper Brook-ſtreet*
2	Downe, Lord Viſcount	Cirenceſter	*Curzon-ſtreet*
4	Drake, Sir Francis Henry	Beeralſton	*Strutton-ſtreet*
2	Drake, William	Agmondeſham	*Groſvenor-ſtreet*
	Drax, Thomas Erle	Wareham	*Charles-ſtreet, St. James's*
	Duckett, Thomas	Calne	*Walbrook*
	Duke, James	Honiton	*Panton-ſtreet*
	Drummond, Ad.	Lymington	*Margaret-ſtreet*
4	Dummer, Thomas Lee	Newport, Iſle of Wight	*Charles-ſtreet, St. James's*
4	Duncomb, Thomas	Morpeth	*Groſvenor-ſquare*
	Dungarvon, Lord	Warwick	*George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter*
3	Edwardes, William	Haverford Weſt	*St. James's Place*
2	Egerton, Samuel	Cheſhire	*Near the Horſe-guards*
4	Egmont, Earl of	Ilchester, and Bridgewater	*Pall-mall*
3	Elliot, Edward	St. Germains	*Parliament-ſtreet*
3	Elliot, Gilbert	Selkirkſhire	*Admiralty*
4	Ellis, Welbore	Ayleſbury	*Privy-garden*
3	Ellwell, Sir John	Guilford	*Groſvenor-ſtreet*
3	Erſkine, Sir Henry	Anſtruther, &c.	*Cavendiſh-ſquare*
5	Evelyn, John	Helſton	*St. James's Place*
4	Fairfax, Hon. Robert	Kent	*St. James's-ſtreet*
3	Fane, Thomas	Lime Regis	*Sackville-ſtreet*
2	Fane, Henry	Lime Regis	
3	Fanſhaw, Simon	Grampound	*Saville-row*
2	Farnham, Lord	Taunton	*Hill-ſtreet*
6	Fazakerly, Nicholas	Preſton	*Groſvenor-ſquare*
2	Featherſtonhaugh, Sir M.	Portſmouth	*Whitehall*
6	Finch, Hon. Edward	Cambridge Univ.	*St. James's Place*
2	Fiſher, Brice	Boroughbridge	*Craig's-court*
	Fitzherbert, William	Bramber	*Caſtle-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-*
2	Fitzwilliam, Hon. John	Windſor	*South-ſtreet*
2	Fitzroy, Col. Charles	Bury	*Stanhope-ſtreet*
	Fletcher, Andrew	Haddington	*Argyle-ſtreet*
2	Fludyer, Sir Samuel	Chippenham	*Baſingball-ſtreet*
5	Foley, Thomas	Droitwich	*Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet*
4	Fonnereau, Thomas	Sudbury	*Old Palace-yard*
3	Fonnereau, Zach. Philip	Aldborough, Suff.	*Size-lane*
	Fonnereau, Philip	Aldborough, Suff.	*Lincoln's-Inn*
5	Forreſter, Brook	Wenlock	*York-buildings*
	Forreſter, Cecil	Wenlock	
2	Forreſter, Alex.	Oakhampton	*Lincoln's-Inn*
	Foſter, Thomas	Dorcheſter	*Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet*
4	Fox, Rt. Hon. Henry	Dunwich	*Horſe-guards*
4	Frankland, Vice Adm.	Thirſk	*Old Bond-ſtreet*
	Frazer, Col. Simon	Inverneſs	*In America*
4	Frederick, Sir Charles	Queenborough	*Berkley-ſquare*
2	Fuller, Roſe	Maidſtone	*Gerrard-ſtreet*
3	Gage, Lord Viſcount	Seaford	*Arlington-ſtreet*
5	*Galway, Lord*	Pontefract	*Upper Brook-ſtreet*
	Garlies, Lord	Morpeth	*Piccadilly*

4 Garth,

4	Garth, John	Devizes	*New Bond-ſtreet*
	Gaſcoygne, Bamber	Maldon	*King's-road, Bedford-row*
5	Gaſhry, Francis	Eaſtlow	*Bloomſbury-ſquare*
	Gerrard, Bennett	Agmondeſham	*Hatton-garden*
2	Gibbons, Sir John	Wallingford	*George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter*
	Gilmour, Sir Alexander	Edingburghſhire	*South Audley-ſtreet*
6	Glanville, William	Hythe	*New Bond-ſtreet*
	Glover, Richard	Weymouth	*Change-alley*
2	Glyn, Sir Richard	London	*Budge-row*
4	Glynne, Sir John	Flint	*Strand*
4	Godolphin, Francis	Helſton	*Pall-mall*
2	Gordon, Lord Adam	Aberdeenſhire	*Half-moon-ſtreet, May-fair*
6	Gore, Thomas	Cricklade	*St. James's-place*
4	Granby, Marquis of	Cambridgſhire	*Albemarle-ſtreet*
	Grant, Sir Alexander	Fortroſe, &c.	*Billiter-lane*
	Grant, James	Elginſhire	*Panton-ſquare*
	Gray, Charles	Colcheſter	*Gray's-Inn*
3	Grenville, Rt. Hon. Geo.	Buckingham	*Upper Brook-ſtreet*
4	Grenville, Hon. James	Buckingham	*Dover-ſtreet*
4	Grenville, Hon. Henry	Thirſk	*Clifford-ſtreet*
	Grey, Lord	Staffordſhire	*Sackville-ſtreet*
2	Grey, Sir Henry	Northumberland	*St. James's-ſquare*
2	Grey, Hon. John	Bridgenorth	*South Audley-ſtreet*
2	Griffin, Thomas	Arundell	*Holles-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſq.*
3	Griffin, Sir John Griffin	Andover	*Brook-ſtreet*
2	Groſvenor, Thomas	Cheſter	*Groſvenor-ſquare*
5	Gulſton, Joſeph	Pool	*Soho-ſquare*
2	Gwynne, Howel	Old Sarum	*St. Alban's-ſtreet*
1	Gybbon, Philips	Rye	*Saville-row*
2	Hamilton, John	Wigtounſhire	*Charles-ſtreet, St. James's*
3	Hamilton, Wm. Gerrard	Pontefract	*St. James's-ſtreet*
	Hamilton, Hon. Wm.	Midhurſt	*Curzon-ſtreet*
4	Hanbury, Capel	Monmouthſhire	*Privy-garden*
2	Harbord, Harbord	Norwich	*Pall-mall*
4	Harley, Robert	Droitwich	*Lincoln's-Inn*
	Harley, Hon. Thomas	London	*Alderſgate-ſtreet*
6	Harris, John	Aſhburton	*Pall-mall*
	Harris, James	Chriſtchurch	*Lincoln's-Inn-fields*
	Harper, Sir. Harry	Derbyſhire	*Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet*
3	Harvey, William	Eſſex	*Soho-ſquare*
3	Hawke, Sir Edward	Portſmouth	*George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſq.*
2	Hay, Dr. George	Sandwich	*Doctors Commons*
	Hays, James	Downton	*Temple*
	Heathcote, Sir Gilbert	Shafteſbury	*St. James's-ſquare*
	Henniker, John	Sudbury	*Queen's-ſquare, Weſtminſter*
8	Herbert, Hon. Robert	Wilton	*Hill-ſtreet, Berkley-ſquare*
	Herbert, Hon. Nicholas	Wilton	*Upper Brook-ſtreet*
2	Herbert, Edward	Ludlow	*In the Piazza Covent-garden*
2	Herne, Francis	Bedford	*Harrow on the Hill*
	Hervey, Elias	Dunwich	*Red-lion-ſquare*
2	Hervey, John	Wallingford	*Lincoln's-Inn*
2	Hervey, Hon. Auguſtus	Bury	*Whitehall*
	Hewett, Serjeant	Coventry	*Lincoln's-Inn-fields*
3	Hewit, John	Nottinghamſhire	*Groſvenor-ſtreet*
3	Hill, Thomas	Shrewſbury	*Cleveland-court*
2	Hobart, Hon. George	Beeralſton	*Cavendiſh-ſquare*
	Holburne, Adm. Francis	Dumfarling, &c.	*Scotland-yard*
2	Holmes, Henry	Yarmouth, Hants	*Conduit-ſtreet*
4	Holmes, Thomas Lord	Yarmouth, Hants	*Pall-mall*
	Holmes, Adm. Charles	Newport, Hants	*At Sea.*
2	Holt, Rowland	Suffolk	*Pall-mall*
4	Honeywood, Philip	Appleby	*Margaret-ſtreet*

2	Honeywood, Frazer	Steyning	*Birchin-lane*
	Hotham, Colonel	St. Ives	*Spring-garden*
	Houblon, Jacob	Hertfordſhire	*Park-place*
	Howard, Gen. George	Leſtwithiel	*North Audley-ſtreet*
2	Howard, Hon. Thomas	Caſtle Riſing	*Temple*
2	Howe, Hon. William	Nottingham	*Albemarle-ſtreet*
4	Howe, Rich. Viſcount	Dartmouth	*White-hall*
2	Hume, Alexander	Southwark	*Hill-ſtreet*
	Hume, Abraham	Tregony	*Ditto*
4	Hunt, George	Bodmyn	*New Norfolk-ſtreet*
2	Hunter, Thomas Orby	Winchelſea	*Admiralty*
4	Huſſey, Richard	St. Maws	*Eſſex-court, Temple*
2	Jeffreys, John	Dartmouth	*Green-park*
	Jenkinſon, Charles	Cockermouth	*Bury-ſtreet, St. James's*
5	Jennings, George	Whitchurch	*South Audley-ſtreet*
4	Jenyns, Soame	Cambridge Town	*Tylney-row, May-fair*
	St. John, Hon. Major	Wotton Baſſet	*Groſvenor-ſquare*
2	Ingram, Charles	Horſham	*Charles-ſtreet, St. James's*
	Jolliffe, John	Petersfield	*Bedford-row*
2	Jones, Robert	Huntingdon	*Clement's-lane, Lombard-ſtr.*
5	Iſham, Sir Edmund	Northamptonſh.	*Spring-garden*
3	Keck, Anthony	Woodſtock	*Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet*
2	Keppel, Hon. Auguſtus	Windſor	*Berkley-ſquare*
	Knight, Hon. H.	Grimſby	*Golden-ſquare*
	Knight, Thomas	New Romney	*Groſvenor-ſtreet*
	Knollys, Sir Francis	Reading	*Greek-ſtreet*
3	Kynaſton, Edward	Montgomeryſhire	*Pall-mall*
2	Ladbroke, Sir Robert	London	*St. Peter's-hill*
4	Lamb, Sir Matthew	Peterborough	*Sackville-ſtreet*
4	Lane, Robert	York	*Cavendiſh-ſquare*
4	Laſcelles, Edwin	Yorkſhire	*Pall-mall*
	Laſcelles, Edward	Northallerton	*New Bond-ſtreet*
3	Laſcelles, Daniel	Northallerton	*Mark-lane*
	Laurence, William	Ripon	*Kenſington-ſquare*
2	Lee, Hon. Robert	Oxford City	*Conduit-ſtreet*
3	Lee, John	Newport, Cornw.	*Albemarle-ſtreet*
5	Legge, Rt. Hon. Henry	Hampſhire	*Downing-ſtreet*
4	Leigh, Peter	Newton, Lanc.	*Greek-ſtreet, Soho*
	Levett, John	Litchfield	
	Lewis, Edward	Radnor	*Bolton-ſtreet*
	Lenox, Lord George	Chicheſter	*Privy-garden*
3	Ligonier, Viſcount	Bath	*North Audley-ſtreet*
	Lind, George	Edingburgh	*St. Mary Axe*
	Linwood, Nicholas	Stockbridge	*St. Mary Axe*
4	Liſter, Thomas	Clitheroe	*Conduit-ſtreet*
	Lloyd, Herbert	Cardigan Town	*Curzon-ſtreet*
4	Lloyd, Richard Savage	Totneſs	*Queen-ſquare*
2	Lockyer, J. Tolſon	Itcheſter	*Wellcloſe-ſquare*
4	Long, Sir Robert	Wilts	*Brook-ſtreet*
	Lovett, Verney	Wendover	*Compton-ſtreet*
4	Lowndes, Richard	Bucks	*Pall-mall*
2	Lowther, Sir James	Cumberland and Weſtmorel.	*Charles-ſtreet, Berkley-ſquar*
2	Lutterell, Simon	Wigan	*South Audley-ſtreet*
6	Lyſter, Richard	Salop C.	*King-ſtreet, Covent-garden*
2	Macduff, Viſcount	Bamſſhire	*Leiceſter-ſquare*
3	Mackay, Col. Alexander	Sutherland	*Dartmouth-ſtreet*
4	Mackenzie, Hon. J. Stuart	Roſshire	
5	Macworth, Herbert	Cardiffe	*King's-ſtreet, St. James's*
	Major, John	Scarborough	*Savage-gardens*
3	Malpaſs, Viſcount	Corfe Caſtle	*Wigmore-ſtreet*
	Mandeville, Lord	Huntingdonſhire	*Berkley-ſquare*

3	Manners, Lord Robert	Kingſton on Hull	*Groſvenor-ſquare*
2	Manners, John	Newark on Trent	*Burlington-ſtreet*
2	Manners, Lord George	Grantham	*Berkley-ſquare*
3	Martin, Samuel	Camelford	*Abingdon-buildings*
	Mawbey, Joſeph	Southwark	*Kennington, near Vaux-hall*
2	Maynard, Sir William	Eſſex	*Groſvenor-ſquare*
6	Medlycott, Thomas	Milborn Port	*New Palace-yard*
	Melliſh, Joſeph	Grimſby	*Dover-ſtreet*
2	Meredith, Sir William	Liverpoole	*Pall-mall*
2	Metham, Sir Geo. Mont.	Hull	*Pall-mall*
	Middleſex, Lord	Eaſt Grinſtead	*Arlington-ſtreet*
	Meyrick, Owen	Angleſey	
2	Middleton, Viſcount	Shoreham	*Cleveland-court*
	Millar, Thomas	Annan, &c.	
2	Millbanke, Sir Ralph	Richmond	*Brook-ſtreet*
	Mills, Richard	Canterbury	*Pall-mall*
4	Milton, Lord	Dorcheſter	*South Audley-ſtreet*
3	Mitchell, Andrew	Elgin, &c.	*Berlin*
	Mitchell, John	Boſton	*Knightſbridge*
2	Molineux, Tho. More	Haſlemere	*St. James's-ſtreet*
2	Monſon, Hon. George	Lincoln	*Eaſt-Indies*
2	Montague, Sir Edward	Tiverton	*Hanover-ſquare*
5	Montagu, Edward	Huntington	*Hill-ſtreet*
	Montagu, Ed. Wortley	Boſſiney	*Hide-ſtreet, Bloomſbury*
	Montagu, Frederick	Northampton	*Hanover-ſquare*
	Montgomery, Hon. Arch.	Airſhire Wigtoun, &c.	*Queen-ſtreet*
	Morant, Edward	Hindon	*May-fair*
6	Mordaunt, Sir Charles	Warwickſhire	*St. Alban's-ſtreet*
6	Mordaunt, Sir John	Cockermouth	*Audley-ſquare*
7	Morgan, Thomas	Breconſhire	*Horſe-guards*
2	Morgan, jun. Thomas	Brecon	*Privy-garden*
3	Morgan, William	Monmouthſhire	*Argyle-buildings*
3	Morgan, Sir John	Herefordſhire	*Queen-ſquare, Ormond-ſtreet*
3	Morice, Humphry	Launceſton	*Dover-ſtreet*
3	Morton, John	Abingdon	*Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fi.*
2	Moſtyn, Sir Roger	Flintſhire	*Bruton-ſtreet*
3	Moſtyn, John	Malton	*Pall-mall*
5	Murray, Lord John	Perthſhire	*St. Alban's-ſtreet*
3	Myddleton, Richard	Denbigh	*Albemarle-ſtreet*
	Napier, Sir Gerrard	Bridport	
3	Neſbit, Arnold	Cricklade	*Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*
4	Newdigate, Sir Roger	Oxford Univerſity	*Spring-garden*
	Newton, Michael	Beverley	*Hanover-ſquare*
	Newnham, Lord	St. Albans	*Cavendiſh-ſquare*
3	Noel, Thomas	Rutlandſhire	*New Bond-ſtreet*
2	North, Lord	Banbury	*Groſvenor-ſtreet*
4	Northey, William	Maidſtone	*South Audley-ſtreet*
2	Norton, Fletcher	Wigan	*Lincoln's-Inn-fields*
	Nugent, Edmund	St. Mawe	*Spring-garden*
4	Nugent, Robert	Briſtol	*George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter*
3	Offley, John	Orford	*New Burlington-ſtreet*
4	Olmius, John	Weymouth	*Parliament-ſtreet*
2	Ongley, Robert Henley	Bedfordſhire	*Argyle-ſtreet*
2	Onſlow, George	Surry	*Curzon-ſtreet*
2	Onſlow, George	Guildford	*Henrietta-ſtreet*
2	Oſbaldeſton, William	Scarborough	*Jermyn-ſtreet*
4	Oſwald, James	Kinghorn, &c.	*Wandſworth*
7	Owen, Sir William	Pembroke	*Dover-ſtreet*
5	Page, John	Chicheſter	*Pall-mall*
2	Palmer, Sir Thomas	Leiceſterſhire	*Soho-ſquare*
4	Palmer, Peregrine	Oxford Univerſity	*Charles-ſtreet, St. James's*

5 Par-

5	Panmure, Earl of	Forfarſhire	*Golden-ſquare*
	Parker, Armſtead	Peterborough	*At Edmonton*
3	Parker, Lord Viſcount	Rocheſter	*Harley-ſtreet*
	Parker, John	Bodmyn	
	Patterſon, John	Luggerſhall	*Barbers-hall*
3	Peachy, James	Seaford	*Groſvenor-ſtreet*
3	Pelham, Thomas	Suſſex	*Charles-ſtreet, Berkley-ſqua*
	Pennant, Richard	Petersfield	*Hanover-ſquare*
3	Pennington, Sir John	Cumberland,	*Taviſtock-ſtreet*
	Penton, jun. Henry	Wincheſter	*Arlington-ſtreet*
3	Philips, Sir John	Pembrokeſhire	*Pall-mall*
3	Pilkington, Sir Lionel	Horſham	*Pall-mall*
5	Pit, Rt. Hon. William	Bath	*St. James's-ſquare*
4	Pitt, George	Dorſetſhire	*Bolton-ſtreet*
5	Pitt, John	Wareham	*Arlington-ſtreet*
2	Plumtree, John	Nottingham	*Jermyn-ſtreet*
2	Pocock, Admiral George	Plymouth	*Whiteball*
4	Pool, Sir Francis	Lewes	*St. Alban's-ſtreet*
5	Popham, Edward	Wilts	*George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſqu*
2	Powell, Harcourt	Newton, Hants	*Bedford-row*
2	Powlett, Lord Harry	Wincheſter	*South-ſtreet*
	Praed, Henry Mackworth	St. Ives	*Somerſet Coffee-houſe*
2	Pratt, Charles	Downton	*Lincoln's-in-fields*
	Preſcott, George	Stockbridge	*Coleman-ſtreet*
2	Price, Richard	Beaumaris	*Somerſet Coffee-houſe*
	Pryſe, J. Pugh	Cardigan	*Jermyn-ſtreet*
	Pringle, James	Berwickſhire	
3	Proctor, Sir Wm. Beauch.	Middleſex	*Bruton-ſtreet*
5	Prowſe, Thomas	Somerſetſhire	*Argyle-buildings*
2	Pryſe, Chaſe	Leominſter	*Inner Temple*
2	Pulteney, Viſc.	Weſtminſter	*Piccadilly*
4	Pye, Henry	Berks	*St. James's-place*
	Raſhleigh, Jonathan	Fowey	*Hyde Park Corner*
2	Rebow, Iſaac Martin	Colcheſter	*Poultney-ſtreet*
4	Reynolds, Francis	Lancaſter	*Clifford-ſtreet*
2	Rice, George	Carmarthenſhire	*David-ſtreet*
3	Ridley, Mathew	Newcaſtle on Tyne	*Pall-mall*
4	Rigby, Richard	Taviſtock	*Parliament-ſtreet*
	Roberts, John	Harwich	*Albemarle-ſtreet*
	Robinſon, Hon. Thomas	Chriſtchurch	*Whiteball*
2	Rodney, George Bridges	Penryn	*Hill-ſtreet*
	Rolles, Denny	Barnſtaple	
5	Rolt, Edward Bayntun	Chippenham	*Old Bond-ſtreet*
4	Roſs, John Mackye	Kircudbright	*Arlington-ſtreet*
	Roſs, John Lockhart	Peebles, &c.	*At Sea*
4	Royſton, Viſc.	Cambridgeſhire	*St. James's-ſquare*
2	Ruſhout, Sir John	Eveſham	*Bloomſbury-ſquare*
	Ruſhout, J.	Eveſham	*Ditto*
2	Ryder, Nath.	Tiverton	*Downing-ſtreet*
4	Sackville, Lord George	Eaſt Grinſtead and Hythe	*Pall-mall*
2	Saville, Sir George	Yorkſhire	*Hanover-ſquare*
3	Saunders, Sir Charles	Heydon	*At Gibraltar*
	Scawen, James	St. Michael	*St. James's-ſquare*
2	Scott, David	Brechine, &c.	*Panton-ſquare*
4	Scott, Col. John	Tayne, &c.	*Park-ſtreet*
3	Scott, Walter	Roxburgſhire	*May-fair*
7	St. Clair, Gen. James	Fifeſhire	*Pall-mall*
6	Scudamore, Cha. Fitzroy	Hereford	*Bolton-ſtreet*
3	Selwin, Geo. Auguſtus	Glouceſter	*Curzon-ſtreet, May-fair*
2	Sergiſon, Thomas	Lewes	*Norfolk-ſtreet, Strand*
	Shaftoe, Jenniſon	Leominſter	*Groſvenor-ſtreet*
2	Shafto, Robert	Durham	

2	Sharpe, Fane William	Callington	*Bloomſbury-ſquare*
2	Shelly, John	Retford	*Jermyn-ſtreet*
	Shiffner, Henry	Minehead	*Lincoln's-Inn-fields*
	Sibthorpe, Conningſby	Lincoln	
	Shuttleworth, J.	Lancaſhire	*Groſvenor-ſtreet*
2	Simpſon, Edward	Dover	*Doctors-commons*
4	Slingſby, Sir Henry	Knareſborough	*New-palace-yard*
3	Smith, Edward	Leiceſterſhire	*Pall-mall*
5	Smith Jarrit	Briſtol	*Parliament-ſtreet*
	Southwell, Edward	Bridgwater	*Spring-gardens*
	Spenſer, Lord Charles	Oxfordſhire	*Piccadilly*
2	Stanhope, Hon. Sir William	Buckinghamſhire	*Dover-ſtreet*
	Stanhope, Philip	St. Germains	*At Hamburgh*
2	Stanley, Hans	Southampton	*Berkley-ſquare*
3	Stanwix, John	Appleby	*Abroad*
2	Stapleton, Sir Thomas	Oxford City	*Upper Brook-ſtreet*
4	Starkie, Edmund	Preſton	*Eſſex-ſtreet*
	Stevens, Richard	Callington	
	Stephens, Philip	Leſkard	*Spring-garden*
	Stephenſon, John	St. Michael	*Scotch-yard, Buſh-lane*
2	Staunton, Thomas	Ipſwich	*Parliament-ſtreet*
4	Strange, Lord	Lancaſhire	*Groſvenor-ſquare*
	Stuart, Simeon	Hampſhire	*Buckingham-ſtreet*
	Stuart, James	Caithneſs	*Spring-gardens*
5	Sturt, Humphry	Dorſetſhire	*Albemarle-ſtreet*
2	Sutton, Lord Robert	Nottinghamſhire	*Berkley-ſquare*
4	Symmons, John	Hereford	*Henrietta-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſq.*
	Taviſtock, Marquis	Bedfordſhire	*Bedford-houſe*
2	Tempeſt, John	Durham City	*Argyle-buildings*
	Thomas, Sir Edmund	Glamorganſhire	*Duke-ſtreet, St. James's*
3	Thomond, Earl of	Minehead and Winchelſea	*Dover-ſtreet*
4	Thoroton, Thomas	Newark on Tent	*Knightſbridge*
3	Thynne, Hon. Hen. Fred.	Weobly	*St. James's-ſtreet*
	Tilney, Earl	Malmeſbury	*Charles-ſtreet*
	Tichfield, Marquis	Weobly	*In privy-gardens*
	Touchett, Samuel	Shafteſbury	*Near Manſion-houſe*
	Tomlinſon, John	Steyning	*Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide*
2	Townſend, Chauncey	Weſtbury	*Auſtin-friars*
3	Townſhend, Hon. Thomas	Cambridge Univer.	*Burlington-ſtreet*
7	Townſhend, Thomas, jun.	Whitchurch	*Burlington-ſtreet*
2	Townſhend, Hon. George	Norfolk	*Audley-ſtreet*
4	Townſhend, Rt. Hon. Cha.	Harwich	*Groſvenor-ſquare*
3	Townſhend, Charles	Yarmouth	*South-ſtreet*
2	Townſhend, Iſaac	Rocheſter	*Greenwich-hoſpital*
2	Trelawney, William	Weſtlow	*Parliament-ſtreet*
5	Trevanion, William	Tregony	*New Bond-ſtreet*
2	Trift, Browſe	Totneſs	*Palace-yard*
3	Tucker, John	Regis Melcomb	*Oppoſite the Royal Exchange*
3	Tuckfield, John	Exeter	*Abingdon-buildings*
2	Tudway, Clement	Wells	*Charing-croſs*
	Tuffnell, George Forſter	Beverley	*Albemarle-ſtreet*
4	Turner, Sir Edward	Penryn	*Groſvenor-ſquare*
5	Turner, Sir John	Lynn Regis	*Pall-mall*
4	Tynte, Sir Charles	Somerſetſhire	*Bruton-ſtreet*
2	Tyrconnel, Lord	Taunton	*Groſvenor-ſquare*
	Vane, Frederick	Durham	*Chelſea College*
2	Vane, Hon. Raby	Carliſle	*Cleveland-houſe*
2	Vanſittart, Arth.	Berks	*George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare*
5	Vaughan, William	Merioneth ſhire	*Jermyn-ſtreet*
5	Verney, Earl	Caermarth. Town	*Curzon-ſtreet, May-fair*
	Vernon, Francis	Ipſwich	*Groſvenor-ſquare*
5	Vernon, Geo. Venables	Derby	*Conduit-ſtreet*

3	Vernon, Henry	Newcaſtle under Line	*Golden-ſquare*
2	Vernon, Richard	Bedford	*Spring-garden*
2	Villiers, Lord Viſcount	Tamworth	*Groſvenor-ſquare*
	Vincent, Sir Francis	Surry	*St. James's-Place*
	Upton, John	Weſtmorland	*Lincoln's-inn*
3	Waldegrave, Hon. John	Newcaſtle under Line	*Pall-mall*
2	Waller, Edmund	Chipp. Wycomb	*Dover-ſtreet*
6	Walpole, Hon. Sir Edward	Yarmouth, Norf.	*Pall-mall*
6	Walpole, Hon. Thomas	Aſhburton	*New Broad-ſtreet*
4	Walpole, Hon. Horace	Lynn	*Arlington-ſtreet*
	Waſh, John	Worceſter	*Cheſterfield-ſtreet*
2	Walter, John Rolle	Exeter	*Pall-mall*
2	Walter, Hon. Edward	Milborn Port	*Pall mall*
2	Ward, Hon. John	Worceſterſhire	*Old Bond-ſtreet*
2	Warren, Sir George	Lancaſter	*Curzon-ſtreet, May-fair*
5	Watſon, Thomas	Berw. on Tweed	*Margaret-ſtreet*
	Wattely, Thomas	Luggerſhall	*Inner-Temple*
2	Webb, Philip Carteret	Haſſemere	*Queen ſtreet, Lin.inn-fields*
	Webb, John Richmond	Boſſiney	*Lincoln's-Inn*
4	Weir, Hon. Charles Hope	Linlithgowſhire	*South Audley-ſtreet*
5	Weſt, James	St. Alban's	*Covent-garden*
5	Whichcot, Thomas	Lincolnſhire	*Pall-Mall*
6	White, John	Retford	*Golden-ſquare*
3	Whitmore, William	Bridgenorth	*Parliament-ſtreet*
2	Whitſhed, James	Cirenceſter	*Burlington-ſtreet*
3	Whitworth, Charles	Bletchingly	*South Audley-ſtreet*
5	Whigley, James	Leiceſter	*Palace-yard*
5	Wilbraham, Randle	Newton, Lanc.	*Bedford-Row*
5	Wilkinſon, Andrew	Aldbor. Yorkſh.	*Lincoln's-inn-fields*
2	Wilkes, John	Ayleſbury	*George-ſtreet-Weſtminſter*
3	Willy, William	Devizes	*Bucklerſbury*
	Winnington, Sir Edward	Bewdley	*Great Harley-ſtreet*
5	Wodehouſe, Sir Armine	Norfolk	*Groſvenor-ſtreet*
	Wood, Robert	Brackley	*Cleveland-row*
	Worſley, Thomas	Orford	*Scotland-yard*
	Woodley, William	Bedwyn	*Hill-ſtreet*
6	Wrighte, George	Leiceſter	*Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet*
2	Wyndham, Sir Wynd. Kn.	Kent	*Pall-mall*
4	Wynn, Sir John	Carnarvon	*Dean-ſtreet, Soho*
	Wynn, Thomas	Carnarvonſhire	*St. James's-ſtreet*
3	York, Hon. Charles	Ryegate	*Bloomſbury-ſquare*
3	York, Sir Joſeph	Dover	*At the Hague*
3	York, Hon. John	Higham Ferrers	*Groſvenor-ſquare*

Members returned for two Places.

Hon. Andrew Archer,	Coventry, and Bramber
Earl of Thomond,	Winchelſea, and Minehead
Lord George Sackville,	Hythe, and Eaſt-Grinſtead
Earl of Egmont,	Bridgewater, and Ilcheſter
Sir James Lowther,	Weſtmorland, and Cumberland
Lord Frederic Campbell,	Campbell-Town, and Dumbarton, &c.
Col. A. Montgomery,	Air County, and Stranraer, &c.

SEATS vacated ſince the general Election.

Earl of Home,	*dead*	Henry Cornwallis, Eſq;	*dea*
Sir James Colebroke,	*dead*	Hon. Henry Finch, Eſq;	*dea*
Hon. George Edgecumbe	*made a Peer*	Henry Lambton, Eſq;	*dea*
Sir William Peere Williams,	*dead*	Tho. Pitt, Eſq;	*dea*
Lord Fitzmaurice,	*made a Peer*	George Treby, Eſq;	*dea*
Gen. Campbell,	*now Duke of Argyll*		

N. B. Where the Place of Reſidence is left blank, they are chiefly out of Town.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *DECEMBER*, 1761.

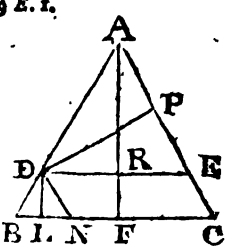
MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 350, *anſwered by Mr.* J. Fraſer.

LEMMA. If a Segment is cut of an equilateral Δ by a Line ‖ to one of its Sides, the remaining Δ is equilateral, becauſe the ∠ s is ſtill = by 29 *E.* 1.

Then in the equilateral Δ, ABC, aſſume the Point D in the Side AB, and let fall the Perpendiculars AF, DL and DP, and draw DE ‖ to BC; then is DL = RF, and *per* Lemma the Δ, ADE, is equilateral; therefore the Perpendicular DP = AR ∴ DP + DL = AR + RF. *W. W. D.*

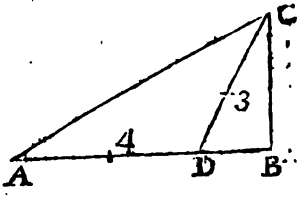
Secondly, Draw DN ‖ to AC, then becauſe of the Parallel DE, DN is = EC, and the Δ, ADE, being equilateral *per* Lemma, the Side DE + DN = to AE + EC. *W. W. D.*



This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Barker, *Mr.* T. Boſworth, *Mr.* G. Surtees, *Mr.* R. Duncan, *Mr.* E. Batten, *Mr.* S. Beeken, *Mr.* T. Robinſon, *Mr.* W. Allen, *Mr.* T. Vanner, *Mr.* Tonthu, *and the Propoſer, Mr.* Rob. Hall.

Queſtion 351, *anſwered by Mr.* Tonthu.

LET s = Sine of BCD, $\sqrt{1-s^2}$ = its Coſine = Sine of the Angles at D, a = BC = 3, b = AD = 4; then DB = as, BC = $a\sqrt{1-s^2}$, and AC = $\sqrt{\overline{BC}^2+\overline{AB}^2} = \sqrt{a^2+b^2+2abs}$; alſo AC : $\sqrt{1-s^2}$ :: AD : S. of ACD = $\frac{b\sqrt{1-s^2}}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2+2abs}}$, and $\sqrt{1-\frac{b^2\times 1-s^2}{a^2+b^2+2abs}} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2+2abs+b^2s^2}{a^2+b^2+2abs}} = \frac{a+bs}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2+2abs}}$ = its Coſine.



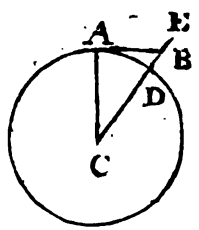
Then

Then $b\,s\sqrt{\frac{1-s^2}{a^2+b^2+2ab\,s}}+\overline{a+b\,s}\times\sqrt{\frac{1-s^2}{a^2+b^2+2ab\,s}}=\overline{a+2b\,s}\times\sqrt{\frac{1-s^2}{a^2+b^2+2ab\,s}}$ = Cof. Dif. Angles at the Vertex (*per* Cor. to Prop. 6. Emer. Trig.) = a Minimum, or its Square $\overline{a+2b\,s}^2\times\frac{1-s^2}{a^2+b^2+2ab\,s}$ = a Min. This in Fluxions is $4\,b\,s\times\overline{a+2b\,s}\times\frac{1-s^2}{a^2+b^2+2ab\,s}+\overline{a+2b\,s}^2\times\frac{-s\times a^2+b^2+2ab\,s-2ab\,s\times 1-s^2}{\overline{a^2+b^2+2ab\,s}^{\frac{3}{2}}}=0=2b\times\overline{1-s^2}+\overline{a+2b\,s}\times-s-\frac{ab\times 1-s^2}{a^2+b^2+2ab\,s}=2b\times\overline{1-s^2}\times\overline{a^2+b^2+2ab\,s}+\overline{a+2b\,s}\times-s\times a^2+b^2+2ab\,s-ab\times 1-s^2=s^3+1.5138\,s^2-.072976\,s-.5694$. From whence $s=.5415$ nearly, = Sine of 32° 47′; and the Sides are 2.5221, 5.6245, and 6.16409; and the Area = 7.09277537, *&c.*

The above Anſwer is not exactly the ſame with the Propoſer's, Mr. Toms, *who makes the Area of* 6,850163 *Poles; and Mr.* S. Beeken's *Anſwer is different from both, who makes the Area* 7.13075 *Poles.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Tho. Robinſon, *Mr.* G. Surtees, *and Mr.* Tho. Barker, *but not in Numbers, and therefore not ſo much to the Purpoſe as the Deſign of this mathematical Recreation requires.*

Queſtion 352, *anſwered by Mr.* E. Batten.



LET A be the Place of the Eye, and D E the Ship's Maſt, then D B will be the Part hid by the Curve of the Sea, for which put x, and $a=60$, then by the Queſtion $x^2=a^2-ax$, whence $x=\sqrt{a^2+\frac{a^2}{4}}-2\,a=a\times\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}}-2$ = 37.08204. Now the Radius of the Earth, A C, is eaſily found = 18151293.6 Feet. Conſequently C B = 18151330.68204, whence, *per* Trigonometry, B C : Radius (= 1.) :: A C : Cof. ∠ A C B = 99999795. Conſequently the Arch A D = 6.9286 Miles, the Diſtance required.

To this Queſtion we have received ſeveral Anſwers, but all differing from the above, and from each other. The Propoſer makes the Diſtance, 6 *Miles* 88 *Yards; Mr.* W. Allen, 6 *Miles* 7 *Furlongs, and* 130 *Yards; Mr.* R. Duncan, 7 *Miles nearly; Mr.* T. Boſworth, 6 *Miles Mr.* T. Vanner, 6 *Miles* ¼ *nearly; and Mr.* T. Barker, *almoſt* 7 *Miles* ½.

Queſtion 353, *anſwered by Mr.* T. Adams.

SUppoſe the conjugate Diameter is 14, Tranſ. 28, Latus Rectum 7; their Sum is 49. Then ſay, 49 : 14 :: 35 : 10 = Conj. and 49 : 28 :: 35 : 20 = Tranſverſe; and 49 : 7 :: 35 : 5 = Parameter. *W. W. R.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. Frazer, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* T. Boſworth *Maſter* Beſt, *Mr.* R. Duncan, *Mr.* E. Batten, *Mr.* T. Robinſon, *Mr.* W. Allen, *Mr* T. Vanner, *Mr.* Tonthu, *and the Propoſer.*

Ne

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 362.

By Mr. David Dunn.

HAving the Arch, Chord, and verſed Sine of the Segment of a Circle, to find its Area?

Queſtion 363.

By Mr. F. Nation.

TO find the Periphery of a Circle by the following Theorem, *viz.*

$$\frac{1-\sqrt[3]{1-S^2}}{s^2} = \pi^2.*$$

* *N.B.* S = Sine of 30°, s = Sine of 15°.

Queſtion 364.

By Mr. T. Barker.

GIVEN the Amount of a certain Sum of Money, put out at ſimple Intereſt, for a certain Time, at 5*l. per Cent. per Annum*, = 346*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* but if it had been put out at compound Intereſt, the Amount would have been 360*l.* 18*s.* 5.076: Query the Sum lent, and Time of Forbearance?

Queſtion 365.

By Mr. Joſ. Fowler.

THERE is a concave Globe of caſt Braſs, the outſide Diameter is 40,5 Inches, and its Immerſion was juſt to its Center when in common Water: Query the Weight, Number of cubic Inches, and Thickneſs of the Metal?

As we have often advertiſed, that no Queſtion will be inſerted but thoſe which contain Solutions in Numbers; it is ſomewhat Extraordinary that Gentlemen ſhould expreſs their Reſentment, that we do not take Notice of their Queſtions ſent without any Anſwer at all; and ſometimes we receive ſuch Anſwers as contain no Demonſtration at all, and therefore not to the Purpoſe.

The REDBREAST, *a Simile.*

Numen amicitiæ barbara corda movet. OVID.
Sic parvis componere magna ſolebam. VIRG.

DREST by the gloom the frigid ſeaſon yields,
Forth from the lonely cot's ſecure retreat,
While deſolation wide o'erſpread the fields
With tardy ſteps thro' them I ſtretch my feet.

For o'er the lawn the ſhort'ning ſhades were ſpread,
When ſilver *Cynthia* glimmer'd thro' the trees;
While the *cold north* its baleful influence ſhed,
And uſher'd forth the more unwelcome breeze.

Each feather'd warbler of the grove was huſh,
No chearful notes ſalute the cloſing day,
Save that the *Redbreaſt* from the leafleſs buſh,
To grateful muſic tun'd his ev'ning lay.

When thus my thoughts in meditations riſe;
(While all my ſorrows ſeem'd awhile to fly)
In this ſmall bird how juſt an emblem lies
Of thoſe united by the ſocial tye.

When dreary winter with inclement blaſt,
Calls all the harbingers of ſorrow forth,
And dreadful clouds ſome with impetuous haſte,
Charg'd with dire engines from the frozen north.

When *verdant trees* their ſhelt'ring boughs deny,
Their leafy honours ſcatt'ring on the ground,
Nor more defend us from the threat'ning ſky,
While weighty ſtorms ſet us all around.

The *Finch* unkind, whoſe ſongs no more prevail
To chear the glooms which then around preſide;
While *flow'rs* refuſe to waft th' ambroſial gale,
And underneath the ground their beauties hide.

A firmer friend the *Redbreaſt* ſtill remains,
Who 'midſt the ſorrows of our adverſe day
Pouring his ſongs in ſympathizing ſtrains,
Minds us of ſpring to chaſe our cares away.

Behold at ev'n, when *ſol*'s departing ray
To frozen dews reſigns the cheerleſs plain,
In pleaſing mood he hops acroſs our way,
To teach our hearts to baniſh ev'ry pain.

So when *Aurora*'s radiant car appears,
And beams of comfort on her rays are born,
How ſweet his ſongs! how ready he prepares!
To hail us welcome to the riſing morn.

Nor does he yet the mournful ſcene forſake,
Till ripen'd ſpring its wonted ſweets beſtows,
Till happier days more labour'd ſonnets wake,
And ev'ry buſh with melting muſic flows.

R. W.

STREPHON's *Complaint.*

WHEN *Sylvia* bleſt my raviſh'd eyes,
How ſweet the minutes paſt;
While my glad ſoul a bliſs enjoys
Too mighty, long to laſt.

But now I tell how ſlow they fly,
And chide their long return;
Each hour ſeems an eternity,
While I her abſence mourn.

Full oft by pale fac'd *Cynthia*'s beam
Thro' lonely paths I ſtray,
Or ſit beſide ſome baleful ſtream,
And chant my mournful lay.

Ye mournful ſtreams your murmurs ceaſe,
Why mock ye my complaint;
Ye ruder winds ſubſide to peace,
While I my ſorrows paint.

Sylvia is fair, moſt wond'rous fair,
Oh! were ſhe but as kind,
Minerva's gift each ſwain declare
That beams forth from her mind.

Her preſence decks the vernal year,
Makes ev'ry ſeaſon gay,
All nature ſmil'd while ſhe was here,
But frowns now ſhe's away.

For her the trees their honours ſhed,
Her abſence to deplore;
While birds their floating muſic ſpread
Around the meads no more.

For her I bear this raging pain,
And haunt this faithleſs grove;
Say, *ſhepherds*, if on all yon plain
There grows no cure for love.

A FRAGMENT.

OH! muſing contemplation tranquil maid,
Who ſteal'ſt along the deep ſurrounding ſhade,
Where fancy ſpreads her melancholy wing
And ſolemn grandeur dwells on ev'ry thing;
Where *Philamel* attunes her love-lorn ſong,
To ſooth night's wanderer as he moves along,
The pathleſs way, from noiſe and riot far
Revolving in his breaſt each ſecret care;
Or deeply ſtudious in ſome hermit's cell
O'er-grown with moſs, doſt undiſturbed dwell;
Inſpir'd by thee, the ſoul breaks early forth
To note creations excellence and worth;
A ſweet demeanour in each action lives,
A grand ſedateneſs ev'ry geſture gives;
Superior language ſtrikes the liſt'ning ears,
Reclaims the pregnant heart from lewd compeers;
With thee, new beauties in creation riſe,
To joy the mind and entertain the eyes;
A great deſign and harmony appear
Throughout all nature's works extreamly clear;
Each hill and vale, each river, wood, and plain,
A juſt applauſe and admiration gain;
Men, beaſts, birds, fiſhes, inſects, all unite,
By thy pure aid to miniſter delight;
Wiſdom in thee, encreaſes, and enjoys
Delicious recompence for grateful toils;
With thee, the ſoul enrapt, enflames the eyes
Fix'd on the brilliant chamber of the ſkies,
Where ſuns, moons, ſtars, and planet's glorious lights
Blazon the days, and 'luminate the nights;
Poſſeſs'd of thee, life's hours paſs calmly round,
And chaſte deſires with conſcious truth abound;
Rich dreams of knowledge and of bleſſings reign,
When reaſon winks and ſlumber's empire gain.

Dec. 8th, 1761. *S. P.*

Prologue *to the Tragedy of* Hecuba. Written by Mr. *Lloyd*, and ſpoken by Mr. *Garrick*.

A *Grecian* bard, two thouſand years ago,
Plan'd this ſad fable, of illuſtrious woe;
Waken'd each ſoft emotion of the breaſt,
And call'd forth tears, that would not be ſuppreſt.

Yet, O ye mighty ſirs, of judgment chaſte,
Who, lacking genius, have a deal of taſte,
Can you forgive our modern ancient piece,
Which brings no chorus, tho' it comes from *Greece*;
Kind ſocial chorus, which all humours meets,
And ſings and dances, up and down the ſtreets.
—— Oh! might true taſte in theſe unclaſſic days,
Revive the *Grecian* faſhions, with their plays!

Then

Then rais'd on ſtilts, our players would talk and rage,
And at three ſteps, ſtride o'er a modern ſtage;
Each geſture then would boaſt unuſual charms,
From lengthen'd legs, ſtuff'd body, ſprawling arms!
Your critic eye would then to pigmies ſee,
But buſkins made a giant, ev'n of *Me*.
No features then the poet's mind would trace,
But one blank vizor blot out all the face.
O! glorious times, when actors thus could ſtrike
Expreſſive, inexpreſſive, all alike!
Leſs change of face, than in our punch they ſaw,
For punch can roll his eyes, and wag his jaw;
With one ſet glare they mouth'd the rumbling verſe,
Our *Gog* and *Magog* look not half ſo fierce!
Yet tho' depriv'd of inſtruments like theſe,
Nature, perhaps, may find a way to pleaſe;
Which, whereſoe'er ſhe glows with genuine flame,
In *Greece*, in *Rome*, in *England*, is the ſame.
Of raillery then, ye modern wits beware,
Nor damn the *Grecian* poet, for the play'er.
Theirs was the ſkill, with honeſt help of art,
To win by juſt degrees, the yielding heart.
What if our *Shakeſpear* claims the magic throne,
And in one inſtant makes us all his own,
They differ only, in the point of view,
For *Shakeſpear*'s nature, was their nature too.

EPILOGUE.

Written by Mr. *Garrick*, and ſpoken by Miſs *Bride*.

STrip'd of my tragic weeds, and rais'd from death;
In freedom's land, again I draw my breath:
Tho' late a *Trojan* ghoſt, in *Charon*'s ferry;
I'm now an *Engliſh* girl, alive, and merry!
Hey! — *Preſto!* — I'm in *Greece* a maiden ſlain —
Now! — ſtranger ſtill! — a maid, in *Drury-lane!*
No more by barb'rous men, and laws confin'd,
I claim my native rights — to ſpeak my mind.
Tho' pouring pedants ſhould applaud this piece,
Behold a champion,—foe profeſt of *Greece!*
I throw my gauntlet to the critic race:
[*Throws down her glove.*
Come forth, bold *Grecians!* — meet me face to face!
Come forth, ye men of learning, at my call!
Learning! a little feeling's worth it all!
And you of taſte, and faſhion, I defy!
[*Throws down another glove.*
But hold — *You* hate the *Greek* as much as I;
Then, let us join our force, and boldly ſpeak,—
That *Engliſh* ev'ry thing ſurpaſſes *Greek*.
Kill a young virgin, to reſiſt unable! —
Kill her, like houſe-lamb, for a *dead* man's table!
Well may you tremble ladies, and look pale
Do you not ſhudder, parents, at this tale?
You rich, old, wither'd, *half*-departed men;
With us, there's no compulſive law, that can
Make a live girl, to wed a quite dead man;
Had I been wedded to ſome ancient king!
I mean a *Grecian* — ancient's not the thing:
Then had our bard made ample reparation!
Then had you ſeen a *Grecian Coronation!*
Sneer not, ye critics, at this rage for ſhew,
That honeſt hearts at coronations glow!
Nor ſnarl that our faint copies glad their eyes,
When from the thing itſelf, ſuch bleſſings riſe.

EX TEMPORE opportuno, *fait, par* inclination naturelle, *et* GRATITUDE, *en* REPONSE *aux* ETRENNES *de* 1762, *que je viens de* recevoir, *en* nouvelle, *et* neuve, ESPECE, *et* GEORGE *the* IIId Coffee-houſe, *near* TEMPLE-BAR, *non pour la premiere fois.*

GUILLAUME SMITH, *Breton*, et duquel j'ay *reçu*,
Entre autres BIENS, quoy? deux ELEGANTES VETURES,
Merite que j'en faſſe un RETOUR, qui ſoit *ſçu*,
Sa *Bonté* ne fait pas *rougir* mes AVANTURES;
Ce GENTILHOMME ANGLOIS ma fait un BEAU PRESENT,
(Auſſy *bon*,) du PORTRAIT de GEORGE TROISIEME,
D'une NEUVE GUINZE, il a *l'eſprit preſent*,
Pour me *ſecourir*, bien, voila pourquoy je L'AIME,
Avec RECONNOISSANCE, et L'ESTIME, non moins;
Sa MODESTIE eſt, trop, lorſque je RIME, en *crainte*,
Il *ſçait* que VERS, *bienfaits*, VOYAGENT, pour *temoins*,
(Graçe a DIEU,) *mes malheurs* ne ſont qu'un peu D'ABSINTHE.

Finis *coronet* opus, *et* DESCAZEAUZIUS *declarabit opificem.*

Fait, a LONDRES, *le* 12*eme* 10*bre*. 1762. Vivat GEORGIUS TERTIUS, cum REGIA CONJUGE, CENTENNALITER, et amplius. FELICITER que *regnet*, LUDOVICUS DECIMUS QUINTUS *præſerviatur.*

ÆNIG-

ÆNIGMA *for the Ladies.*

SING, lofty muſe, no more of *Cupid's charms:*
No more of love-ſick fools, and folded arms.
Sing war-like camps, where dreadful trumpet ſounds;
And write *heroic verſe* in blood and wounds.
A mighty *warrior* on mount *Atlas* ſtood,
Fearleſs of death, prodigal of blood:
His glitt'ring target, brandiſh'd in the air,
Summon'd the pow'rs of heaven and earth to war:
The war began — the mighty thund'rer ſent
Th' embattel'd regions of the firmament.
Hot thunder bolts, and pointed light'nings fly,
Thro' all the blazing regions of the ſky.
But ſtout as rock of adamant, the *hero* ſtands,
Defies great *Jove*, and laughs at his commands.
His ſhield, caſe-harden'd by *Vulcanian arts*,
Receives his thunder, and repels his darts.
— Next *Æolus* advanc'd with bluſhing pride,
Unlock'd his den of winds, and loudly cry'd,
Blow rattling *Boreas*, blow the audacious fool,
Beyond the regions of th' *Antarctic pole!*
Let *Brontes* and *Pyracmon* arm apace,
Throw *fire* and hand-*granado's* in his face,
And make him yield, turn-tail, and quit the place.
Enraged *Neptune*, roar'd from wat'ry bed,
Spouted vaſt cataracts upon his head,
As tho' he'd deluge all the world anew,
And drown the *hero*, and the mountain too.
Ætna inflam'd forms dreadful mortar piece,
Threw red hot *bombs* and fiery *carcaſſes*.
Veſuvius and *Vulcano* rage in vain;
In vain with ſparkling ſulphur ſpread the plain.
Nor *Mars*, nor *Vulcan*, nor the mighty *Jove*,
The *invulnerable hero* could remove.
He bravely fought, and with his conquering ſhield
He vanquiſh'd all, and ſtill *maintains the field!*

G. HAYDEN.

The ÆNIGMA *for* November, *anſwered by* S. Becken.

YOUR Ænigma friend *S. P*;
Is thus anſwered by *S. B*;

Tea, and *tea-pots* are in faſhion;
With moſt people in this nation;
In all ranks, and every ſtation.

An ACROSTIC *Rebus, addreſſed to the Ladies.*

WHAT will end in eternity, *Time.*
What all, when dead, do wiſh to be; *Happy.*
What always attracts the eyes: *Objects.*
What the miſer much do prize: *Riches.*
What defends *Britannia's* land; *Navy.*
What ſhall never have an end: *Eternity.*
To what the ſwine their necks do bend: *Yoke.*
The initials connected, will declare;
The Town where dwells my *Cælia* fair. *S. B.*

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *DECEMBER*, 1761.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Duſſeldorff, Nov. 13.

THE Diſlocation of Prince Soubize's Army being quite finiſhed, and the Troops in March on all Sides to their ſeveral Deſtinations, that Prince arrived here this Day at Noon, where the Head Quarters *will remain this* Winter; but it is thought he will ſet out for Verſailles as ſoon as he has made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for the Safety of the ſeveral Garriſons, *&c.*

Magdeburg, Nov. 14. Colberg is revictualled, and the Bulk of the Ruſſian Army under the Generals Butturlin and Fermor, took the Route of Poland the 2d Inſtant, leaving

leaving a Detachment under Gen. Romanzow to continue the Blockade.

On the ſame Day the Ruſſian Gen. Berg attacked General Platen between Stangard and Piritz, but was repulſed with the Loſs of 500 Men.

We have received the following Advices from Prince Henry's Head Quarters at Barnitz near Meiſſen, dated Nov. 9.

On the 1ſt of this Month Marſhal Daun received a Reinforcement of ſeven Regiments of Infantry, and four Regiments of Cavalry, detached from Sileſia by General Laudohn. The ſame Day Colonel Kleiſt diſlodged the Enemy from Cros-Schirna. On the 25th, in the Morning, all our advanced Poſts, from Sibeneichen, which covers Meiſſen, to Roſwein upon the Mulda, were attacked at the ſame Time. There were chiefly advanced Poſts, and gave way. The Enemy's Huſſars carried off a Cannon from a Poſt occupied by a free Company of Major Quintus's Battalion. The Villages of Teutſch Bohra, Eule, and Elgerſdorff, which covered the Camp of Katzenhauſers, were maintained, and the Enemy's Light Troops, which were purſued, retreated with Loſs. The Views of the Enemy were to have ſeized the Eminencies of Noſſen, and to have advanced a Body of twelve Battalions behind Roſwein. Our Poſts on the other Side of the Mulda, retired, being nothing more than alarm Poſts. The Enemy occupied Roſwein, from whence General Seidlitz diſlodged them on the 7th. As we have very reſpectable Poſts on this Side of the Mulda, the Motions, which the Enemy has juſt made, will not occaſion any Alteration in our Poſition. We have taken two Officers and ſixty Men in the Affair of the 5th, and our Loſs does not exceed that Number. The Army of the Empire continues to keep its Poſſeſſion behind the Saale and the Elſter.

Hague, Nov. 17. The News of the French having abandoned Eimbeck on the 5th Inſtant, was Premature: It was not till the 9th at Night, that Marſhal Broglio, who had collected his whole Force, upon the Mountain called La Huve, retired from thence, and marched towards Moringen, upon the Route to Gottingen. We have ſince received the following Particulars of the Motions of the Army, under the Command of his Serene Highneſs Prince Ferdinand, which have occaſioned the Retreat of the French.

Liſbon, Nov. 14. We continue now and then to feel ſome Tremblings of the Earth, which, though ſlight, we cannot help being alarmed at, as it is a Proof that the Cauſes of the great Earthquake, the 1ſt of November, 1757. ſtill ſubſiſt.

Paris, Nov. 13. The Academy of Arts and Sciences at Lyons, have offered a Prize for the Year enſuing, to any Perſon that can find out a new Manner of waſhing Silk, without loſing any of its Quality of Gloſs.

Paris, Dec. 4. They write from Dijon, that on the 12th of November, about five in the Morning, a Cloud was formed round the Moon of about 50 Feet in Circumference, from whence iſſued ſuch a large Body of briſk Fire, that moſt of the Spectators, unable to ſtand the Glare of it, fell down with their Faces to the Ground. The Phœnomenon laſted ſome Minutes: It was followed by a Noiſe like that of ſeveral battering Cannon diſcharged at once. And the Commotion of the Air was ſo great, that the Doors and Windows of all the Houſes trembled.

Hamburgh, Dec. 4. The Advices we had received from Pomerania, of General Romanzow's Retreat, are now contradicted; and we are aſſured, that the Ruſſians made themſelves Maſters, on the 15th paſt, of a ſmall Fort called Munde, ſituated at a Quarter of a German Mile from Colberg, at the Entrance of the River Perſante; the Loſs of which cuts off all Communication by Water between Stettin and Colberg.

The Prince of Wurtemburg has paſſed the River Rega, and has repulſed a Ruſſian Corps commanded by General Berck, as far as Lepin.

Hague, Dec. 11. By our laſt Letters from the Head Quarters of the allied Army at Hildeſheim, dated the 5th Inſtant, we learn, that the Troops, which compoſe it, were marching off ſucceſſively to their reſpective Winter Quarters: And from Caſſel, we learn, that Marſhal Broglio, having abandoned Nordheim, was fallen back upon the Werra, the French Army being gone into Winter Quarters likewiſe.

IRE:

IRELAND.

THE following Sums have been granted by the Iriſh Parliament to the enſuing Perſons and public Uſes.

To the Truſtees of the Linen Manufacture, for two Years, 4000l.

The Corporation of the inland Navigation from Kilkenney to Enniſteague, 4000l.

To finiſh the Church of St. Thomas, Dublin, 1000l.

For carrying on the inland Navigation from Dublin to the Shannon, 10,000l.

The Pier at Dunleary, 3000l.

Promoting Engliſh Proteſtant Charter-Schools, 12,000l.

Towards building St. Catherine's Church, Dublin, 1000l.

To finiſh the Aquæduct from the River Finiſk to Dungarvan, in the County of Waterford, 500l.

To remove the Obſtructions in the Navigation of the River Barrow, 2000l.

For extending the Pier of Ballbriggan at Skerries, 1500l.

Clearing the Channel of Corke Harbour, 5000l.

Making the Shannon navigable from Limerick to Killaloe, 8000l.

Carrying on the inland Navigation of the Black Water, 2500l.

Payment of Debts for the Founding-hoſpital, 4252l.

To diſcharge the Debts of the Lying-in-Hoſpital, and to finiſh and furniſh it, 3000l.

To make a navigable Canal from the Baſon of Drumreagh to Farlogh Lough, 3000l.

To the Widow and Children of the late Dr. Moſſe, who projected the Building the Lying-in-hoſpital, 1000l.

Mr. George Semple, Architect of Eſſex-bridge, Dublin, 500l.

Arthur Mervyn, Eſq; 2000l. to enable him to finiſh the Mill and Granaries at Naul, in the County of Meath.

To finiſh the Dock at the Weſt End of the North Wall, 1000l.

Dublin Society, for the Improvements of Huſbandry, Arts, &c. 200l.

A further Sum of 1000l. per Annum, for two Years, to the Proteſtant Charter Schools.

To encourage the Cambrick Manufacture at Dundalk, 1375l.

LONDON.

The humble ADDRESS *of the Right Honourable the* LORDS *Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, preſented to His* MAJESTY *on* Saturday *the ſeventh Day of* November, 1761: *With His* MAJESTY's *moſt gracious Anſwer.*

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return your Majeſty our humble Thanks for your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

It is impoſſible to approach your Royal Preſence, at this Time, without making our firſt Offering to your Majeſty, of our moſt joyful Congratulations on the auſpicious Occaſion of your Royal Nuptials. We want Words to deſcribe how warmly we are affected with an Event, ſo highly intereſting to your Majeſty, and to all your faithful Subjects; or to expreſs our Gratitude to your Majeſty, for giving us a Queen, who, whilſt ſhe compleats your Happineſs, Promiſes, by every Virtue, and amiable Accompliſhment, the greateſt Addition to that of your People. May Heaven grant the longeſt Duration to this Felicity! And may it be attended with a numerous Progeny, to tranſmit the great Examples of their illuſtrious Parents, and perpetuate the Bleſſings of your Reign to future Ages!

We thankfully acknowledge your Majeſty's Goodneſs in communicating to us that Overtures had been made by the ſeveral belligerant Powers, in order to a general Pacification; and by France, for a particular Peace between your Majeſty and that Crown, whereupon a Negociation had followed, which is ſince intirely broke off. No other Proof could be wanting to us, that the Continuance of War, and the Effuſion of Chriſtian Blood, cannot, with any Shadow of Juſtice, be imputed to your Majeſty, beſides the known Generoſity and Benevolence of your own innate Diſpoſition.

Your Royal Wiſdom has appeared in nothing more, than in not ſuffering your Military Operations to be ſuſpended or delayed: And we beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty on the preſent ſignal Succeſſes of your Arms. Beſides the important Conqueſts with which they have been bleſſed, your

your Enemies have, in other Parts, been made once more to feel, that ſuperior Numbers cannot avail them againſt the ſuperior Capacity and Conduct of your conſummate General Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwic, and the unſhaken Bravery of your Officers and Troops. We cannot ſee, without Admiration, thoſe repeated Proofs of Magnanimity and Ability, which your great Ally the King of Pruſſia, though ſurrounded with ſo many Difficulties, has given to the World.

Your Majeſty's Sentiments cannot fail to have the greateſt Weight with us, becauſe we are ſure that they proceed upon wiſe Principles, founded in the Love of your People. It is therefore from Conviction, that we declare our humble Concurrence in your Opinion, that it is neceſſary ſteadily to exert our moſt vigorous Efforts in every Part where the Enemy may ſtill be attacked with Advantage

We beg your Majeſty to accept the ſtrongeſt and moſt affectionate Aſſurances, that we will, with the greateſt Zeal and Ardor, and at the Hazard of every Thing that is dear to us, ſtand by and ſupport your Majeſty, in proſecuting the War in the moſt effectual Manner for the Intereſt of your Kingdoms, and in performing, to the utmoſt of your Power, your Engagements to your Allies; nothing being more evident, than that this is the only Method to procure ſuch equitable and honourable Conditions of Peace, as may with Reaſon be expected from our Succeſſes.

We ſhould be greatly wanting to ourſelves, as well as to your Majeſty, if we did not teſtify our particular Thanks for your paternal Goodneſs, in having ſo expreſsly declared, that, both in carrying on the War, and in making Peace, no Conſideration whatſoever ſhall make you depart from the true Intereſts of theſe your Kingdoms, and the Honour of your Crown.

This Reſolution, ſo truly worthy of a Britiſh Monarch, and ſo engaging to all your Loyal Subjects, calls for adequate Returns on our Part. Penetrated with the livelieſt Senſe of our unbounded Tenderneſs and Concern for our Welfare, we do, from the Bottom of our Hearts, aſſure your Majeſty, that we will, with the utmoſt Duty and Zeal, correſpond to that Confidence which your Majeſty repoſes in us; being fully perſuaded of the Neceſſity of Unanimity, Firmneſs, and Diſpatch, in the preſent critical Situation, and animated thereto, by the gracious Admonition of the beſt of Kings.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

My Lords,

"I thank you for this very dutiful and loyal Addreſs. The Joy which you expreſs upon my Marriage, and your affectionate Regard for the Queen, give me the higheſt Satisfaction. I make no doubt but your ready Concurrence in my Sentiments, and the becoming Zeal, which you have ſo unanimouſly declared, for carrying on the War with Vigour, will have a good Effect, both upon our Friends and Enemies; and ſtrengthen my Hands, to purſue ſuch Meaſures as may be moſt conducive to the true Intereſts of my Kingdoms."

The humble ADDRESS *of the Honourable Houſe of* COMMONS, *preſented to His* MAJESTY *on* Monday *the 16th of* Nov. 1761: *With his* MAJESTY's *moſt gracious Anſwer.*

"*Moſt gracious Sovereign,*

"We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return your Majeſty the moſt humble and hearty Thanks of this Houſe, for your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

"Permit us, at the ſame Time, to offer to your Majeſty our warmeſt Congratulations on the joyful and auſpicious Event of your Royal Nuptials, with a Princeſs deſcended from an illuſtrious Proteſtant Line, diſtinguiſhed by the moſt eminent Graces and Endowments, and worthy to be the Royal Partner of your Throne by poſſeſſing every Virtue that can adorn it.

"We beg Leave alſo to expreſs our juſt Senſe of that affectionate Regard, which your Majeſty has ſhewn for your People, by conſulting, on this moſt important and interreſting Occaſion, as on every other, their Happineſs and that of their Poſterity. And we aſſure your Majeſty, that, with Hearts full of Gratitude for this ſignal Inſtance of your Royal Attention to the Welfare of your Subjects, and thoroughly ſenſible of the exalted Merit of your illuſtrious Conſort, your faithful Commons will not fail to make ſuch honourable and ample Proviſion, as may enable her to ſupport her Royal Dignity with proper Luſtre, in Caſe ſhe ſhall ſurvive your Majeſty; for the long Continuance of whoſe Life we ſhall never ceaſe to offer up to the Divine Providence our moſt ardent Vows.

Allow us, Sir, to return our ſincere and humble Thanks to your Majeſty, for your

tender Concern for the Proſperity of your People, in wiſhing to reſtore to them the Bleſſings of Peace; and to declare that we cannot too much admire that Humanity, ſo becoming your Royal Breaſt, which, amidſt the Succeſſes of your own Kingdoms, feels for the Calamities of other Nations.

We are fully perſuaded, that theſe beneficent Diſpoſitions, which induced your Majeſty to conſent to the Appointment of a Congreſs for a general Pacification, and to enter into a Negociation with France for a particular Peace, could not have failed of the deſired Effect, if the Enemy, influenced by the ſame Motives, had ſhewn the ſame good Intentions, and would have complied with ſuch Conditions as were requiſite for the Accompliſhment of that ſalutary Work.

We do moſt gratefully acknowledge your Majeſty's Vigilance and Firmneſs in not ſuffering the Hopes or Expectations of Peace to produce the leaſt Suſpence of Relaxation in the Exertion of your Arms. And we congratulate your Majeſty on thoſe happy Succeſſes, which, under the good Providence of God, we muſt aſcribe to the Wiſdom and Vigour of your Majeſty's Meaſures; to which we owe the Reduction of Dominica, the Conqueſt of Belleiſle, atchieved with ſo much Reputation to the Britiſh Arms, and the Deſtruction of the Enemy's Power in the Eaſt-Indies, by the Acquiſition of Pondicherry, their laſt remaining Settlement of any Strength in thoſe Countries.

The wiſe and able Conduct of his Serene Highneſs Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, whereby he hath ſucceſſively defeated the Projects of the Enemy, and hath prevented their making that Progreſs, which, from their ſuperior Numbers, they expected, together with that gracious Approbation, which your Majeſty hath been pleaſed to expreſs of the Valour of your Troops, cannot but give the higheſt Satisfaction to your faithful Commons: And they ſee, with juſt Admiration, the repeated Proofs, in every Campaign, of that unſhaken Reſolution, and of thoſe aſtoniſhing Efforts, which alone could have enabled your Majeſty's great Ally, the King of Pruſſia, to reſiſt the numerous Forces of his Enemies.

We beg Leave to aſſure your Majeſty of our intire Concurrence and Support in the moſt effectual Proſecution of the War, for the Intereſt and Advantage of theſe Kingdoms; and in maintaining, to the utmoſt of our Power, the good Faith and Honour of your Majeſty's Crown, and the Engagements entered into with your Allies; and that we are truly ſenſible, that the conſtant Care and Attention of your Majeſty to purſue the moſt vigorous Meaſures in every Part, where any ſucceſsful Impreſſion can ſtill be made upon the Enemy, are the only Means to attain that deſireable Object, an honourable and a laſting Peace.

We receive, with the deepeſt Gratitude, that moſt endearing Expreſſion of your Majeſty's unbounded Goodneſs and Affection towards this your native Country, in the ſolemn Declaration, which your Majeſty has been pleaſed to make, that, as well in the Proſecution of the War, as in the Concluſion of the Peace, no Conſideration whatever ſhall induce you to depart from the true Intereſts of theſe your Kingdoms, and from the Honour and Dignity of your Crown.

Your Majeſty may be aſſured, that your faithful Commons will chearfully grant ſuch Supplies, as the Nature and Extent of the ſeveral Services ſhall be found to require; firmly relying on your Majeſty's Wiſdom and Juſtice, that they will be applied with the ſtricteſt Oeconomy, and in ſuch a Manner as may moſt effectually anſwer the great Ends for which they ſhall be granted.

We do with great Truth aſſure your Majeſty, that it is our moſt earneſt Deſire, that this firſt Parliament convened by your Royal Authority, may, by their Conduct, give your Majeſty a happy Proof of the Zeal, the Loyalty, and the Affection of your People.

Senſible of the difficult Criſis in which we are aſſembled, we are determined to concur, with the greateſt Firmneſs and Unanimity, in whatever may contribute to the public Welfare; may tend to defeat the Views and Expectations of our Enemies; and may convince the World, that there are no Difficulties, which your Majeſty's Wiſdom and Perſeverance, with the Aſſiſtance of your Parliament, cannot ſurmount.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

"*Gentlemen*,

"I return you my hearty Thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate Addreſs. The early Proofs of your moſt cordial Attachment to me and my Family, upon the Occaſion of my Marriage, and the particular Regard and Attention which you expreſs for the Queen in a Manner that ſo nearly concerns her, cannot but give me the moſt ſenſible Satisfaction. The Aſſurances of your ſteady and vigorous Support muſt add the greateſt Weight to my Endeavours for the public Good; and will be the ſureſt Means of bringing the War, in which we are engaged, to ſuch a Concluſion as is the con-

constant Object of my Wishes, and will most effectually provide for the Honour, Happiness, and Security of my Kingdoms."

The following ADDRESS *was presented to his* MAJESTY, *and read by Dr.* Fothergill, *accompanied by a Deputation from the People called* Quakers, *introduced by the Lord of his* MAJESTY'S *Bed-chamber in Waiting, on the 30th of* Oct. 1761.

To George the Third, King of Great-Britain, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

"*May it please the King,*

"To accept our Congratulations on the present happy Occasion, and our fervent Wishes, that the Royal Nuptials may be blessed with Felicity, as permanent and unmixed, as the Joy they produce is universal.

"From the evident Marks we have seen of thy Attention to the Happiness of thy People, guided by an uniform Steadiness and Prudence, we are persuaded, that in thy illustrious Consort are united those amiable Qualities, which will alike contribute to the domestic Happiness of our Sovereign, and endear her to his Subjects.

"Impressed with such Sentiments, we already regard the Queen with Duty and Affection, and we trust it will be our constant Endeavour to cultivate the like Sentiments in those among whom we converse; promoting, by Example, that dutiful Submission to Authority, which renders Government easy to the Prince, and grateful to the People.

"May it please the most High, by whose Wisdom Kings reign and Princes decree Justice, to confirm every virtuous Purpose of thy Heart; and to replenish it with Stability and Fortitude, superior to every Exigency: Long may he vouchsafe to continue thee a Blessing to these Nations, and thy Descendants, the Guardians of Liberty, civil and religious, to many Generations."

Signed on behalf of the said People in London, the Twenty-sixth of the tenth Month, 1761.

To which his Majesty was pleased to give this most gracious Answer.

"This Address, so full of Duty and Affection, is very agreeable to me. You may depend on my Protection."

They were afterwards introduced to her Majesty with their Address, and then to the Princess Dowager of Wales.

By the Memorial of the Negotiations, &c. published by France, it appears, That on the 29th of July Mr. Stanley delivered to the French Ministry the Ultimatum, or final Proposals, of England; the Substance of which is as follows.

1. France shall cede Canada, Cape Breton, and the Islands in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, with the Right of fishing on the Coasts.

2. Whatever does not belong to Canada, shall not be considered as appertaining to Louisiana.

3. Senegal and Goree shall be yielded to England.

4. Dunkirk shall be put in the Condition it ought to be in by the treaty of Utrecht; and on this Condition, France shall be restored to the Privilege allowed her by that treaty, of fishing on part of the Banks of Newfoundland.

5. The Neutral Islands shall be equally divided.

6. Minorca shall be restored.

7 France shall evacuate and restore all her Conquests in Germany.

8. England shall restore Belleisle and Gaudaloup.

9. Disputes in the East India shall be settled by the two Companies.

10. The Captures made by England before War was declared shall not be restored.

11. France shall not retain Ostend and Nieuport.

12. The cessation of Arms shall take Place when the preliminaries are ratified or the definitive treaty signed.

13. Both Kings shall be at Liberty to assist their German Allies.

14. Prisoners shall be reciprocally set at Liberty.

The Substance of the King of France's Answer, dated August 5, is this:

1. France will yield all Canada, but insists that the Roman Catholic Religion shall be tolerated there, and that her Subjects shall have Liberty to dispose of their Effects, and retire. France farther insists on the Right of fishing in the Gulph of St. Laurence, and demands some Island near it on which to dry her Fish.

2. France doth not pretend that what is not Canady is Louisiana; but demands that the intermediate Nations between Canada and Louisiana, and between Virginia and Louisiana, shall be considered as independent, and a barrier between the French and English.

3. France demands Goree. However, M. de Bussy shall Talk about this Point.

4. M. de Buſſey ſhall alſo Talk about Dunkirk, when a Port is agreed on in the Gulph of St. Laurence for the Protection of the French Fiſhery.

5. France agrees to the partition of the Neutral Iſlands.

6. England may keep Belleiſle, and France will keep Minorca.

7. In Conſideration of the reſtitution of Gaudaloupe, France will evacuate her Conqueſts in Germany, except thoſe made on the King of Pruſſia, which are held for the Empreſs Queen.

8. France accepts of Gaudaloupe as a compenſation for her Ceſſions in North America and Africa, and the demolition of the Works at Dunkirk.

9. France agrees that the Eaſt India Companies ſhall ſettle their Differences.

10. France inſiſts on the reſtitution of the Captures made before the War.

11. France never intended to keep Oſtend and Nieuport.

12. The Term of ceaſing Hoſtilities will occaſion no Difference.

13. If England will withdraw her aſſiſtance from her German Allies, France will do the ſame with Regard to hers.

14. The Releaſe of the Priſoners is well.

An Anſwer to the above Ultimatum was delivered on the 1ſt of September to the following Purport.

1. England inſiſts on the full and entire Ceſſion of Canada and it's Appurtenances; the Iſland of Cape Breton, and the Iſlands in the Gulph of St. Laurence; Canada comprehending, agreeable to the Line of Limits drawn by M. de Vaudreuil himſelf, when he gave up the Province by Capitulation, on one Side the Lakes Haron, Michigau, and Superior; and the ſaid Line, drawn from Lake Rouge, comprehending by a winding Courſe the River Onabache to its Junction with the Ohio, and from thence ſtretching along this laſt River incluſively to it's Confluence with the Miſſiſippi. The Roman Catholic Religion ſhall be tolerated in Canada: the Inhabitants may ſell their Effects, provided the Purchaſers be Britiſh Subjects: and ſhall be allowed a Year to remove elſewhere.

2. The Limits of Louiſiana, delivered in a Note by M. de Buſſey, cannot be allowed, becauſe they comprehend vaſt Tracts of Land which Vaudreuil comprehended within Canada; and on the Side of the Carolinas they comprehend extenſive Regions, and numerous Nations, under England's Protection.

3. England ſhall keep Senegal and Goree; but, if France will ſuggeſt any reaſonable Scheme for ſupplying herſelf with Negroes, it ſhall be conſidered.

4. Dunkirk ſhall be put in the Condition it ought to be in by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle. France ſhall be reſtored to the Privilege allowed her in the treaty of Utrecht of fiſhing on the Banks of Newfoundland, and drying Fiſh there. France, moreover, ſhall be allowed to catch Fiſh in the Gulph of St. Laurence, and the Iſland of St. Peter's ſhall be ceded to her for drying them, provided ſhe abſtain from fiſhing on the Coaſt, and erect no Fortifications, or keep any military Eſtabliſhments on the ſaid Iſland; and provided that an Engliſh Commiſſary be allowed to reſide on it, and Engliſh Men of War to viſit it from Time to Time, to ſee that the above Stipulations be obſerved.

5. No alternative for the Neutral (ſo called) Iſlands will be accepted; but the partition of them will ſtill be agreed to.

6. Belleiſle, Gaudaloupe, and Marigalante ſhall be reſtored.

7. Minorca ſhall be reſtored.

8. With regard to the evacuation of the French Conqueſts in Germany, England adheres to the 7th Article of her Ultimatum, and inſiſts on the reſtitution of Weſel, and the King of Pruſſia's Teritories.

9. England will ſtill Support the King of Pruſſia with Vigour and good Faith.

10. The Reſtitution of the Ships taken before the War is unjuſt by the Law of Nations.

11. England truſts to France's Declaration relative to Oſtend and Nieuport.

12, 13, 14. England perſiſts in what ſhe ſaid in her Ultimatum.

To theſe Articles France replied one by one.

1. France agrees to the Ceſſion of Canada, but aſks two Years or eighteen Months for the Inhabitants of Canada to ſell their Effects, and remove. And deſires to know what England underſtands by the Appurtenances of Canada.

2. France yields up Canada with the Limits aſſigned it by Vaudreuil; but inſiſts that the Indians on one Side of the Line ſhall be independent under the Protection of France; and thoſe on the other Side independent under the Protection of England. The Engliſh Traders ſhall not Croſs the Line; but the Indians ſhall be at Liberty to Trade with both Nations.

3. France will cede Senegal and Goree, provided England will guarantee to France her Settlements at Ahanmaboo and Akra.

4. For the ſake of Peace, France will demoliſh the new Works at Dunkirk, fill up the Baſon which is capable of receiving Ships of the Line, and deſtroy the Rope walks. The 13th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, re-

relative to the Fishery, shall be confirmed. The Island of Maquelon or Michelleu shall be added to St. Peter's: a Guard of 50 Men shall be kept on those Islands to support the Civil Magistrate, no foreign Ships, even English, shall be allowed to touch there: but an English Commissary may reside there.

5. The Neutral Islands may be equally divided, provided St. Lucia be part of the Share of France.

6, 7. France agrees to.

8. France cannot evacuate Countries belonging to the Empress-Queen.

9. This Article of assisting the German Allies requires Explanation.

10. The demand of the Ships taken before War was declared, is so just, that France cannot depart from it.

11. When the Preliminaries are signed, the King of France will give it under his Hand, that he never intended to keep Ostend and Nieuport.

13. The two East India Companies shall finish their Negotiation at the same Time that the Negotiation of the two Crowns is concluded.

14. This Article can admit of no Difficulty.

France having thus refused to acquiesce in the Terms offered by England, Mr. Stanley was ordered to leave Paris.

Nov. 10. We are assured, that the Subscription of twelve Millions, for the Service of the ensuing Year, is quite complete, to the great Mortification of those who have made it their Business to whisper about, that the Subscriptions would never fill, unless a certain great Man took the Helm again, in which Case they thought themselves sure of a Spanish War, and expected soon to raise large Fortunes by Privateering.

12. About 11 o'Clock, Mr. Perrot, late a Linen-draper and Laceman, on Ludgate-hill, for concealing his Effects, after a Statute of Bankruptcy was taken out against him, was executed in Smithfield; he behaved very penitently, and prayed with great Fervency: He was of Newport Pagnel in Bucks, where his Body was carried to be interred. When the Statute commenced against him, he was Debtor more than 20,000 l.

13. At the Meeting of the Society of Arts, in the Strand, it was agreed, almost unanimously, to grant the Sum of 2000 l. towards the procuring Fish to be brought to Market by Land Carriage. In the Course of their Debates it was asserted, that the Dutch receive annually, upon an Average, from this Kingdom, 100,000 l. for the single Article of Turbot.

St. James's, Nov. 17. The King was pleased to appoint George Creffener, Esq; his late Majesty's Minister to the City of Cologne, to be his Majesty's Minister to the Princes and States of the Circle of Westphalia.

The Archbishop of York, and the Lord Bishop of London were sworn of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council.

19. At a Court of Common Council, a Motion was made, that his Majesty's Statue be erected on the Royal Exchange amongst those of his Predecessors, and the Pictures of his Majesty and his Royal Consort be put up in the Guildhall of this City. — Another Motion was made, that the Committee, who were appointed to prepare the late Entertainment for their Majesties and the Royal Family, do employ proper Persons, and give proper Directions, for making the said Statue, and drawing the said Pictures; and, in order thereunto, that they do make their humble Application to his Majesty, and his Royal Consort, our most gracious Queen, that they will be pleased to do this City the Honour to sit for their Pictures, and to signify their Royal Pleasure therein; and that the said Committee do, at the same Time, express to his Majesty the deep and grateful Sense which this Court will ever retain of his Majesty's gracious Condescension, in honouring their late Entertainment at Guildhall with his Royal Presence, and that of his most August Consort and Royal Family. And the Question being put, the same was unanimously resolved in the Affirmative.

Nov. 23. The said Committee waited on their Majesties at St. James's, in Pursuance of an Order of the last Common Council, and being introduced to the King in his Closet by the Duke of Devonshire, the Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart. Lord Mayor, addressed his Majesty to the following Effect:

"*Royal Sir*,

"The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-council assembled, being desirous (amongst other Marks of their personal Veneration and Esteem for your Majesty) to have your Majesty's Statue erected on the Royal Exchange amongst those of your Royal Predecessors, and the Picture of your Majesty put up in the Guildhall of the said City; have, in Order hereunto, directed us to make our humble Application to your Majesty, that your Majesty, will be pleased to do the City of London the Honour to sit for

your

your Picture, and to ſignify your Pleaſure therein: And we are commanded, at the ſame Time, to expreſs to your Majeſty the deep and grateful Senſe which the ſaid Court of Common Council will ever retain of your Majeſty's gracious Condeſcenſion in honouring their late Entertainment at Guildhall with your Royal Preſence."

The Committee afterwards waited on the Queen, being introduced to her Majeſty by the Duke of Mancheſter: When the Lord-Mayor addreſſed her Majeſty on Behalf of the Common council, requeſting her Majeſty would be pleaſed to ſit for her Picture; and expreſſing alſo the Common-council's grateful Senſe of her Majeſty's Condeſcenſion in honouring the City with her Preſence.

His Majeſty was pleaſed to receive the Committee in a gracious Manner, expreſſing his entire Satisfaction at the late Entertainment, and ſignified his Royal Intention to give Orders that his Picture and that of her Majeſty ſhould be ſent to the City.

Her Majeſty was alſo pleaſed to receive the City in a very polite Manner; and ſuch of the Committee as had not before, were permitted to kiſs her Majeſty's Hand.

23. We hear from Edinburgh, that a very fine Coal Pit has lately been diſcovered near the City of Aberdeen, to the great Joy of that Part of the Country, it being the firſt ever diſcovered in the North of Scotland.

We learn, that the Proviſion made for her Majeſty will be the ſame as was for Queen Caroline, 100,000l. per Annum, with Richmond old Park and Somerſet-houſe annexed: Alſo a Patent has paſſed the Privy Seal, granting unto her Majeſty the Sum of 40,000l. yearly, for the better Support of her Dignity.

St. James's, Dec. 14. The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Right Hon. James, Marquis of Kildare, to be Major General of his Majeſty's Forces.

15. At a Court of Common-council held at Guildhall, a Motion was made for preſenting a Petition to Parliament, praying Leave to erect a new Street from the Manſion-houſe to Moorgate, and likewiſe for Permiſſion to purchaſe the Width of 300 Feet of Ground for that Purpoſe, which was unanimouſly agreed to. The ſaid Street is to be 80 Feet wide, embelliſhed with a Row of Houſes on each Side, 110 Feet deep, intended for the Reſidence of Merchants; which are to be all built on the ſame regular Plan, and, when compleated, will form one of the grandeſt Streets in Europe, and to be called, Charlotte-ſtreet.

The ſame Day, a Motion was made for Application to Parliament for a farther Sum for finiſhing the Repair of London-bridge.

At Ratiſbon the Foreign Miniſters have received by the Poſt a ſuccinct Latin Treatiſe, under the Title of "The Sufferings of Germany;" in which the Miniſters of the Dyet are reproached for ſitting ſtill at their Eaſe, feaſting and amuſing themſelves, while many of their Conſtituents are reduced to abſolute Beggary, and ſome of them forced to carry into other Countries thoſe Arts and that Induſtry which they can no longer exerciſe at Home.

What dreadful Work have the deſtructive French made in ſeveral Parts of Europe? particularly at Spire in Germany, at Nice and La Tourbie in the King of Sardiania's Dominions: Surely they are the moſt barbarous and cruel of all Enemies. Now they threaten the ſame to Gottingen, which ſtands on the Loine, ten Miles S. W. of Northeim, forty Miles S. of Hildſheim, twenty four N. E. of Caſſel, and 50 from Hanover. It is a ſtrong Town, and has a Univerſity founded by his late Majeſty King George II. which Circumſtance alone may excite our declared ſworn Enemies to vent their Malice, and wreak their Revenge on this Part of his Majeſty's Dominions.

Births.

Nov. . The Lady of Sir James Caldwell, in Conduit-ſtreet, a Son.

The Counteſs of Berkeley, Lady to the Right Hon. Robert Nugent, Eſq; in Spring Gardens, a Daughter.

Marriages.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Lane, of the Iſle of Ely, late preſented to a Rectory in Wales, to Miſs Cotes, of New Romney in Kent, an agreeable Lady with a genteel Fortune.

Nov. 5. George Egan, Eſq; of Cavendiſh Square, to Miſs Elizabeth Saunders, o Holles-ſtreet.

9. Robert Lownds, Eſq; to Miſs Mills of Cheſterfield.

10. ——— Butler, Eſq; of Mordaunt' Light Horſe, to Miſs Jenny Welch, c Ludgate-ſtreet.

11. The Right Hon. the Earl of Donega

to Lady Ann Hamilton, Daughter to the Dutchess Dowager of Hamilton.

12. James Hillyard, Esq; to Miss Wilcox

Joseph Salter, Esq; of Edmonton, to Miss Carter, of Hackney.

13. James Barnardiston, Esq; to Miss Allen.

Nathaniel Acton. Esq; at Bramford, to Miss Aspin, of Bury St. Edmund's.

18. Mr. Trevor, of Mincing Lane, to Miss Paiba, with a Fortune of 15,000 l.

23. William Spry, LL.D. to Miss Amelia Pitt.

24. Mr. Morgan, of Great Bedwin, aged 72, to Mrs. Elizabeth Rosier, a Widow of 84.

26. Claudius Amyand, Esq; a Commissioner of the Customs, to the Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Northampton.

Dec. 2. William Syms, Esq; Wine Merchant at St. Margaret's Hill, to Miss Burt, of Limington.

10. James Dalrymple, Esq; to Miss Appeley, at Lewes in Sussex.

15. The Lord Bishop of Norwich, to Miss Bewicke, of Clapham.

James Petwell, Esq; of St. James's, to Miss Lloyd, of Piccadilly.

17. John Mayne, of the Middle Temple, Esq; to Miss Raymond, of Belchamp Hall, Essex.

Mr. John Burr, Proctor, in Doctors Commons, to Miss Chase, in the Strand.

Deaths.

Nov. 5, George Treby, Member for Plymton.

6. John Bouchier, of Edmonton, Esq;

7. Major General David Walton, of the 34th Regiment of Foot.

Mr. Samuel Rutter, Operator for the Teeth.

10. Richard Wale, of the Priory in Essex, Esq;

Cornelius Newton, of Bromyard, in Herefordshire, aged 103.

15. Mr. Marsh, of Liverpool, aged 111.

22. Rev. Dr. John Guise, an eminent dissenting Minister, near Broad-street.

Rev. James Chalmers, D. D. aged 71.

Col. Blake, of Goodman's Fields, aged 91.

Mr. George Secker, Brother to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Sir John Kemp, of Lower Tooting, in Surry.

Dr. Bonython, Physician, at Bristol.

24. The Rev. Mr. Jos. Burroughs, an eminent Minister of the General Baptist, Co-pastor with the late Dr. James Foster, at Barbican, in the 78th Year of his Age.

26. John Rich, Esq; Patentee of the Theatre Royal in Covent-garden. ——— In his public Profession he was inimitable, either as a Designer or Executor; Integrity and Humanity embellished his private Life; entertaining, as a Companion; amiable, as a Friend, and benevolent without Flattery.

29. Sir Abraham Elton, Bart. at Bristol.

30. Sir Samuel Gerrard, Bart. at Lamer, in Hertfordshire.

Thomas Lyster, Esq; Member of Parliament for Clithero.

The Lady Lochiel, Daughter to Sir James Campbell, in Scotland.

Dec. 5. Lord Charles Manners, Colonel of the 56 Regiment of Foot.

8. Mynheer Hopp, Envoy Extraordinary from the States General, in which Quality he has resided several Years in England; was a Lieutenant General in the Dutch Service, and Governor of Breda. He married the Daughter of Sir John Lambert, Bart.

Robert Clement Kennedy, of Ireland, Speaker of the House of Commons of Ireland, and Nephew to his present Grace the Lord Archbishop of Ireland.

The Right Hon. the Lady Viscountess Doneraile, at Dublin.

9. The Lady of Sir George Warren, Knight of the Bath.

11. Heneage Norton, Esq; at Barnes in Surrey.

Thomas Worlidge, Esq; at Clapham.

Edward Louisa Mann, Esq; Collector inwards of the Custom-house.

15. The Right Hon. Sir John Willes, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, at his House in Bloomsbury-square.

16. Mr. John Wood, an eminent Quaker, in Broad-street Buildings.

The Hon. Capt. Stuart, in Germany.

Civil and Military Preferments.

George Forme, Esq; appointed a Commissioner of the Land Tax.

Lord Napier a Lord of Police in Scotland.

Dr. Reeve was elected President, Dr. Wilbraham Treasurer, and Dr. Lawrence Register of the College of Physicians.

Lord Viscount Bolinbroke was appointed Lord of the Bed-chamber. ——— Lord Melcombe Cofferer of the Household.

—— Graves, Esq; appointed a Master in Chancery. ——— Sir Henry Gould and Mr. Sawyer, Serjeants at Law.

Major Boscawen Col. of the 45th Regiment of Foot.

The following Hon. Gentlemen are appointed

pointed Admirals, viz. Sir William Burnaby, Knt. James Young, Esq; Edward Pratten, Esq; Sir Piercy Bret, Knt. John Moore, Esq; Richard Tyrrell, Esq; Lord Colvile, Lord Edgecombe, Robert Swanton, Esq; Hon. Augustus Kepple, John Amherst, Esq; and Conningsby Norbury, Esq;

Tho. Ward, and Charles Price, Esqrs. knighted.

Gabriel Hanger, Esq; of Dregfield to the Dignity of a Barony in the Kingdom of Ireland.

Robert Clive, Esq; of Stychfield in the County of Salop, to the same Dignity.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Mr. George Day, to the Rectory of Winterton, Suffolk.

Mr. Richards, to the Rectory of Beverley Broughton, Lincolnshire.

Mr. George Huntley, to the Rectory of Everington.

Mr. Holbs, to the Rectory of Turville, in Lincolnshire.

Mr. Lloyd, to the Rectory of Cowden, in Kent.

Dr. Lillington, to the Chaplainry of Hampton Court.

Dr. Sharpe, Lecturer of St. George's, Hanover-square.

Mr. Morris, Lecturer of St. Swithin's, London Stone.

Mr. Smithson, LL. D. to the Rectory of Lesney, Yorkshire

Mr. Wood, to the Rectory of Poghile, Devonshire.

Mr. Pearsall, to the Rectory of Wareham, in Kent.

Mr. Cooper, to the Rectory of Elsden, Northamptonshire.

Lilly Butler, M. A. to the Rectory of Witham, Essex.

Mr. Burford, to the Rectory of Moulsworth, in Huntingdonshire.

Dr. Newton, to the Prebendary of St. Paul's.

Mr. Cust, Chaplain to the House of Commons.

Mr. Baldwyn, to the Rectory of Uplands, in Northamptonshire.

Mr. Abel Ward, to the Rectory of St. Ann, Manchester.

Mr. Hill, to hold the Rectory of Great Kingston.

Hen. Heath, B. D. to the Rectory of Stokes.

The Rev. Walter Williams, to the Rectory of Llanigen.

Mr. Skinner, public Orator of the University of Cambridge, Chaplain to the Archbishop of York.

B——KR——S.

Oct. 31. Edward Roffey, now of Westmeon, Southampton, Carrier and Innholder.

Frances Johnson, late of Chatham in Kent, Linen-draper.

Nov. 3. John Terry, of Coventry, Dyer.

7. John Pledyer, of Westmeon, in the County of Southampton, Carrier.

John Mantell, of George-Court, Lombard-street, Merchant.

Jonathan Walmesley, late of Southwark in Surry, Mason.

Francis Montpruille, late of Tower-street, Seven-dials, in Middlesex, Merchant.

17. Jonathan Smith, of Whitechurch, in the County of Southampton, Miller.

John Smith, of Long Parish, in the County of Southampton, Miller.

John Cox, of Devizes in Wiltshire, Grocer.

21. Joseph Adamson, of Silver-street, London, Currier.

Thomas Dearl, late of Turnham-green, Middlesex, Innholder.

24. John le Tousey, late of St. Mary le Bone, Middlesex, Carver and Gilder.

Dec. 1. Robert Fairweather, of Chelsea, Middlesex, Dealer.

John Fletcher, of Kingston upon Hull, Painter.

Edmund Head, of Liverpool, Merchant.

John Brixton, of Norwich, Dealer.

5. John Andrews, of London, Merchant.

John Hennett, of Manchester, Linen-dra.

8. Wilson John Robinson, of Kirby Kendall in Westmoreland, Grocer.

12. Richard Sparrow, now or late of Macclesfield in Cheshire, Mercer and Draper.

John Cooke, late of Eagle-court, Bread Street, London, Warehouseman.

Henry Tyler, late of St. Thomas in the Cliffe near Lewes in Sussex, Brazier.

15. Philip Cohen, now or late of Baker's Buildings, Old Bethlehem, London, Linen-draper,

Edward Taylor, of Southwingfield, Derbyshire, Maltster.

By the Report of the Parish Clerks, the Number of Christenings and Burials, from Dec. 9, 1760, to Dec. 9, 1761, stand thus:

Christened in the 97 Parishes within the Walls 1133. Buried 1553. — Christened in the 17 Parishes without the Walls 4437. Buried 5151. — Christened in the 23 Out-Parishes in Middlesex and Surry 6757. Buried 10,021. — So that upon the Whole there have been buried 4308 more than have been christened, within the Bills of Mortality.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *DECEMBER*, 1761.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 354, *anſwered by Mr.* T. Robinſon.

PUT $a =$ 8400 Poles the Area of the Triangle, $b =$ 290, $290 - 10 = 280 = m$, $c =$ 10, $x =$ Baſe, $b - x =$ longeſt Side, and $m - x =$ ſhorteſt 1. $b + m - 2x =$ Sum of the Sides, call $p - 2x$, *per* Axiom 4, Trig. $x : p - 2x :: c : \frac{cp - 2cx}{x} =$ Difference of the Segments of the Baſe, then $\frac{cp - 2cx + x^2}{2x} =$ the greater Segment, and $\frac{2a}{a} =$ Perpendicular of the Triangle, then *per Euc.* 47 : 1.

$\frac{c^2p^2 - 4c^2px + 4c^2x^2 + 2pcx^2 - 4cx^3 + x^4 + 16a^2}{4x^2} = b^2 - 2bx + x^2$ this Equation duced, $x =$ 150 Poles the Baſe, and 140 and 130 is the other two Sides required.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Barker, *Mr.* T. Boſworth, *Mr.* J. Launders, *and Mr.* Tonthu.

Queſtion 355, *anſwered by Mr.* Tho. Ellington, *of* Yaxley.

$\sqrt{30 + 5 \times 2} = 40$ the convex Diameter

$40^3 \times 0{,}5236 = 33510{,}4$

$30^3 \times 0{,}5236 = 14137{,}2$

Then $(33510{,}4 - 14137{,}2 =)$ 19373,2 the Solidity of the Shell.

∴ $19373{,}2 \times 0{,}2580647 = 4999{,}53904604$ Lib. the Weight required, at 1*d. per* Lib. the Value is 20*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$, 15618416.

Meſſrs. Robinſon, Launders, Barker, Atkinſon, *and* Tonthu, *gave Anſwers, but not preciſely agreeing with each other, and all very different from the Propoſer's.*

Queſtion 356, *anſwered by Mr.* Probert, *in* Spital-fields.

SUppoſe A could do it in x Days
And B in ——— y Days

Then (*per* Queſtion) $x : 1 :: 12 : \frac{12}{x}$ = the Work done by A. } in 12 Days.

And . . . . . $y : 1 :: 12 : \frac{12}{y}$ = Ditto . . . . B. }

Then . . . . $\frac{12}{x} + \frac{12}{y} = 1$

Or . . . . $12x + 12y = xy$

Or . . . . $12x = xy - 12y$

Conſequently $\frac{y = 12x}{x - 12}$

And . . . . $\frac{12xx}{x-12} = xy$

But $(\overline{x+y} \times x) = xx + xy = 1000$ *per* Queſt.

(By Subſtitution) $xx + \frac{12xx}{x-12} = 1000$

Or . . . . $x^3 - 12xx + 12xx = 1000x - 12000$

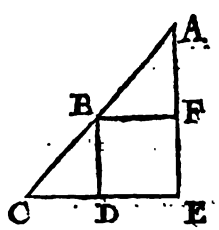
Th. . . . $x^3 - 1000x + 12000 = 0$

Hence by converging Series, we have $x = 20$ Days $=$ A, and conſequently

For $\frac{12 \times 20}{20-12} = y = 30$ $y = 30$ Days $=$ B. *Q. E. D.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Boſworth, *Mr.* Tho. Robinſon, *Mr.* J. Launders, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* T. Vanner, *Mr.* T. Atkinſon, *Mr.* Tonthu, *and the Propoſer, Mr.* L. Lane.

Queſtion 357, *anſwered by Mr.* Rob. Williams, *of* Honiton.



LET B F D repreſent the Square Cloſe, and F A the Prolongation of the northermoſt Hedge; D C that of the weſtermoſt, and A B C the new Hedge to be made in the Common. It is needleſs to demonſtrate that the Triangles A B F and B C D are right-angled and ſimilar.

Put $a =$ D B $=$ B F, *&c.* the Sides of the Field, $x =$ the Sine of the Angles A B F $=$ B C D, $y =$ its Coſine $=$ B A F $=$ C B D, then $y : a :: x : \frac{ax}{y} =$ A F and $\frac{a^2x}{2y} =$ Area of the Triangle B A F. Alſo $x : a :: y : \frac{ay}{x} =$ B D, and $\frac{a^2y}{2x}$ $=$ Area Triangle B C D, and $\frac{a^2x}{2y} + \frac{a^2y}{2x} = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} =$ the Maximum. In Fluxions, $\frac{y\dot{x} - x\dot{y}}{y^2} + \frac{x\dot{y} - y\dot{x}}{x^2} = 0$, for $\dot{x}$ ſubſtitute it equal $\frac{-y\dot{y}}{x}$ it will be $\frac{-x^2y^2\dot{y}}{x^3} - x^3\dot{y}$ $+ y^2x\dot{y} + \frac{y^4\dot{y}}{x} = 0$, reduced, becomes $x = y$, each $= 45°$; conſequently the Lengthenings of the Hedges are each equal the Side of the Square, and the Area of the new Incloſure $=$ the Area of the Square-field. *W. W. D.*

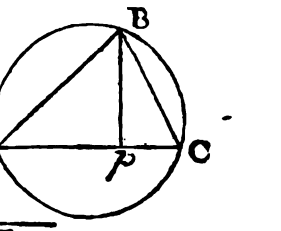
This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. Launders, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* Tonthu, *and the Propoſer, Mr.* Tho. Robinſon.

Queſtion

SIR,

AS Queſtion 147 has not yet been rightly anſwered, I deſire the following Solution to it may be inſerted; which will oblige *Your humble Servant*,

Tonthu.



LET $x =$ BC the leaſt Side, $y =$ A B the Mean, then $2y - x =$ AC the greateſt. Alſo, put $a =$ BP the Perpendicular, $d =$ the Difference between the Δ and Circle, and $r = .7854$. Then $a : x :: y : \frac{xy}{a} =$ the Diameter of the Circle, and $\frac{cx^2y^2}{a^2} =$ its Area; alſo $\frac{a}{2} \times \overline{2y-x} =$ the Area of the Δ, $\therefore \frac{cx^2y^2}{a^2} = \frac{a}{2} \times \overline{2y-x} + d$, from whence $x = \frac{a^2}{4cy^2} \times \sqrt{\frac{ay+d \times 16cy^2}{a^4}} + 1 - 1$. Again, $AP = \sqrt{y^2-a^2}$, and $PC = \sqrt{x^2-a^2}$, $\therefore 2y - x = \sqrt{y^2-a^2} + \sqrt{x^2-a^2}$, whence $x = \frac{y \times 2a^2+3y^2}{a^2+3y^2} \times \sqrt{1 - \frac{a^2+3y^2 \times 4a^2+2\frac{1}{4}y^2}{2a^2+3y^2|^2}} + 1$; then theſe two Values of x, compared together, will determine the Value of y.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 366.

By Mr. John Cockin, *of* Burton *in* Kendall.

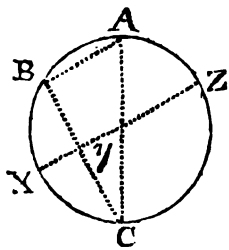
YOU poor Sons of Science whom hard-hearted Fate
No'er bleſt with the Fruits of a fine large Eſtate,
So that you, when a Project pop'd into your Mind,
Wherewithal to effect it cou'd eaſily find;
Plan Gardens, *plant Trees*, erect Engines, nor fear
The World's harſh Remark, or its ignorant Sneer,
But inſtead of theſe Bleſſings (a Caſe much like mine)
To a poor Sheet of Paper your Schemes muſt confine;
In *Picture* build Houſes, form Gardens, and then
Set your Oak, Aſh, and Elm, a ſmall *Point* with the Pen.
Thus mimic good Things, and like my Lord at his Play,
With Trifles be pleas'd, "*ner mind what the World ſay.*"
To you (making ſhort of my preſent Intention)
A Job of this Sort for Amuſement I'll mention:
"Juſt twenty-four Trees in ſuch Order diſpoſe,
"That with four in each Row, they'll make twenty-four Rows."
Do this if it pleaſe you, and let it be ſeen,
On ſome *arable* Page, in your next Magazine.

P. S. With Regard to theſe Kind of Queſtions, I ſhall beg Leave to make the following Obſervations, *viz.* That the Number of Trees ſhould rarely exceed 20, and never 30, as theſe are capable of a ſufficient Variety of Diſpoſitions, and as large as can be managed with any Pleaſure. Alſo that the Rows ſhould contain all the ſame Number of Trees, and that the Quantity or Nature of the Trees and Rows have ſomething in them particular, either conſidered ſeparately or compared together. As 1ſt, that the Number of Trees and Rows be equal (as in them above Example.) 2d. That the moſt Rows poſſible be made of the Kind. 3d. That no other Sort than thoſe propoſed can be made out of the Figure, and ſuch like

like Peculiarities. If this was obſerved, it would render theſe Queſtions more worthy Notice than many of them are. For to ſet down a Parcel of Points in any geometrical Figure at random, and then gather the Rows of all Sorts and turn them into a Queſtion (a Thing I imagine ſometimes done) is too bungling a Piece of Work to deſerve the leaſt Attention.

Queſtion 367.

By Mr. John Drape, *Teacher of the Mathematics at* Whitehaven.



BEING called to meaſure a Circular Field, whoſe DIAMETER could not be taken, by Reaſon of a Bog. Therefore I purpoſed to meaſure the two Chords, A B and B C, A and C terminating in the Diameter. But on reviewing my Field-book, found I had put them down in one Sum 20 Chains, and had alſo noted, that the verſed Sine of the greater Segment was juſt ½ the leſs Chord. Required its Area without ſolving any Equation higher than a Quadratic.

Queſtion 368.

By Mr. Tho. Adams.

GIVEN the Diameter of a Circle = *e*, required an arithmetical Theorem, for finding its inſcribed Square, by a ſimple Equation?

Queſtion 369.

By Mr. Tho. Robinſon.

LET there be a Square and a Cube, the Area of the Square is equal to the Solidity of the Cube, now if the Side of the Cube be added to its Diagonal, the Sum will exceed the Side of the Square, when added to its Diagonal, as much as poſſible. Query the Dimenſions of the Square and Cube?

SIR, *Grantham, Sept.* 23, 1761.

THE following is the Calculation of three viſible Eclipſes (for the Latitude of *Grantham*) which if you pleaſe to give a Place in your Magazine, you will much oblige a conſtant Reader, *Tho. Quanbrough.*

An Eclipſe of the Moon, *May* the 8th.

	D	H	′	″	
Beginning	8	2	23	39	In the Morning. Apparent Time.
Middle		3	40	18	
End		4	56	37	
Duration		2	32	38	
Digits		10°	1′		

An Eclipſe of the Sun, *October* the 17th.

	D	H	′	″	
Beginning	17	7	10	52	Morning. Apparent Time.
Viſible Conjunction		8	2	00	
Middle		8	4	48	
End		9	2	31	
Duration		1	51	39	
Digits eclipſed		6°	11′		

An Eclipſe of the Moon, *November* 1, 1762.

	D	H	′	″	
Beginning	1	7	31	14	At Night. Apparent Time.
Middle		8	53	07	
End		10	15	00	
Duration		2	43	46	
Digits eclipſed		6°	42′		

The Calculations are by *Leadbetter*'s Tables.

N. B. Other Calculations are received, and will be inſerted.

Pope's *Deſcription of* Calypſo *and her Grotto, from her 5th Book of the* Odyſſey.

LARGE was the grott, in which the nymph he found,
(The fair-hair'd nymph with every beauty crown'd)
She ſat and ſung; the rocks reſound her lays:
The cave was brighten'd with a riſing blaze:
Cedar and frankincenſe, an odorous pile,
Flam'd on the hearth, and wide perfum'd the iſle;
While ſhe with work and ſong the time divides,
And thro' the loom the golden ſhuttle guides.
Without the grott, a various ſylvan ſcene
Appear'd around, and groves of living green;
Poplars and alders ever quivering play'd,
And nodding cypreſs form'd a fragrant ſhade;
On whoſe high branches, waving with the ſtorm,
The birds of broadeſt wing their manſion form;
The chough, the ſea-mew, the loquacious crow,
And ſcream aloft, and ſkim the deeps below.
Depending vines the ſhelving cavern ſcreen,
With purple cluſters bluſhing thro' the green.
Four limpid fountains from the clefts diſtil,
And every fountain pours a ſeveral rill,
In maxy windings wandering down the hill:
Where bloomy meads with vivid greens were crown'd,
And glowing violets threw odours round.

A Deſcription of the Grotto, by the Rev. Mr. Fawkes.

THE queen he follow'd as ſhe mov'd along
Surrounded by her nymphs, a beauteous throng;
But far the faireſt, and ſupremely tall,
She walk'd majeſtic, and outſhone them all:
Thus 'midſt a grove the princely oak appears,
And high in air his branching honours rears.
Her radiant beauty charm'd his youthful mind,
Her purple robe that floated in the wind,
And locks bound graceful with a claſp behind:
But her bright eyes, inſtilling fond deſire,
Beam'd ſweetneſs temper'd with celeſtial fire.
Sage Mentor follow'd, as in thought profound,
And ſilent fix'd his eyes upon the ground.
And now, conducted by the royal dame,
Soon to the entrance of her grott they came,
Amaz'd to find within this lonely cell
Nature with all her rural graces dwell.
There no high-poliſh'd marble they behold,
No ſtoried columns, and no ſculptur'd gold;
No ſpeaking buſts, no ſilver richly wrought,
No breathing pictures ſeem'd inform'd with thought.
The grott, divided into various cells,
Was deck'd with ſpar, and variegated ſhells;
The place of tap'ſtry a young vine ſupply'd,
And ſpread her pliant arms on ev'ry ſide:
Cool zephyrs, tho' the ſun intenſely glow'd,
Breath'd thro' the place ſweet freſhneſs as they flow'd.
O'er amaranthine beds fair fountains ſtray'd,
And, ſoftly murmuring, in the meadows play'd,
Or in broad baſons pour'd the cryſtal wave,
Where oft the Goddeſs wont her limbs to lave.
Faſt by the grott ſweet flowers of every hue,
Purpling the lawn, in gay confuſion grew.
Here wav'd a wood, all glorious to behold;
Of trees that bloom with vegetable gold;
Whoſe branches, in eternal bloſſom, yield
Fragrance delicious as the flowery field.
This wood, impervious to the ſolar ray,
Crown'd the fair ſpot, and guarded it from day.
Here birds melodious pour'd the ſprightly ſong;
There torrents thunder'd the rough rocks among,
Down daſh'd precipitately from the hills,
Then o'er the level lawn diffus'd their curling rills.
Calypſo's grotto crown'd the breezy ſteep,
From whence appear'd the party-colour'd deep;
Now ſmooth and even as a mirror ſeen,
Now vainly wreaking on the rocks its ſpleen
Indignant, foaming with tremendous roar,
And in huge mountains rolling to the ſhore.
More pleaſing was the proſpect to the plain;
A river, winding thro' the rich champaign,
Form'd various iſles with lines ſweet-flowering crown'd,
And cloud-aſpiring poplars border'd round.
Among the banks the ſportive waters play'd,
And woo'd the lovely iſlands which they made:
Some ſwiftly pour'd their cryſtal currents ſtrong;
Some led their waves with liquid lapſe along;
With many an error lingering ſeem'd to ſtray,
As if they wiſh'd for ever here to ſtay,
And murmuring in their courſe reluctant roll'd away.
The diſtant mountains their hoar heads on high
Upheav'd, and loſt their ſummits in the ſky:
Their airy forms fantaſtic pleas'd the ſight,
And fill'd the mind with wonder and delight.
The neighb'ring hills were ſpread by nature's boon
With vines that hung in many a fair feſtoon;
Whoſe ſwelling grapes in richeſt purple dy'd,
The leaves attempted, but in vain, to hide:

So

So lov'd the generous vine to flouriſh here,
It bent beneath the plenty of the year.
Here purple figs with luſcious juice overflow'd,
With deepen'd red the full pomegranate glow'd;
The peaceful olive ſpread her branches round,
And every tree, with verdant honours crown'd,
Whoſe fruit the taſte, whoſe flower the eye might cheer,
And ſeem'd to make a new Elyſium here.

An ODE *on her* MAJESTY's *Birth-Day, by* S. PYE.

BRitannia hail the bleſſed Day,
Ye ſmiling ſeaſons ſing the ſame,
The birth of *Albion*'s queen proclaim,
Great *Cæſar*'s fame and regal ſway,
Ye gentle tides and gales convey
To foreign lands, that ſink with fear;
While victories and laurels come
To heighten joy, and love at home:
Can heaven greater gifts confer?
Can more ſucceſs a monarch ſhare?
Ye ſongſters of the aerial tribe,
Break forth in ſweet melod'ous ſounds;
Ye flow'ry fields and fertile grounds,
Rich treaſures yield for *Cæſar*'s bride.
Ye autumns and ye winters ſing,
Due praiſe and honor to our king.

AIR.

The heav'ns to eaſe a monarch's care,
Benignly gave *Charlotte* the fair;
Who adds ſuch luſtre to the crown,
Such ſtrong alliance, great renown,
By royal birth, and noble mind,
As claim no wonder from mankind,
That ſo much worth and goodneſs prove,
An object fit for *Cæſar*'s love.

RECITATIVO.

Britons with heart-felt joy, with decent mirth,
Hail now your queen, hail now the day of birth;
Send voice for bleſſings, ſend wiſhes to the ſky,
For peace, long-life, and num'rous progeny.

AIR.

See envy's ſelf is feign to own,
Thoſe virtues which adorn the throne;
While home-bred faction droops her head,
See liberty and juſtice ſpread,
Their happy influence around,
The land where plent'ous ſtores abound,
Of wealth and grain, where arts and ſcience,
To every nation bid defiance.

RECITATIVO.

Fly hence ye gloomy cares,
For you here's no employ,
Here ſweeteſt eaſe appears,
With real love and joy.

CHORUS.

While *George* and *Charlotte* rule the land,
Nor ſtorms nor threats we'll fear,
Their names our ſeas and coaſts defend,
And drive our foes afar;
Each ſeaſon, and each year, ſhall roll,
Their fame, and pow'r from pole to pole.

An ÆNIGMA.

FROM mother earth I have my birth,
From man my form receive;
And what conſumes moſt other things
To me my ſtrength does give.

Then in my faſhion, thro' the nation,
I travel without fear,
Of being impreſs'd, for I'm careſs'd
By peaſant and by peer.

I never run, nor walk, but ſtand
Sometimes upon my head.
I moſtly lay, as ſtill as they,
Who've been a twelvemonth dead.

My head is long, and I've no tongue,
My noſe grows out behind.
No body have, nor ſoul to ſave;
Head, noſe and tale are join'd.

I never drink, but you may think,
I may it well require;
For I ne'er eat my common meat,
Unleſs 'tis ſet on fire.

My mouth when foul, and black as hell,
By eating fire and ſmoak;
Does taint my breath, I'm doom'd to death,
And all my bones are broke.

But if I this hard fate do miſs,
And by my maker found;
I then am burn'd, and out I'm turn'd,
To go another round.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences,

For DECEMBER, 1761.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hamburgh, Dec. 8.

LEtters received To-day from Berlin mention, that General Lascy who lately attempted to oblige Prince Henry to quit his present Position in Saxony, by making an Appearance at some few German Miles Distance of Berlin, is returned back, and had encamped himself at Dalwitz near Dresden. The same Advices add, that the Prince of Wurtenburg is at present near Shifelbein on the other Side of the River Rega; and that the Generals Platen and Schenkendorff were on their March to join his Highness, in order to attack and force General Romanzow to raise the Siege of Colberg; and that the Russians began to be in great Want both of Provisions and Forage.

Hague, Dec. 13. Yesterday the Princess of Nassau Weilbourg, the Stadtholder's Sister was safely delivered of a Prince, and both Mother and Child are as well as can be wished.

Berlin, Dec. 12. Prince Henry still continues at Barnitz; but as the Season already is become extremely rigorous, he has put Part of his Army into Quarters of Cantonment in the Villages behind his Line, and it is said he has sent for the Shops or Booths, used by the Merchants of Leipzig in the Time of their Fairs, which are to serve as Guard-rooms for the Shelter of the Troops whilst on their Duty.

Letters of the 9th from Stettin, just come in, inform us, that the Fortress of Colberg still continued to make a brave Defence; that the Russians lately made a new Attempt to take the Place by Storm, but were repulsed with Loss; and that the Duke of Wurtemberg had entrenched himself near Treptow, with an Intention to throw Provisions, &c. into Colberg.

Hamburgh, Dec. 15. Colberg continues to defend itself with great Vigour; and according to Letters from Stettin the 9th, the Russians have been repulsed at a second Assault which they lately made upon that Place.

Magdeburg, Dec. 15. Letters of the 7th Instant, from Strehlen, give an Account of a Plot formed to surprize the King of Prussia, in his Quarters; the Particulars of which are as follow:

A Silesian Gentleman of the Name of Wargotsch, who has an Estate near Strehlen, came often to the Prussian Camp, where he was well received by the King of Prussia, and by his Officers. He informed himself with great Exactness of every Thing that passed in the Army, and particularly of the Disposition made of the Troops in their Quarters of Cantonment; and as the Country thereabout was well known to him, he formed a Project of surprizing his Prussian Majesty, in the Night of the 1st of December, which was to have been executed in this Manner: A small Body of resolute Cavalry were to penetrate, in the Night, into the Suburbs of Strehlen, where his Prussian Majesty lodged, to which they were immediately to set Fire; and, during the Confusion that this must necessarily Occasion, to endeavour to seize and carry off the King of Prussia, which Wargotsch thought was very practicable, as the Quarters were, at that Time, but slightly guarded.

The whole Affair is reported to have been accidentally discovered by one of Wargotsch's own Servants, who had often been employed to carry Letters to a Popish Priest, in a neighbouring Village. These Letters were directed to an Austrian Lieut. Colonel, and the Priest had the Care of transmitting them. The Servant, observing, when his Master gave him the last Letter, that he was uncommonly anxious about the safe Delivery of it, and appearing to be in great Agitation of Mind, began to suspect that he was employed in a dangerous Service; however, he took the Letter, and promised to deliver it, as usual; but, instead of that, carried it directly to Strehlen, where he put it into the Hands of Monf. de Crusemark, the Adjutant General, who immediately sent out two small Parties of Dragoons to seize Wargotsch and the Priest, who were both made Prisoners. But escaped afterwards. The Trial of Wargotsch, who has been cited to appear, is actually carrying on before the Tribunal called the Ober Ampt, in Breslaw.

Hague,

Hague, Dec. 25. We have no News from any Parts, except from Saxony, that both Prince Henry's and Marſhal Daun's Armies were gone into Winter Quarters. The Fate of Colberg was ſtill undecided.

AMERICAN NEWS.

New-York, Oct. 19. Fifteen of the Tranſports that ſailed under Convoy of the Alcide are arrived; they are Part of the 36 Sail which parted from the Convoy in a Gale of Wind a Fortnight after they came out: They left the Remainder of this Diviſion a few Days ago.

By a Letter from Monte Chriſti we are informed, that the Engliſh Men of War have blocked up that Port, ſo that not a Veſſel dare venture out, as they take all Veſſels they fall in with, bound to or from thence; not excepting the Spaniſh Craft, which has occaſioned an almoſt entire Stagnation of Buſineſs there.

LONDON.

Dec. 16. OMAR Effendi, Ambaſſador from Algiers, had a private Audience of his Majeſty, to which he was introduced by the Right Hon. the Earl of Egremont.

We learn, that the Regiments gone on the Expedition, under General Amherſt, are as follows:

Lately ſail'd from Belleiſle.

61 Col. Geo. Gray, 69 Col. Ch. Covill,
76 Col. Rufane, 2 Battalions, 90 Lt. Col. Morgan's Light Infantry.

Embarked at New-York.

15 Gen. Amherſt's, 17 Gen. Monckton's,
27 Gen. Warburton's, 28 Gen. Townſhend's
35 Gen. Otway's, 40 Gen. Armiger's,
42 Royal Highlanders, 43 Gen. Talbot's, two Battalions, 48 Gen. Webb's.

N. B. Four more Regiments are ſpoke of, to go from America on this Expedition, but whether Provincials or Regulars, is not ſaid.

Regiments at Quebec.

47 Gen. Laſcelles, 2d Battalion of Royal
58 Gen. R. Amſtruther, Americans.

Regiments at Montreal.

44 Gen. Abercrombie, 4th Battal. of Royal
46 Gen. Tho. Murry, Americans.

The Eaſt Side of London-bridge being compleated, the Weſt Side will be carried on now with the utmoſt Expedition, as the Temporary-bridge will be converted into a Scaffolding for that Purpoſe.

Several Surveyors are employed in ſurveying the Tower of the Pariſh Church of St. Magnus, London-bridge, in order to form a Plan for widening the Paſſage at the North End of the ſaid Bridge.

23. His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave his Royal Aſſent to the following Bills, viz.

The Bill to continue the free Importation of ſalted Beef, Pork, and Butter, from Ireland, for the Uſe of his Majeſty's Navy only.

The Bill for laying an additional Duty on foreign Brandies and Britiſh made Spirits; which is to be made Part of the Fund for paying the Intereſt of the twelve Millions to be raiſed for the enſuing Year.

The Bill for incloſing and dividing Lands at Perſhore in the County of Worceſter, And

To one Road and two Naturalization Bills.

After which both Houſes adjourned till after the Holidays.

A ſhort View of the whole Royal Navy of Great-Britain, now actually in Commiſſion.

2	Firſt Rates, from	96 to 110 Guns each.
11	Second, ditto	84 to 90
60	Third	68 to 80
43	Fourth	48 to 60
71	Fifth	26 to 44
40	Sixth	16 to 24
68	Sloops	8 to 14 beſide Swiv.
12	Bombs	
10	Fireſhips	
4	Storeſhips	
39	Arm'd Veſſels hired	
7	Royal Yatchts	
5	Small Yatchts	
372	King's Ships.	

By

By a Liſt juſt publiſhed, it appears that the Spaniards have now,

One Ship of	*Guns* 86	Three	*Guns* 30
One	84	Seven	26
Two	80	Three	24
One	76	Eight	22
One	74	Five	20
Seven	70	Five	18
Twenty-nine	68	Four	16
One	64	Bomb-Ketches.	
One	62	Four	16
Eight	60	One	14
Four	58	Three Fire-ſhips.	
One	50		

And a Hulk at Cadiz, making in all 101 Sail.

Whitehall, Dec. 26. On Thurſday Night arrived one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, with Letters of the 11th Inſtant, from the Earl of Briſtol, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary at the Court of Madrid, by which it appears, that his Excellency having, by his Majeſty's Orders, aſked a categorical Anſwer, with regard to certain Engagements, offenſive to Great Britain, ſuppoſed to have been contracted between the Courts of Madrid and Verſailles; and Monſieur Wall having, by his Catholic Majeſty's Order, refuſed giving any Satisfaction on that Head, the Earl of Briſtol was preparing, in Obedience to his Majeſty's Commands, to come away from that Court.

28. The Right Rev. the Biſhops of Lincoln and Briſtol were conſecrated Biſhops of their reſpective Dioceſes at Lambeth Chapel, by the moſt Rev. his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Copy of a Tranſlation *of the Declaration made by the* COUNT DE FUENTES, *Ambaſſador from his Catholic Majeſty.*

THE Count de Fuentes, Ambaſſador from the Catholic King, to the King of Great Britain, has juſt now received an Expreſs from his Court, which informs him, that Lord Briſtol, Ambaſſador from his Britannic to his Catholic Majeſty, having intimated to his Miniſter of State his Excellency Mr. Richard Wall, that he had Orders to demand a poſitive and categorical Anſwer to this Queſtion, "Whether Spain intended to unite herſelf to France againſt England?" and added, "that he ſhould look upon a Negative, or a Refuſal of ſuch categorical Anſwer, as an Aggreſſion and Declaration of War; and that, in Conſequence thereof, he thought he ought to retire from the Court of Spain." — He was thereupon anſwered, by the ſaid Miniſter of State, that the Spirit of Haughtineſs and of Diſcord, which had dictated to him ſuch a raſh Step, and which (as the Bane of human Kind) ſtill influences the Britiſh Government, had alſo at that very Inſtant made a Declaration of War, and inſulted the Dignity of the King; wherefore he might think of retiring how and when it ſuited his own Conveniency.

The Count de Fuentes is ordered, in Conſequence thereof, to depart the Court and Kingdom of Great-Britain, and to make known to his Britannic Majeſty, to the Britiſh Nation, and to the whole World, that the unlimited Ambition and Haughtineſs of him who held the Reigns of his Government, and who (as it ſeems) ſtill holds them by another Hand, is the Cauſe; or him that has dug the Pit, into which the two Nations of Spain and England are going to tumble: That if the Catholic King has excuſed himſelf from anſwering the Queſtion, viz. Whether the Treaty, which all Europe ſuſpected or ſuggeſted to have been ſigned by their Catholic and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, on the 15th Day of Auguſt, did or did not contain any Conditions relative to England? It ought to be conſidered, firſt, as a juſt Requital for the Want of Condeſcenſion, and the inſulting Manner with which, during the whole Miniſtry of Mr. Pitt, the Affairs of Spain have been treated. And, laſtly, when he (Mr. Pitt) ſaw himſelf convinced of the Juſtneſs of the Pretenſions of the Catholic King, he made Uſe of this Declaration, "That he would grant them whenever the Tower of London ſhould be conquered by the Point of the Sword." Add to this, the imperious Tone in which ſuch Declaration was made.

The Spaniſh Miniſtry could have freely declared to the Engliſh, (as the King himſelf now, of his own free will, commands the Count de Fuentes to declare publickly) that the Treaty in Queſtion is reduced to a Covenant between his Majeſty and the Family of Bourbon, which contains nothing relative to the preſent War; and that, even in the mutual Guaranty of States, it is ſpecified, that it regards only thoſe, which ſhould remain to France after the End of the War: That notwithſtanding the great Share of Reſentment, which fell to the Lot of his Majeſty, in the unexpected Action of giving back, in a ſlighting Manner, to Monſ. Buſſy, Miniſter of France, the Memorial by him preſented, deſiring that the Differences between Spain and England might be terminated at the ſame Time as the War between England and France, with the laudable Concluſion of a Peace; yet his Catholic Majeſty thought well to diſſemble that ſlight, by a Writing delivered to my Lord Briſtol. A Demonſtration of the Good-nature and

Sincerity of this Step, which was taken by France, ſhocked Mr. Pitt. And laſtly, his Majeſty wrote to his Couſin the moſt Chriſtian King, that ſince the Junction of the Affairs in Spain obſtructed in England the intended Peace, he would rather abandon the latter, than lay the leaſt Obſtacle thereto; but this was ſoon experienced to be only a Pretext for the Britiſh Miniſter to avoid ſettling the ſame; ſince he ſaw that the French, in the Courſe of his Negotiation, without ſpeaking any more about the Buſineſs of Spain, for the Sake of Peace, had ſubmitted to ſuch Conditions, as in the Judgment of the whole World appeared to be of exceſſive Advantage to England; notwithſtanding which he broke the Negociation, and diſcovered his venomous Intentions againſt Spain, in Oppoſition to the whole Britiſh Council, and unhappily he has accompliſhed his depraved Intention.

This Declaration being now made, the Count de Fuentes beſeeches his Excellency, my Lord Egremont, to offer his profound Reſpects to the King of England, his Maſter, and to obtain ſuch Paſſports for him, and ſuch Orders as ſhall be convenient for him, to depart with his Family without Interruption from the Territory of Great-Britain, and alſo for the ſhort Navigation which ſeparates this Iſland from the Continent.

Tranſlation of the Anſwer delivered to the Count de Fuentes, by the Earl of Egremont, Dec. 31, 1761.

THE Earl of Egremont, his Britannic Majeſty's Secretary of State, having received from his Excellency the Count de Fuentes, Ambaſſador of the Catholic King at the Court of London, a Paper, in which, beſides the Notification of his Recall, and the Demand of the neceſſary Paſſports to go out of the King's Dominions, he has thought proper to enter into what has juſt paſſed between the two Courts, with a View to make that of London appear as the Source of all the Misfortunes which may enſue from the Rupture which has happened: In order that Nobody may be miſled by the Declaration, which his Excellency has been pleaſed to make to the King, to the Engliſh Nation, and to the whole Univerſe; notwithſtanding the Inſinuations, void of Foundation as of Decency, of the Spirit of Haughtineſs and of Diſcord, which his Excellency preſumes to impute to the Britiſh Government, to the Moderation of Mankind; and notwithſtanding the Irregularity and Indecency of appearing to the Engliſh Nation, as if it could be ſeparated from its King, for whom the moſt determined Sentiments of Love, of Duty, and of Confidence, are engraved in the Hearts of all his Subjects; the ſaid Earl of Egremont, by his Majeſty's Order, laying aſide, in this Anſwer, all Spirit of Declamation and of Harſhneſs, avoiding every offenſive Word, which might hurt the Dignity of Sovereigns, without ſtooping to Invectives againſt private Perſons, will confine himſelf to facts with the moſt ſcrupulous Exactneſs: And it is from this Repreſentation of Facts, that he appeals to all Europe, and to the whole Univerſe, for the Purity of the King's Intentions, and for the Sincerity of the Wiſhes his Majeſty has not ceaſed to make, as well as for the Moderation he has always ſhewed, though in vain, for the Maintenance of Friendſhip and good Underſtanding between the Britiſh and Spaniſh Nations.

The King having received undoubted Informations, that the Court of Madrid had ſecretly contracted Engagements with that of Verſailles, which the Miniſters of France laboured to repreſent, in all the Courts of Europe, as offenſive to Great-Britain, and combining theſe Appearances with the Step, which the Court of Spain had, a little Time before, taken towards his Majeſty, in avowing its Conſent (though that avowal had been followed by Apologies) to the Memorial preſented the 23d of July, by the Sieur de Buſſy, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the moſt Chriſtian King, to the King's Secretary of State; and his Majeſty having, afterwards, received Intelligence, ſcarce admitting a Doubt, of Troops marching, and of military Preparations making in all the Ports of Spain, judged that his Dignity, as well as his Prudence, required him to order his Ambaſſador at the Court of Madrid, by a Diſpatch dated the 28th of October, to demand, in Terms the moſt meaſured however, and the moſt amicable, a Communication of the Treaty recently concluded between the Courts of Madrid and Verſailles, or at leaſt of the Articles, which might relate to the Intereſts of Great Britain; and, in order to avoid every Thing, which could be thought to imply the leaſt Slight of the Dignity, or even the Delicacy, of his Catholic Majeſty, the Earl of Briſtol was authoriſed to content himſelf with Aſſurances, in Caſe the Catholic King offered to give any, that the ſaid Engagements did not contain any Thing that was contrary to the Friendſhip, which ſubſiſted between the two Crowns, or that was prejudicial to the Intereſts of Great Britain, ſuppoſing that any Difficulty was made of ſhewing the Treaty. The King could not give a leſs equivocal Proof of his Dependance on the good

good Faith of the Catholic King, than in ſhewing him an unbounded Confidence, in ſo important an Affair, and which ſo eſſentially intereſted his own Dignity, the Good of his Kingdoms, and the Happineſs of his People.

How great, then, was the King's Surprize, when, inſtead of receiving the juſt Satisfaction, which he had a Right to expect, he learnt from his Ambaſſador, that, having addreſſed himſelf to the Miniſter of Spain for that Purpoſe, he could only draw from him a Refuſal to give a ſatisfactory Anſwer to his Majeſty's juſt Requiſitions, which he had accompanied with Terms that breathed nothing but Haughtineſs, Animoſity, and Menace; and which ſeemed ſo ſtrongly to verify the Suſpicions of the unamicable Diſpoſition of the Court of Spain, that nothing leſs than his Majeſty's Moderation, and his Reſolution taken to make all the Efforts poſſible to avoid the Misfortunes inſeparable from a Rupture, could determine him to make a laſt Trial; by giving Orders to his Ambaſſador to addreſs himſelf to the Miniſter of Spain, to deſire him to inform him of the Intentions of the Court of Madrid towards that of Great-Britain in this Conjuncture, if they had taken Engagements, or formed the Deſign to join the King's Enemies in the preſent War, or to depart, in any Manner, from the Neutrality they had hitherto obſerved; and to make that Miniſter ſenſible, that if they perſiſted in refuſing all Satisfaction on Demands ſo juſt, ſo neceſſary, and ſo intereſting, the King could not but conſider ſuch a Refuſal as the moſt authentic Avowal, that Spain had taken her Part, and that there only remained for his Majeſty to take the Meaſures which his Royal Prudence ſhould dictate for the Honour and Dignity of his Crown, and for the Proſperity and Protection of his People: And to recall his Ambaſſador.

Unhappily for the public Tranquility, for the Intereſt of the two Nations, and for the Good of Mankind, this laſt Step was as fruitleſs as the preceding Ones; the Spaniſh Miniſter, keeping no further Meaſures, anſwered dryly, "That it was in that very Moment, that the War was declared, and the King's Dignity attacked, and that the Earl of Briſtol might retire how, and when, he ſhould think proper."

And in order to ſet in its true Light the Declaration, "That, if the Reſpect due to his Catholic Majeſty had been regarded, Explanations might have been had without any Difficulty, and that the Miniſters of Spain might have ſaid frankly, as Monſ. de Fuentes, by the King's expreſs Order, declares publickly, that the ſaid Treaty is only a Convention between the Family of Bourbon; wherein there is nothing, which has the leaſt Relation to the preſent War; and that the Guaranty, which is therein ſpecified, is not to be underſtood but of the Dominions, which ſhall remain to France after the War:" It is declared, that, very far from thinking of being wanting to the Reſpect, acknowledged to be due to crowned Heads, the Inſtructions, given to the Earl of Briſtol, have always been to make the Requiſitions, on the Subject of the Engagements between the Courts of Madrid and Verſailles, with all the Decency, and all the Attention poſſible; and the Demand of a categorial Anſwer was not made till after repeated, and the moſt ſtinging Refuſals to give the leaſt Satisfaction, and at the laſt Extremity; therefore, if the Court of Spain ever had the Deſign to give this ſo neceſſary Satisfaction, they had not the leaſt Reaſon, that ought to have engaged them to defer it to the Moment, when it could no longer be of Uſe. But, fortunately, the Terms, in which the Declaration is conceived, ſpare us the Regret of not having received it ſooner; for it appears at firſt Sight, that the Anſwer is not at all conformable to the Demand: We wanted to be informed, *if the Court of Spain intended to join the French, our Enemies, to make War on Great-Britain, or to depart from their Neutrality:* Whereas the Anſwer concerns one Treaty only, which is ſaid to be of the 15th of Auguſt, carefully avoiding to ſay the leaſt Word, that could explain, in any Manner, the Intentions of Spain towards Great-Britain, or the further Engagements they may have contracted in the preſent Criſis.

After a Deduction, as exact as faithful, of what has paſſed between the two Courts, it is left to the impartial Public to decide, which of the two has always been inclined to Peace, and which was determined on War.

As to the Reſt, the Earl of Egremont has the Honour to acquaint his Excellency the Count de Fuentes, by the King's Order, that the neceſſary Paſſports for him ſhall be expedited, and that they will not fail to procure him all poſſible Facilities for his Paſſage to the Port which he ſhall think moſt convenient.

Advice by two Mails from Holland *and one from* Flanders.

Verſailles, Dec. 24. The Treaty of Friendſhip and Union which the King concluded with the King of Spain on the 15th of Auguſt 1761, under the Denomination of a

Family Convention, the Ratifications of which were exchanged on the 8th of September following, is to be printed agreeably to the Intention of their Majeſties. Meanwhile it hath been thought proper to publiſh the following faithful Abſtract of it.

THE Preamble ſets forth the Motives for concluding this Treaty, and the Objects of it. The Motives are, the Ties of Blood between the two Kings, and the Sentiments they entertain for each other. The Object of it is, to give Stability and Permanency to thoſe Duties which naturally flow from Affinity and Friendſhip; and to eſtabliſh a ſolemn and laſting Monument of that reciprocal Intereſt which ought to be the baſis of the deſires of the two Monarchs, and of the Proſperity of the Royal Families.

The Treaty itſelf contains Twenty-eight Articles.

1. Both Kings will for the future, look upon every Power as an Enemy, that becomes the Enemy of either.

2. Their Majeſties reciprocally guaranty all their Dominions, in whatever Part of the World they are ſituated; but they expreſsly ſtipulate that this guaranty ſhall extend only to thoſe Dominions reſpectively of which the two Crowns ſhall be in poſſeſſion the Moment they are at peace with all the World.

3. The two Kings extend their Guaranty to the King of the two Sicilies and the Infant Duke of Parma, on Condition that theſe two Princes Guaranty the Dominions of their moſt Chriſtian and Catholick Majeſties.

4. Though this mutual inviolable Guaranty is to be ſupported with all the Forces of the two Kings, their Majeſties have thought proper to fix the Succours which are to be firſt finiſhed.

5, 6, 7. Theſe Articles determine the Quality and Quantity of theſe firſt Succours, which the Power required engages to furniſh to the Power requiring. Theſe Succours conſiſts of Ships and Frigates of War, and of Land Forces, both Horſe and Foot. Their Number is determined, and the Poſts and Stations to which they are to repair.

8. The Wars in which France ſhall be involved in Conſequence of her Engagements by the Treaties of Weſtphalia, or other Alliances, with the Princes and States of Germany and the North, are excepted from the Caſes in which Spain is bound to furniſh Succours to France, unleſs ſome Maritime Power take Part in thoſe Wars, or that France be attacked by land in her own country,

9. The Potentate requiring may ſend one or more Commiſſaries, to ſee whether the Potentate required hath aſſembled the ſtipulated Succours within the limited Time.

10, 11. The Potentate required ſhall be at Liberty to make only one Repreſentation on the Uſe to be made of the Succours furniſhed to the Potentate requiring: This, however, is to be underſtood only in Caſes where an Enterprize is to be carried into immediate Execution; and not of ordinary Caſes, where the Power that is to furniſh the Succours is obliged only to hold them in Readineſs in that Part of his Dominions which the Power requiring ſhall Appoint.

12, 13. The Demand of Succours ſhall be held a ſufficient Proof, on one Hand, of the neceſſity of receiving them; and, on the other, of the Obligation to give them. The furniſhing of them ſhall not, therefore, be evaded under any pretext; and without entering into any diſcuſſion, the ſtipulated Number of Ships and Land Forces ſhall, three Months after Requiſition, be conſidered as belonging to the Potentate requiring.

14, 15, The Charges of the ſaid Ships and Troops ſhall be defrayed by the Power to which they are ſent: and the Power which ſends them, ſhall hold ready other Ships to replace thoſe which may be loſt by Accidents of the Seas or of War; and alſo the neceſſary Recruits and Reparation for the Land Forces.

16. The Succours above ſtipulated ſhall be conſidered as the leaſt that either of the two Monarchs ſhall be at Liberty to furniſh to the other: but as it is their Intention that a War declared againſt either, ſhall be regarded as perſonal by the other; they agree, that when they happen to be both engaged in War againſt the ſame Enemy or Enemies, they will Wage it jointly with their whole Forces; and that in ſuch Caſes they will enter into a particular Convention ſuited to Circumſtances, and ſettle as well the reſpective and reciprocal Efforts to be made, as their political and military Plans of Operations, which ſhall be executed by common Conſent and with perfect Agreement.

17, 18. The two Powers reciprocally and formally engage, not to liſten to, nor to make, any propoſal of Peace to their common Enemies, but by mutual Conſent; and in Time of Peace, as well as in Time of War, to conſider the Intereſts of the allied Crown as their own; to compenſate their reſpective Loſſes and Advantages, and to act as if the two Monarchies formed only one and the ſame Power.

19, 20. The King of Spain contracts for the King of the two Sicilies, the Engagements of this Treaty, and Promises to cauſe it to be ratified by that Prince; provided that the Proportion of the Succours to be furniſhed by his Sicilian Majeſty, ſhall be ſettled in proportion to his Power. The three Monarchs engage to Support, on all Occaſions, the Dignity and Rights of their Houſe, and thoſe of all the Princes deſcended from it.

21, 22. No other Power but thoſe of the auguſt Houſe of Bourbon ſhall be inſerted or admitted, to accede to the preſent Treaty. Their reſpective Subjects and Dominions ſhall participate in the Connection and Advantages ſettled between the Sovereigns, and ſhall not do or undertake any Thing contrary to the good Underſtanding ſubſiſting between them.

23. The *Droit d'Aubaine* ſhall be aboliſhed in Favour of the Subjects of their Catholic and Sicilian Majeſties, who ſhall enjoy in France the ſame Privileges as the Natives. The French ſhall likewiſe be treated in Spain and the two Sicilies, as the natural born Subjects of theſe two Monarchies.

24. The Subjects of the three Sovereigns ſhall enjoy, in their reſpective Dominions in Europe, the ſame Privileges and Exemptions as the Natives.

25. Notice ſhall be given to the Powers, with whom the three contracting Monarchs have already concluded, or ſhall hereafter conclude, Treaties of Commerce, that the Treatment of the French in Spain and the Two Sicilies, of the Spaniards in France and two Two Sicilies, and of the Sicilians in France and Spain, ſhall not be cited nor ſerve as a Precedent; it being the Intention of their moſt Chriſtian, Catholic, and Sicilian Majeſties, that no other Nation ſhall participate in the Advantages of their reſpective Subjects.

26. The contracting Parties ſhall reciprocally diſcloſe to each other their Alliances and Negociations, eſpecially when they have reference to their common Intereſts; and their Miniſters at all the Courts of Europe ſhall live in the greateſt Harmony and mutual Confidence.

27. This Article contains only a Stipulation concerning the Ceremonial to be obſerved between the Miniſters of France and Spain, with regard to precedency at foreign Courts.

28. This contains a Promiſe to ratify the Treaty.

Such is, in Subſtance, the Treaty in Queſtion. No ſeparate or ſecret Article is added to it. The Stipulations of it cannot prejudice any other Power. The Object of the reciprocal Guaranty is only thoſe Dominions of which the contracting Powers ſhall be in Poſſeſſion at the Epoch of a general Peace. In ſhort, all the Conditions and Clauſes of this Treaty, in which England is neither named nor even deſigned, have not the leaſt Connection with the Origin, the Object, or the Events of the preſent War.

The King of Spain, to give a public Teſtimony of the Satisfaction he received from the Concluſion of this Family Convention, has created the Duke de Choiſeuil, who laboured with ſo much Zeal to accompliſh this great Work, a Grandee of Spain, and a Knight of the golden Fleece."

The Officers of the Troops compoſing the Garriſon of Gibraltar, upon recruiting Service in England, are ordered to embark on Board ſome Tranſports bound thither, to join their reſpective Corps. At the ſame Time Draughts from ſome marching Regiments are to be embarked to complete the Regiments in Garriſon at that important Place.

The Garriſon at Gibraltar conſiſts at preſent of ſix Battalions, and is, we hear, to be immediately reinforced by the Addition of two more. A new Governor will ſoon be appointed.

A Liſt of the principal Officers, and the Regiments embarked at New-York, on the preſent Expedition, beſides the Forces at Antigua, Guadaloupe, and Dominica, which we hear, are to join in the Weſt-Indies.

His Excellency the Hon. Major-general Monckton, Commander in Chief.
Col. Haviland, } as Brig. Generals
Lieut. Col. Grant, } as Brig. Generals
Lieut. Col. Welch, } as Brig. Generals
Lieut. Col. Derby, Adjutant-general.
Major Moneypenny, Quarter-maſter-general.

REGIMENTS.

15th, Sir Jeffery Amherſt's.
17th, Hon. Gen. Monckton's.
27th, (Late Lord Blakeney's.)
28th, Hon. Gen. Townſhend's.
58th, Lieutenant General Otway's.
40th, Colonel Armiger's.
42d, or Royal Highlanders, two Battalions, Lord John Murray's.
43d, (Late General Kennedy's.)
48th, Major General Webb's.
3d, Battalion of Royal Americans.
In all, eleven Battalions.

It is ſaid, that his Sardinian Majeſty will put in his Claim on the Iſland of Sicily, which was ceded to his Father the Duke of Savoy, for the great Service he did the Allies, by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713; which, however, he was forced, by the Imperialiſts,

lists, in 1719, to exchange for the barren Island of Sardinia.

If the personal Animosity was not so great between the Empress Queen and the King of Prussia, it would be no improbable Conjecture, that a Year or two might bring Alliances round to their old Train; especially when we find France has played the House of Austria a Trick, in guarantying the King of Spain's and Naple's Dominions, to some of which she has a Claim.

As the Spaniards, by the best received Accounts, have invaded, in the most unjustifiable Manner, and contrary to the Law of all Nations, their innocent, and almost defenceless Neighbours the Portugueze, with no less than 35,000 Troops, one would think it might make some of our neutral Neighbours fearful, lest the French, in Imitation of their new Ally, should act in the same Manner by them.

It is said that the Island of Minorca was privately ceded to the Spaniards by the Court of France, so long ago as November last.

A Whale, measuring 63 Feet in Length, was cast in at the Sandhills, two Miles from Nairn in Scotland.

A large Whale was drove ashore on the island Texel the 18th Instant, being 53 Feet and a Half long, 16 Feet in Height, and 14 Feet in Breadth; it had 52 Teeth in its under Jaw, which was two Feet and a Half shorter than the upper One; each Tooth was as large as a Man's Arm near the Wrist; it produced 40 Quintals of Blubber.

26. The Corpse of Joshua Ward, Esq; was, pursuant to his Will, privately interred, facing Camden's Monument in Westminster-abbey, about 8 o'Clock.

From the private Accounts of Dr. Ward, it evidently appears, that he annually applied 3000l. to charitable Uses, and left but 16,000l. at his Death.

31. The Baggage of the Spanish Ambassador was carried from his House in Soho-Square to the Custom-house Quay, and was sent down the River to be put on Board a Ship bound for Spain.

A Chronological Index *to the Events of the Year* 1761.

Jan. 4. FOUR English Men of War were lost in the East Indies.

7. The Vestal Frigate taken from the French.

10. The Brune Frigate taken from the French.

15. The Mogul's Troops defeated by the English.

16. The Office and Title of Lord Chancellor restored.

Pondicherry taken by the English.

23. The Warwick East-India Ship taken from the French.

25. The Felicité French Frigate destroyed on the Coast of Holland.

Feb. 6. The Elector of Cologn died.

10. The Settlement of Mihie, on the Coast of Malabar, taken by the English.

13. A general Fast observed.

15. Five Saxon Battalions taken by the Prussians in Silesia.

March. The Ajax, East-India Ship taken by the French.

9. An Insurrection at Hexam, in Northumberland, occasioned by balloting for Militia-men.

19. The King went to the House of Peers, and put an End to the Session of Parliament.

20. The Parliament was dissolved.

Earl of Halifax appointed Lord Lieut. of Ireland.

April 1. The Oriflamme Man of War taken from the French.

2. A Party of Imperial Troops defeated by the Prussians.

The Bertine East India Ship taken from the French.

3. A Declaration signed at London on the Part of the Kings of England and Prussia, relating to a Negociation for Peace.

19. Mourning for King George II. ended.

May 19. New Parliament met at Westminster, and were prorogued.

26. Installation of the Knights of the Bath, solemnized at Westminster.

Ambassador arrived in London, from Algiers.

31. M. de Bussy arrived in London, and Mr. Stanley at Versailles, to negociate a Peace.

June 6. Dominico taken by the English.

7. Belleisle taken by the English.

13. The St. Anne, a French Man of War, taken.

July 14. The Achilles Man of War, and Bouffon Frigate taken from the French.

15. Fifteen Towns of the Cherokee Indians, destroyed by Col. Grant.

16. The allied Army defeated the French at Kirchdenkern in Westphalia.

Aug. 6. A Party of Prussians were repulsed by the Swedes in Pomerania.

15. A Treaty of Marriage signed between his Majesty and the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz.

A Body of 12,000 Austrians were defeated by the King of Prussia in Silesia.

The

The Courageux Man of War taken from the French.

28. Parliament met, and were prorogued.

Sept. 8. Princeſs Charlotte of Mecklenburg arrived in London at three in the Afternoon, and at Ten at Night, was eſpouſed to the King.

17. A Body of 4000 Ruſſians defeated by a Detachment of Pruſſians.

19. The Ruſſians were repulſed before Colberg.

22. The Coronation of King George and Queen Charlotte was ſolemnized in Weſtminſter-abbey.

23. Peace ſigned with the Cherokees at Charles-town.

25. M. de Buffy left England.

Oct. 1. Schweidnitz taken by the Auſtrians.

5. Mr. Pitt reſigned the Seals.

6. The Lord Lieutenent of Ireland arrived at Dublin.

9. The Earl of Egremont appointed Secretary of State.

18. Admiral Rodney ſailed with a Fleet from Portſmouth.

22. The new Parliament of Ireland was opened.

24. Embden taken by the French.

Treptow in Pomerania taken by the Ruſſians.

Nov. 3. The Parliament met, and choſe a Speaker.

19. Gen. Monckton ſailed from New-York, on an Expedition to the Weſt-Indies.

Dec. 1. A Conſpiracy to ſieze the King of Pruſſia diſcovered.

2. The Act for the Queen's Dowry was ſigned.

21. The Engliſh Miniſter left the Court of Madrid.

30. The Spaniſh Ambaſſador preparing to ſet off from England.

Births.

The Prince of which the Princeſs of Naſſau-Weilbourg was brought to-bed the 12th Inſtant, was carried on Sunday the 20th, without Ceremony, to the great Church at the Hague, where the Prince his Father preſented him at the Font, and he was baptized by the Names of William-Lewis-Charles, having for Godfathers the Duke of Cumberland, and the reigning Princes of Naſſau-Uſingen and Naſſau Saarbruck; and for Godmothers, the Princeſs Amelia of England, the reigning Landgravine of Heſſe-Caſſel, the Princeſſes Mary and Jane of Naſſau-Dietz, and the Counteſs of Lippe-Detmold, born Princeſs of Naſſau-Weilbourg.

A Boatſwain's Wife, of Northwich in Cheſhire, was brought to bed of three Boys; ſhe was delivered of two other Children within leſs than twelve Months.

The Lady of Lord Viſcount Cantalupe, a Son.

The Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Denbigh, a Son.

The Wife of Mr. John Canner, of Melton Mowbray in Lieceſter, a Son, in the 50th Year of her Age, who had not had a Child for 20 Years.

25. Lady North, in Groſvenor-ſtreet, a Son.

Marriages.

Dec. 17. Chaſin Edghill, Eſq; to Mrs. Hippen, a Widow Gentlewoman, at Briſtol.

20. Edw. Howell Shepherd, Eſq; to Miſs Eliz. Jane Perce, of Leiceſter-fields.

22. Ambroſe Awdry, Eſq; of Scynd in Wiltſhire, to Miſs Delme, of Stoke in that County, an agreeable Lady with a Fortune of 12,000l.

24. Benj. Jones, Eſq; at St. John's Weſtminſter, to Miſs Frankiln, of Downing-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

——— Gilbert, Eſq; at the Wardrobe, to Miſs Philips, the young Lady who had the 10,000l. Prize, which Ticket was made her a Preſent by the ſaid Gentleman.

27. Abraham Chambers, Eſq; to Miſs James of Fleet-ſtreet.

Deaths.

The Hon. Capt. Stuart, Brother to the Earl of Murray, in Germany.

18. The Counteſs Dowager of Pomfret, at Marborough, aged 63.

Lady Lydia Corbet, of Duke-ſtreet, St. James's.

19. Theodore Jackſon, at Knightſbridge, Eſq;

Mrs. Sarah Archer, Widow, at Bezhill, Suſſex, in the 95 Year of her Age, whoſe Huſband was an Officer in King Charles IId's Reign.

20. Stephen Jarvis, Eſq; ſuddenly at his Houſe in May-fair.

The Right Hon. James King, Baron Kingſton, of the Kingdom of Ireland, and one of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council.

21. Dr.

21. Dr. Ward, at his Houſe at Whitehall, his Corpſe was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey.

Dr. Samuel Legg Samber, in the 82 Year of his Age, at Saliſbury.

Lady Francis Courtnay, at Bath, Siſter to the Earl of Aylsford.

—— Dawſon, Eſq; at Vauxhall, ſo ſuddenly, that he had only Time to communicate the Secret of making Plate-glaſs.

22. Col. Petham, of the Guards, ſuddenly.

23. Randolph Horne, Eſq; at Chertſey.

25. W. Fetherſton, Agent to the Earl of Bute.

26. The Hon. Miſs Mary Sidney.

27. Sir Criſp Gaſcoyne, Eſq; at his Country Seat in Eſſex.

The Hon. James Pelham, Eſq; of Crowhurſt, in Suſſex.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Mr. Binley, appointed Secretary to the Commiſſioners of Exciſe.

Chriſtopher Doyly, Eſq; to be Secretary and firſt Clerk to the War-office.

Tho. Bradſhaw, Eſq; removed from thence to be firſt Clerk of the Treaſury.

Mr. Pratt, is appointed Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common-pleas, in the Room of the late Sir John Willes.

Mr. York, is appointed Attorney-general, in the Room of Mr. Pratt.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

The Rev. Rd. Jackſon, M. A. to the Rectory of Diddleſton, in Cheſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Bramwell, Rector of Sunderland, in Durham, to the Rectory of Hurworth, in the ſame County.

Rd. Jackſon, M. A. to the Rectory of Dodleſtone, in the Dioceſe of Cheſter.

The Rev. Mr. Geo. Ripley, Rector of Thackſton, in Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. James Lock, M. A. to the Rectory of Slow-whittle, in Wilts.

The Rev. Dr. Brown, Author of the Eſſay on the Characteriſtics, Archdeacon of Northumberland.

The Rev. Mr. Fiſher, M. A. to the Rectory of Duxford, in the Dioceſe of Ely.

The Rev. Sam. Hyde, to the Rectory of Salcombe, in the County of Southampton.

B——KR——S.

Dec. 19. John Wakeford and Thomas Standart, of London, Sugar-refiners.

Joſeph Chorley, late of Fenchurch-ſtreet, London, Linen-draper.

William Hewitt, of Newgate-ſtreet, London, Warehouſeman.

22. Thomas Knox, of Briſtol, Merchant, and Partner with James Clark, late of the ſame City, but now Reſident in Virginia, Merchant.

Thomas Brabin, late of Saliſbury-court, Fleet-ſtreet, Victualler.

26. Philip Benſon, of Gainſborough, Lincolnſhire, Whale-bone Cutter and Merchant.

Ann Redmain, of White-chappel, Middleſex, Cheeſemonger.

James Stephen, of Poole, Dorſetſhire, Merchant.

Henry Sheward, of Stoney-lane, Tardebigg, Warwick, Chapman.

Frances Hooper, Widow, and John Hooper, of Trowbridge, Wilts, Innholders, Vintners, and Copartners.

29. Henry Jay, of the City of Norwich, Vintner.

Richard Airey, of King's Arms-Yard, Coleman ſtreet, London, Blackwell-hall, Factor.

John Thorpe, of Hailſham, in Suſſex, Merchant.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For JANUARY, 1762.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 358, *anſwered by Mr.* Chriſt. Smith, *of* Sunbury.

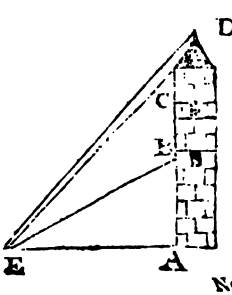
PUT r for the Radius of the Beam (n) for the Number of Rounds in an Inch (s) for the whole Number of Rounds, and (q) for the Circumference of a Circle whoſe Radius is 1. Then $\frac{1}{n}$ = Breadth of a Round, and it is evident that the Radii to each ſucceſſive Round are in arithmetical Progreſſion increaſing by the common Difference of $\frac{1}{n}$, but the Circumferences of Circles are as their Radii, therefore the Length of each ſucceſſive Round will be in arithmetical Progreſſion. Now it is as $1 : q :: r : rq$ = the firſt Round, and as $1 : q :: r + \frac{s}{n} : \frac{qr + qs}{n}$ = the laſt Round; $\therefore \frac{\overline{qr + \frac{qs}{n}} \times s}{2} = \overline{r + \frac{s}{2n}} \times qs =$ the Length of the whole Number of Rounds, the Theorem required. Now to apply this Theorem to the Queſtion propoſed, we have $r = 5$, $n = 27$, $s = 120$, $q = 6{,}283186$, and then $\overline{r + \frac{s}{2n}} \times qs = 2722{,}7139$ Inches, or 151 Yards, 0 Feet, 9,4278 Inches.

W. W. R.

This Queſtion was alſo alſwered by Mr. T. Boſworth, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* S. Beeken, *by* Tonthu, *and they all agree with each other very nearly; but Mr.* Drape, *the Propoſer, promiſed an Anſwer, which is not yet come to Hand.*

Queſtion 359, *anſwered by Mr.* Tho. Barker.

FIRST, $\sqrt{3.212678}^2 \times 16^{\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{2}}} = 166$ the Height of the Steeple, and Spire together, which call a, and let $2x$ = A C the Steeple's Height, alſo y = Sine of the Angle E C A; then $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} =$ A E $= \frac{2xy}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}}$ *per* 47th *E.* 1. and Trigonometry.



Again, $\sqrt{2a^2 - x^2} =$ D E $= \frac{a - 2x \times y}{c}$ *per* the above Theorems (c being = Sine of the Angle C E D, or the Angle the Man was ſeen under).

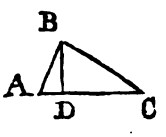
Now

Now $y = \sqrt{\frac{a^2 - x^2}{a^2 + 3x^2}}$, whence by Subſt. $\sqrt{2a^2 - x^2} = \frac{\overline{a - 2x} \times \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{c}$ &c. Solved, gives $x = 75.6$, then 151.2 Feet is the Height of the Steeple, and 14.8 the Spire's Height, &c.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Chriſt. Smith, *Mr.* T. Vanner, Tonthu, *and by the Propoſer, Mr.* J. Launders.

Queſtion 360, *anſwered by Mr.* T. Boſworth.

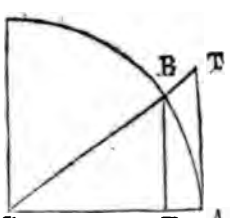
LET A B C be the Triangle, in which is given B C = 21, A C = 20; draw B D Perpendicular to A C, then will $BD = \frac{126 \times 2}{20} = 12.6$, and (*per* 47. *E.* 1.) $DC = \sqrt{\overline{21}^2 - \overline{12.6}^2} = 16.8$, whence A D = 3.2, and $AB = \sqrt{\overline{12.6}^2 + 3.2^2} =$ 13 Poles.



This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Chriſt. Smith, Tonthu, *Mr.* T. Vanner, *and by the Propoſer, Mr.* J. Allington.

Queſtion 361, *anſwered by* Tonthu.

LET r = Rad. C B = C A.
A P = 4 = a, C P = $r - a$;
B T = 5 = b, C T = $r + b$. Then, *per* ſimilar Triangles, C B (r) : C P ($r - a$) : : C T ($r + b$) : C A (r), whence $r^2 = \overline{r - a} \times \overline{r + b} = r^2 + br - ar - ab$. And $\overline{b - a} \times r = ab =$ (becauſe $b - a = 1$) $r = 20$ the Radius. And T C = 25 the Sec. Alſo $\sqrt{\overline{25}^2 - \overline{20}^2} = \sqrt{45 \times 5} = \sqrt{9 \times 25} = 3 \times 5 = 15$ the Tangent. Then from the Table is found the Number of Degrees anſwering to the Tan. 7.5, or Sec. 12.5, (calling Rad. 10), *viz.* A B = 36° 52′ 11″ 39‴ = 36.8699037; then 36.8699037 × .01745329 × 20 = 12.8697 the Length of the Arch. (See Sch. pag. 32, *Emer. Trig.*)



This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Boſworth, *Mr.* T. Barker, *and Mr.* T. Vanner.

Mr. Waterfall's *Anſwer came too late to be inſerted, and ſome of Mr.* Fowler's. *If Gentlemen do not obſerve the limited Time, they ought not to blame the Editors, if their Anſwers are not put in.*

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 370.

By Mr. Probert, *in* Spital-fields.

LET it be required to find three ſuch whole Numbers, that the Exceſs of the greateſt above the middle Number, ſhall be to the Exceſs of the middle Number above the leaſt, as 3 : to 1; and alſo that the Sum of every two of theſe ſhall be a Square?

Queſtion 371.

By Mr. Tho. Harris.

A Man left his Son and Daughter a Piece of Ground bounded by an Abſciſſa, Semi-ordinate, and a Curve whoſe Equation is $y = x^5 - x^3 - x$, in ſuch a Manner, that the Cube of the Son's Part, multiplied

plied by the Daughter's, is a Maximum. Query each Child's Part when the Abſciſſa is = 10 Chains?

Queſtion 372.

By Mr. Tho. Barker.

OF all the Caſks of the firſt Variety, whoſe Length is double the Head, and Rectangle of the Bung, Head, and Length = 45000: Query the Dimention of that whoſe Content is a Maximum?

Queſtion 373.

By Mr. D. Dunn.

WHAT is the Diameter of that Sphere whoſe Solidity and Area of its greateſt Circle may be expreſſed by the ſame Figures?

SIR,

I Have as uſual ſent you our Obſervations, which I can aſſure you are taken with as much Care as poſſible, and no Pains ſpared to make them correct: And am in Hopes they will excite ſome other of your Correſpondents, to follow our Example; as good Obſervations are of much more Utility than Computations. I remain,

Newport, Shropſhire,
Jan. 11, 1762.

Your humble Servant,
B. TALBOT.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS, *in the Year* 1761, *at* Newport, Shropſhire.

	D.	H.	′	″	
Jan.	16	8	6	30	(Nearly, it being cloudy) the Star 2 ω, near *Aldebaran*, was occulted by the Moon.
		8	47	15	The Emerſion very exact.
Feb.	9	5	46	00	The Star f ♓ was occulted by the Moon, doubtful to a Minute or two.
	9	6	54	45	The Emerſion every exact.
May	8	9	34	25	A ♊ was occulted by the Moon; the Emerſion was 10ʰ 29′, or 30′, being a little doubtful.
June	5	20	10	5	The Planet *Venus* began to emerge from the Sun's Diſk.
	5	20	28	8	Was the total Emerſion. ♀'s neareſt Approach to the ☉'s Cent. 10′ 00″.
Aug.	7	10	45	00	The 1ſt Satellite of *Jupiter* immerged; a little doubtful.
	11	10	58	45	The Star σ ♐ immerged behind the Moon very exact, Emerſion could not be ſeen.
	30	10	57	30	Immerſion, 1ſt Satellite doubtful, being a little cloudy.
Sept.	8	10	18	45	Immerſion, 2d Satellite, very exact.
	15	9	19	00	Immerſion, 1ſt Satellite, but doubtful, being ſo near ♃'s Body.
	24	8	3	00	Emerſion, Ditto, this is alſo doubtful, as being ſo near ♃.
Oct.	25	11	39	45	Immerſion, 3d Satellite, the Emerſion not ſeen for Clouds.
	31	12	11	30	Emerſion, 1ſt Satellite, very exact.
Nov.	4	10	19	25	Emerſion, 2d Satellite, very exact.

Nov.	6	6	2	00	The Star τ ♏ was occulted by the Moon.
		7	19	15	Emerſion of Ditto
		8	1	5	The other ſmall Star near it immerged.
		8	41	10	Emerſion.
	11	8	12	00	Nearly, the Moon's North Limb paſſed 3′ 24″ South of ♍.
	11	12	55	10	Emerſion, 2d Satellite, very exact.
	16	10	29	35	Emerſion, 1ſt Satellite } both good.
	18	4	57	35	Emerſion, 1ſt Satellite }
		10	58	00	Nearly, the Star η ♌ emerged from the Moon, being ſoon after the Moon's Riſing.
	21	6	24	14	Third Satellite began to emerge. }
	22	4	49	36	Emerſion, 2d Ditto. }
	25	6	51	44	Emerſion, 1ſt Ditto. } good Obſerv.
	28	7	51	42	Total Immerſion, 3d Ditto. }
		10	25	32	It began to emerge. }
Dec.	2	8	45	5	Emerſion, 1ſt Ditto. }
	25	8	51	4	Emerſion, 1ſt Ditto. }
	31	6	53	00	The 2d Satellite not emerged, being very clear till that Time: It then grew cloudy till $6^h\ 58'$, when it was emerged.

SIR,

I Have alſo ſent you a Catalogue of the Eclipſes of *Jupiter*'s Satellites that will be viſible in *England*, in 1762, which I have calculated from new Tables I have lately conſtructed, which agreed laſt Year with the Obſervations that were well made, better than I expected, eſpecially the 2d Satellite.

N. B. There was a miſtake in the Anomaly of one of the Equations of the 3d Satellite laſt Year, which occaſioned it to differ from the Obſervations; but, it is hoped, the following Catalogue will be found correct, which if you pleaſe to inſert at a convenient Opportunity, will oblige *Yours*, B. TALBOT.

Apparent Time at *Greenwich*, 1762.

Month	d	h	′	″	Phaſe		d	h	′	″	Phaſe		d	h	′	″	Phaſe
Jan.	3	5	19	47	E. 1.	*July*	11	12	27	30	I. 1.	*Sept.*	16	15	27	30	I. 2.
	3	6	29	0	E. 3.		18	14	20	55	I. 1.		18	6	58	37	E. 3.
	7	9	42	3	E. 2		25	16	14	22	I. 1.		18	13	8	51	I. 1.
	10	7	12	38	E. 1.	*Aug.*	3	12	37	0	I. 1.		20	7	48	0	I. 1.
	17	9	5	57	E. 1.		8	12	56	47	I. 2. }		25	9	4	13	I. 3. }
	26	5	28	18	E. 1.	*		15	31	3	E. 2. }			11	1	33	E. 3. }
Feb.	1	6	36	10	E. 2.		10	14	31	40	I. 1.		25	15	5	3	I. 1.
	2	7	22	48	E. 1.		13	10	48	28	E. 3.		27	9	34	19	I. 1.
	15	4	3	4	I. 3. }		15	15	34	11	I. 2.	*Oct.*	2	13	8	40	I. 3. }
	15	6	29	24	E. 3. }		17	16	27	2	I. 1.			15	5	0	E. 3. }
	18	5	42	8	E. 1.		19	10	55	50	I. 1.			17	2	25	I. 1.
	25	7	39	0	E. 1.		20	12	47	29	I. 3. }		4	10	11	2	I. 2.
March	5	6	19	14	E. 2.			14	49	29	E. 3. }		4	11	31	32	I. 1.
	13	6	2	52	E. 1.		26	12	51	36	I. 1.		9	17	11	24	I. 3.
						Sept.	2	10	11	9	I. 2.		11	12	50	33	I. 2.
May	17	15	51	4	I. 1.		2	14	47	37	I. 1.			13	27	5	I. 1.
June	25	14	13	47	I. 1.		4	9	16	39	I. 1.		13	7	56	5	I. 1.
July	7	13	14	31	I. 2.		9	12	49	19	I. 2.		18	15	22	53	I. 1.
	8	12	32	12	I. 3. }		9	16	43	31	I. 1.			15	29	49	I. 2.
		14	38	44	E. 3. }		11	11	12	36	I. 1.		20	9	51	45	I. 1.

OB.

* Both theſe Phaſes may be ſeen by ſuch as have excellent Teleſcopes.

	d	h	′	″	Phaſes
Oct.	25	17	18	9	I. 1.
	27	11	46	51	I. 1.
	31	7	13	9	E. 3.
Nov.	3	15	49	50	E. 1.
	5	10	18	20	E. 1.
		12	39	4	E. 2.
	7	11	14	19	E. 3.
	12	12	12	35	E. 1.
		15	16	47	E. 2.
	14	6	40	55	E. 1.
		15	15	22	E. 3.
	16	4	34	41	E. 2.

	d	h	′	″	Phaſes
Nov	19	14	6	0	E. 1.
	21	8	33	16	E. 1.
	23	7	11	9	E. 2.
	26	15	58	50	E. 1.
	28	10	26	53	E. 1.
	30	4	54	49	E. 1.
		9	47	20	E. 2.
Dec.	5	12	19	12	E. 1.
	7	6	47	3	E. 1.
		12	23	28	E. 2.
	12	14	11	6	E. 1.
	13	5	20	59	I. 3.
		7	10	55	E. 3.

	d	h	′	″	Phaſes
Dec.	14	8	39	00	E. 1.
	18	4	14	57	E. 2.
	19	16	2	59	E. 1.
	20	9	19	27	I. 3.
		11	9	15	E. 3.
	21	10	31	2	E. 1.
	23	4	58	42	E. 1.
	25	6	50	45	E. 2.
	27	13	19	35	I. 3.
	28	12	23	9	E. 1.
	30	6	50	55	E. 1.

ODE *for the* NEW YEAR, 1762.

By W. WHITEHEAD, *Eſq; Poet Laureat, and ſet to Muſic by Dr.* BOYCE, *Maſter of the King's Band of Muſicians.*

STROPHE.

GOD of ſlaughter, quit the ſcene,
Lay the creſted helmet by;
Love commands, and beauty's queen
Rules the pow'r who rules the ſky.
Janus, with well-omen'd grace,
Mounts the year's revolving car,
And forward turns his ſmiling face,
And longs to cloſe the gates of war.
Enough of glory *Albion* knows ——
Come, ye powers of ſweet repoſe,
On downy pinions move!
Let the war-worn legions own
Your gentler ſway, and from the throne
Receive the laws of love!

ANTISTROPHE.

Yet, if juſtice ſtill requires
Roman arts, and *Roman* ſouls,
Britain breathes her wonted fires.
And her wanted thunders rolls.
Added to our fairer iſle,
Gallia mourns her bulwark gone:
Conqueſt pays the price of toil;
Either *India* is our own!
Ye ſons of freedom, graſp the ſword,
Pour, ye rich, th' impriſon'd hoard,
And teach it Low to ſhine,
Each ſelfiſh, each contracted aim,
To glory's more exalted claim
Let luxury reſign.

EPODE.

You too, ye *Britiſh* dames, may ſhare,
If not the toils, and dangers of the war,
At leaſt its glory. From the *Baltick* ſhore,
From *Ruſſick* virtue's native home,
Fraught with the tales of antient lore,
Behold a fair inſtructreſs come!
When the fierce * female tyrant of the north
Claim'd ev'ry realm her conquering arms could gain,
When diſcord, red with ſlaughter, iſſuing forth
Saw *Albert* ſtruggling with the victor's chain,
The ſtorm beat high, and ſhook the coaſt,
Th' exhauſted treaſures of the land
Could ſcarce ſupply th' embattled hoſt,
Or pay the inſulting foe's demand.
What then could Beauty do? † She gave
Her treaſur'd tribute to the brave,
To her own ſoftneſs join'd the manly heart,
Suſtain'd the ſoldier's drooping arms,
Confided in her genuine charms,
And yielded every ornament of art.
—— We want them not. Yet, O ye fair,
Should *Gallia*, obſtinately vain,
To her own ruin urge deſpair,
And brave th' acknowledg'd maſters of the main,
Should ſhe, through lingring years protract her fall,
Through ſees of blood to her deſtruction wade,
Say, could ye feel the generous call,
And own the fair example here pourtray'd?
Doubtleſs ye could. The royal dame
Would plead her dear adopted country's cauſe,
And each indignant breaſt unite its flame
To ſave the land of liberty and laws.

* *Margaret de Waldemar, commonly called the Semiramis of the North.*

† *In the year* 1395, *the ladies of* Mecklenburgh, *to ſupport their Duke* Albert's *pretenſions to the crown of* Sweden, *and to redeem him when he was taken priſoner, gave up all their jewels to the publick; for which they afterwards received great emoluments and privileges, particularly the right of ſucceſſion in fiefs: which had before been appropriated to males only.*

The

The 3d *Chapter of* Habakkuk *paraphras'd.*

LORD! I have heard thy voice, and who can be
Untouch'd with ſorrows at the juſt decree?
Oppreſſive chains are ours and inſtant woe,
So heav'n has deſtin'd: — and it muſt be ſo.
Teach us to bear th' appointed term of pain,
And without murmurs drag the penal chain.
'Till thou, in whoſe protection lies our ſtrength,
Renounce thy judgments, and art calm at length:
And ſnatch from all *its woe* a fav'rite race,
Whelm'd in the duſt, and objects of diſgrace.
Then ſhalt thou ſhine in all the blaze of pow'r,
Effulgent, as on that auſpicious hour!
When high in vehicle of lambent flame,
From realms of light the prince of thunders came!
On *Paran*'s ſacred mount th' *Eternal* rode,
And *Teman*'s ſounding ſummits felt the *God!*
When lo! by his extenſive terrors aw'd,
Him worlds above, and worlds below applaud.
A ſtream of luſtre all around he caſt,
Such luſtre as *ten thouſand ſuns* ſurpaſs'd.
From his dread eyes reſiſtleſs light'nings ſhot,
And on his arm omnipotence was wrote:
Myriads of wing'd diſeaſes round him wait,
And peſtilence and death augment the ſtate.
Sublime he ſtood, and meaſur'd at a glance,
Each diſtant corner of the earth's expanſe.
Whole nations ſcatter'd at his dreadful look;
Strong holds, and everlaſting mountains ſhook.
Deep groan the vales, th' afflicted hillocks nod,
So ſure his ways, ſo awful march'd the God!
The tents of *Ouſhan* in diſtreſs I ſaw,
And *Midian* trembled with exceſſive awe.
Say, was thine anger turn'd againſt the ſeas,
Or could the rivers in their courſe diſpleaſe?
Why did our GOD his chariot-force provide,
And on his horſes of *Salvation* ride?
Why did our GOD his naked bow ſuſtain?
And with a FIAT cleave th' obedient main?
The inmoſt caverns of the earth unlock,
And call forth waters from the ſoften'd ſock?
The memorable time was then at hand,
To lead his *Iſrael* to the promis'd land.
For this the currents ſtart beſide their beds,
And bending foreſts ſhake their palſy heads:
Struck with ſurprize the ocean ſends its cries,
Its ſuppliant hands are ſtretch'd towards the ſkies.
Ev'n the pale Moon ſtood paler with diſmay,
The ſun aſtoniſh'd, halted on his way,
And wonder'd at the ſlaughter of the day!
For this, in quinteſſence of might, the God
March'd onward, and indignant flew abroad.
The heathen fell in undiſtinguiſh'd heaps,
And blood and deſolation mark'd his ſteps.
For this his people thro' the deep he led,
And kept inviolate th' anointed head.
Forward they ruſh'd, like whirlwinds, t' inſnare
The poor. — The poor was ſafe, for God was there:
He who the ſtorms in due ſubjection keeps,
Rides on the *deluge*, and directs the deeps.
Soon as the oracle of GOD foretold
The fate that *Sion* long deſerved of old.
Oh! with what tears my conſcious ſoul was fill'd,
What briny ſweat from ev'ry pore diſtill'd!
For much I fear'd the ſavage foe to prove,
Fix'd to revenge, and deſtitute of love.
What tho' the fig-tree ſhall no bloſſoms yield,
No fruit the vineyard, and no crops the field.
What tho' ungrateful to our utmoſt toil,
The wither'd olive ſtint its promis'd oil,
Tho' loathſome murrains on our kine befall,
Depopulate the fold, and thin the ſtall?
Tho' all around in *anarchy* be hurl'd,
Thy church ſhall ſtand amidſt the burſting world:
'Till heav'n's Supreme his own elect releaſe,
And all be fix'd repoſe, and all eternal peace!

Jan. 12, 1762. G. HAYDEN.

WINTER, *a Poem.*

Optima quæque dies miſeris mortalibus ævi
Prima fugit: ſubeunt morbi, triſtiſque ſenectus:
Et labor, et duræ rapit inclementia mortis. VIR.

AH, cheerleſs *Winter!* now thy froſten hand
Spreads deſolation over all the plains;
See the ſad groves in hoary garments ſtand,
And all around a mournful face retains:

See the rough cattle hang their drooping heads;
See the ſad cowherd ſhake as with diſmay,
How icy cryſtals hang yon ſtraw-built ſheds,
And ſeas of mud o'erſpread the pathleſs way.

Late with fair *Clae*, as I chearful ſtray'd
Where gentle *Lee* glides ſmooth his cryſtal ſtreams.
While red'ning *Sol* his farewel look eſſay'd,
And *Mungum hills* withheld his haſty beams;

Well I retain how glad each proſpect ſeem'd,
How ev'ry field its gayeſt liv'ry wore,
From ev'ry part wide ſpreading comfort beam'd,
And ev'ry reptile pleaſing aſpect bore;

How did the birds their laviſh ſonnets yield,
How did the vales return the chearful ſound;
While beſt perfumes, upriſing from the field,
Kind *Zephyrs* bore, and ſtrew'd on all around.

The

The playful fish partook the gen'ral charm;
The nimble swallows skim'd the crystal flood:
Each colder breast did joys spontaneous warm,
And in smooth currents flow'd the healthful blood.

As streams too hasty, thus fly all our joys,
'Tis hope alone that keeps the bosom warm,
Each present comfort discontent destroys,
'Till memory brings back the lovely form.

Thus blooming youth flies quickly to decay,
Forc'd to submit to time's consuming hand,
And age itself at last must roll away;
All bow alike to death's more stern command.

Happy the man, who from his early day,
In youth's wide granary, hoards the richest store;
Whose feet securely tread the thorny way,
Whose bounteous hands reach blessings from the poor.

Whom *Charity* o'erspreads with kind domain,
Who human frailty gives a pitying tear,
In whose mild bosom such compassions reign,
That other's dangers yield to him a fear:

Him youth's past prospect shall afford delight,
No rising pang its terrors shall disclose;
Calm and secure, at death's approaching night
He gently stoops, to take his sweet repose.

R. W.

PSALM CIII.

I.

AWake my soul, awake my tongue,
My God demands the grateful song;
Let all my inmost pow'rs record
The wond'rous mercy of the Lord.

II.

Divinely free, his mercy flows,
Forgives my crimes, allays my woes,
And bids approaching death remove,
And crowns me with indulgent love.

III.

He fills my longing soul with good,
Substantial bliss! immortal food!
Youth smiles renew'd in active prime,
And triumphs o'er the pow'r of time.

IV.

In him the poor oppress shall find
A friend almighty, just and kind;
His glorious acts, his wond'rous ways,
By *Moses* taught, proclaim his praise.

V.

How free his plenteous mercies flow!
But his reluctant wrath how slow!
He chides, but soon his smile returns,
Nor long his dreadful anger burns.

VI.

How far beyond our vile deserts,
In ev'ry gift, his hand imparts!
High as the bright expanded skies,
His vast unbounded mercies rise.

VII.

As distant as creating pow'r
Has fix'd the east and western shore;
So far our num'rous crimes remove,
At the sweet voice of pard'ning love.

VIII.

The tend'rest yearning nature knows,
A father's love too faintly shows
The ever-kind, indulgent care
Which God's own happy children share.

IX.

He knows our frame, surveys our birth,
Compos'd of dust, frail sons of earth;
Man like a fair, but short-liv'd flow'r,
Springs up and blooms one smiling hour.

X.

But if a noxious blast arise,
Sudden its transient glory flies;
Those charms which made the scenes so gay,
Steal from the sight and die away.

XI.

But mercy with unchanging rays
Forever shines, while time decays;
And children's children shall record
The truth and goodness of the Lord.

XII.

To those, who with delightful awe,
Love and obey his sacred law,
Whose hearts with warm devotion glow,
Whose lives their grateful duty show.

XIII.

The Lord is king, his hand alone
Has fix'd in heav'n his radiant throne;
He sends his sov'reign laws abroad,
And heav'n and earth confess the God.

XIV.

Immortal form'd by pow'r divine,
Attending angels round him shine,
Observant wait his sacred will,
And his commands with joy fulfil.

XV.

Ye heav'nly hosts, adore the Lord,
Who form'd you to obey his word;
Let everlasting praises rise
Thro' the bright armies of the skies.

XVI.

While all his works his praise proclaim,
And men and angels bless his name;
O let my heart, my life, my tongue,
Attend and join the blissful song.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences,

For JANUARY, 1762.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hamburgh, Jan. 1.

WE have received Advice here, that the Commandant of Colberg, Col. Heyden, has at laſt been obliged to ſurrender the Town, by Capitulation, to the Ruſſians on the 17th paſt, after having defended himſelf near ſix Months.

The Ruſſians, from being Maſters of this Fortreſs, have ſince ſpread themſelves in Pomerania, to take up their Winter-quarters; and Gen. Berg has eſtabliſhed his at Stargard.

The Pruſſian General Platen had reached Berlin, in his Way, as is ſuppoſed, to join Prince Henry in Saxony; as had the Prince of Wurtenberg, Stettin, on his March into the Dutchy of Mecklenbourg Schwerin.

Advices by two Mails from Holland, *and three from* Flanders.

Altena, Jan. 1. We hear that the Ruſſians have blocked up Stettin, which may be ſtarved out in leſs Time than Colberg was, it's Magazines having been emptied to ſupply Colberg, and there is no other Pruſſian Town in Pomerania to ſupply Stettin. The Swedes have entered Mecklenburg in three Columns, and Colonel Belling is retired to Treptow.

Stargard, Jan. 1. The Ruſſians have put a ſtrong garriſon in Colberg, and one Rennenkampf, a Major of grenadiers, is appointed Governor. The Ruſſian light troops that are put under the command of Major-Gen. Berg (who hath fixed his head-quarters at this place) amount to 10,000 men.

Mecklenbourg, 1. The laſt rencounter of the Pruſſians and Sweeds at Baxdow, has proved fatal to that village, which took fire at the retreat of the former, and was reduced to aſhes, ſo that only the church and the caſtle remain.

Hamburg 3. The Ruſſian Miniſter has received an Account, that the Garriſon of Colberg, which ſurrendered Priſoners of War, conſiſted of 3000 Men, beſides 79 Officers. The Ruſſians took 22 Pair of Colours belonging to the Garriſon, and found 28 more, with 4 Standards and 146 Pieces of Cannon, in the Arſenal. He alſo ſet at Liberty 30 Ruſſian Officers, and 236 private Men, who were detained in the Town.

Verſailles, Jan. 4. His Majeſty has created the Marquis de Grimaldi, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador at this Court, a Knight of the Order of the Holy Ghoſt, as a Mark of his Satisfaction with the Pains he has taken to complete the family Compact, ſo advantageous to the two Nations.

Magdebourg, Jan. 5. Prince Henry has moved his Quarters from Barnitz to Hoff, near Oſchatz; and that every thing continues quiet in Saxony. General Platen marched from Berlin on the 2d, in order as is ſaid to join Prince Henry's army; and Gen. Faden remains, with a ſmall corps, at Munchenberg.

Letters from Breſlaw, of the 31ſt of December mention, that the king of Pruſſia continued there in very good health.

The Duke of Wurtemberg, with the corps under his command, was marching into the Dutchy of Mecklenburg.

Hamburg, 11. The king of Pruſſia had ſent orders to Prince Lichtenſtein and the Prince of Lobkowitz, who were taken by him, and were at Vienna and Praque on their Paroles, to repair to Magdeburg.

His Pruſſian Majeſty has ordered the four Auſtrian General Officers, who were lately ſent to the citadel of Magdeburg, to have the liberty of the town; upon which the Empreſs Queen has ordered two of the Pruſſian Generals, who were ſent to the caſtle of Cuſtein, to be taken out.

Hague, 12. The declaration of War againſt Spain, by England, ſurprizes all our Politicians, who, from the anſwer given by the Earl of Egremont to the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, did not expect it ſo ſoon. It ſhews that a War had been reſolved on ſome time before. This news gives much uneaſineſs in this country, from an apprehenſion of our being drawn, ſooner or later, into the quarrel. Mean while a motion hath been made in the Aſſembly of the States of Holland, who met laſt Tueſday, to put twenty-five ſhips of the line more into commiſſion, to enable us to give ſtrong convoys to our Merchantmen, and cover them from all inſult. It was, at the ſame time, propoſed

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to augment our land-forces with 13,000 men; and in order to induce the inland provinces, particularly Guelders and Overyſſel, to agree to the above-mentioned equipment, the maritime provinces have hinted that they will conſent to the increaſe of the army.

The Dutch ſeem to be in a very precarious ſituation. Their greateſt uneaſineſs is for the ſecurity of Surinam, occaſioned by a juſt and unſatisfied claim made by the repreſentatives of one Mr. Clifford, an Engliſh Merchant, who was ſtripped of his plantation there by the rapidity of the Dutch Governors. The demand amounts to near 150,000l. A proper report has been lately given to the Britiſh Miniſtry upon this affair, which makes it of a more ſerious nature than ever was expected by the Dutch.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Charles-Town, Nov. 4.

FROM St. Chriſtopher's we learn, that the French at Martinico give out that they have five thouſand regular Forces on the Iſland; but thoſe well acquainted therewith, ſay, they have not more than fifteen Hundred, or two Thouſand at moſt. Their chief Strength conſiſts in Militia white and black.

Gen. Amherſt ordered away immediately from this Province, all the regular Troops, except the three independent Companies.

SCOTLAND NEWS.

Edinburg, Jan. 2.

WEdneſday laſt an Expreſs arrived from the Admiralty, for detaining all Spaniſh Ships in any Harbour in this Part of the Kingdom, till his Majeſty's further Pleaſure be known.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Dec. 29.

HIS Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has given it in Orders to his Family, that they ſhould appear on the 18th of January next (the Day appointed for the Celebration of her Majeſty's Birth-day) in Dreſſes altogether compoſed of the Manufacture of this Kingdom. —— A moſt noble Example, which, it is hoped, will be followed by all the Nobility and Gentry.

LONDON.

Jan. 1. BEING New-Year's Day, there was a ſplendid Appearance of Nobility and Gentry to pay their Compliments to their Majeſties at the Palace at St. James's.

At the Court of St. James's, the 2d Day of January, 1762.

PRESENT,

The KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York
Archbiſhop of York
Lord Preſident
Lord Privy Seal
Lord Chamberlain
Duke of Newcaſtle
Lord Steward
Earl of Huntingdon
Earl of Albemarle
Earl of Cholmondeley
Earl of Kinnoul
Earl of Bute
Earl of Powis
Earl of Egremont
Earl of Hardwicke
Earl of Thomond
Viſcount Falmouth
Viſcount Barrington
Viſcount Ligonier
Biſhop of London
Ld. Berkley of Stratton
Lord Bathurſt
Lord Sandys
Lord Anſon
Lord Melcombe
Lord Grantham
J. S. Mackenzie, Eſq;
Geo. Grenville, Eſq;
C. Townſhend, Eſq;

His Majeſty was this Day pleaſed to Sign a Declaration of War againſt the King of Spain, and to Order, that the ſame ſhould be proclaimed on Monday next, in the uſual Form and Manner.

This Day his Grace John Duke of Argyll was, by his Majeſty's Command, Sworn of His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Coun-

cil, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

4th. A little before Twelve o'Clock, the following Declaration of War againſt Spain was proclaimed at St. James's, and afterwards in the uſual Places.

His Majeſty's DECLARATION *of* WAR *againſt the King of* SPAIN.

GEORGE R.

The conſtant Object of our Attention, ſince our Acceſſion to the Throne, has been, if poſſible, to put an End to the Calamities of War, and to ſettle the publick Tranquillity upon a ſolid and laſting Foundation. To prevent thoſe Calamities from being extended ſtill farther, and becauſe the moſt perfect Harmony between Great Britain and Spain is, at all Times, the mutual Intereſt of both Nations, it has been our earneſt deſire to Maintain the ſtricteſt Amity with the King of Spain, and to accommodate the Diſputes between us and that Crown in the moſt amicable Manner. This Object we have ſteadily purſued, notwithſtanding the many partialities ſhewn by the Spaniards to our Enemies the French, during the Courſe of the preſent War, inconſiſtent with their Neutrality: And moſt eſſential Proofs have been given of the Friendſhip and Regard of the Court of Great Britain for the King of Spain, and his Family. After a Conduct ſo friendly, and ſo full of good Faith, on our Part, it was Matter of great Surprize to us, to find a Memorial delivered on the twenty-third Day of July laſt, by Monſieur Buſſy, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France, to one of our Principal Secretaries of State, expreſsly relating to the Diſputes between us and the Crown of Spain; and declaring, that, if thoſe Objects ſhould bring on a War, the French King would be obliged to take Part therein. Our Surprize was encreaſed, when, afterwards, this unprecedented and offenſive Step, made by a Power in open War with us, was avowed, by the Spaniſh Miniſter to our Ambaſſador at Madrid, to have been taken with the full Approbation and Conſent of the King of Spain. But, as this avowal was accompanied with the moſt becoming Apologies on the Part of the King of Spain, and with Aſſurances, that ſuch Memorial never would have been delivered, if it had been foreſeen that we ſhould have looked upon it in an offenſive Light; and that the King of Spain was at Liberty, and ready, to adjuſt all his Differences with Great Britain, without the Intervention, or Knowledge, of France; and ſoon after, we had the Satisfaction to be informed by our Ambaſſador at Madrid, that the Spaniſh *Miniſter,* taking Notice of the Reports induſtriouſly ſpread of an approaching Rupture, had acquainted him, that the King of Spain had, at no Time, been more intent on cultivating a good Correſpondence with us; and as the Spaniſh Ambaſſador at our Court made repeated Declarations to the ſame Effect; we thought ourſelves bound, in Juſtice and Prudence, to forbear coming to Extremities. But the ſame tender Concern, for the Welfare of our Subjects, which prevented our accelerating precipitately a War with Spain, if it could poſſibly be avoided, made it neceſſary for us to endeavour to know with certainty, what were the Engagements, and real Intentions of the Court of Spain. Therefore, as we had Information, that Engagements had been lately contracted between the Courts of Madrid and Verſailles; and it was ſoon after induſtriouſly ſpread throughout all Europe, by the Miniſters of France, that the Purport of thoſe Engagements was hoſtile to Great Britain, and that Spain was on the Point of entering into the War; we directed our Ambaſſador to deſire, in the moſt friendly Terms, a communication of the Treaties lately concluded between France and Spain; or of ſuch Articles thereof as immediately related to the Intereſt of Great Britain, if any ſuch there were; or, at leaſt, an Aſſurance that there were none incompatible with the Friendſhip ſubſiſting between us and the Crown of Spain. Our Aſtoniſhment and Concern was great, when we learnt, that ſo far from giving Satisfaction upon ſo reaſonable an Application, the Spaniſh Miniſter had declined Anſwering; with Reaſonings and Inſinuations of a very hoſtile Tendency: And as, at the ſame Time, we had Intelligence, that great Armaments were making in Spain, by Sea and Land, we thought it abſolutely neceſſary to try, once more, if a Rupture could be avoided: We therefore directed our Ambaſſador to aſk, in a firm, but friendly Manner, Whether the Court of Madrid intended to join the French, our Enemies, to act hoſtilely againſt Great Britain, or to depart from its Neutrality; and, if he found the Spaniſh Miniſter avoided to give a clear Anſwer, to inſinuate, in the moſt decent Manner, that the refuſing, or avoiding to Anſwer a Queſtion ſo reaſonable, could only ariſe from the King of Spain's having already engaged, or reſolved to take Part againſt us, and muſt be looked upon as an avowal of ſuch hoſtile Intention, and equivalent to a Declaration of War; and that he had orders immediately to leave the Court of Madrid. The peremptory refuſal by the Court of Spain to give the leaſt Satisfaction, with regard to any of thoſe reaſonable Demands on our

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part, and the ſolemn Declarations at the ame Time made by the Spaniſh Miniſters, hat they conſidered the War as then actually declared, prove to a Demonſtration, that heir reſolution to act offenſively, was ſo abſolutely and irrevocably taken, that it could not be any longer diſſembled, or denied. The King of Spain, therefore, having been induced, without any Provocation on our Part, to conſider the War as already commenced againſt us, which has in effect been declared at Madrid; we truſt, that by the Bleſſing of Almighty God on the Juſtice of our Cauſe, and by the Aſſiſtance of our loving Subjects, we ſhall be able to defeat the ambitious Deſigns, which have formed this Union between the two Branches of the Houſe of Bourbon; have now begun a new War, and portend the moſt dangerous Conſequences to all Europe. Therefore, we have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare War againſt the ſaid King of Spain; and we will, in purſuance of ſuch Declaration, vigorouſly proſecute the ſaid War, wherein the Honour of our Crown, the Welfare of our Subjects, and the Proſperity of this Nation, which we are determined, at all Times, with our utmoſt Power, to Preſerve and Support, are ſo greatly concerned. And we do hereby Will and Require our Generals and Commanders of our Forces, our Commiſſioners for executing the Office of our High Admiral of Great Britain, our Lieutenants of our ſeveral Counties, Governors of our Forts and Garriſons, and all other Officers and Soldiers under them, by Sea and Land, to do and execute all Acts of Hoſtility, in the Proſecution of this War, againſt the ſaid King of Spain, his Veſſels and Subjects, and to oppoſe their Attempts; willing and requiring all our Subjects to take Notice of the ſame; whom we henceforth ſtrictly forbid to hold any Correſpondence or Communication with the ſaid King of Spain, or his Subjects: And we do hereby Command our own Subjects, and Adverti ſe all other Perſons, of what Nation ſoever, not to tranſport, or carry any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or other Contraband goods, to any of the Teritories, Lands, Plantations, or Countries, of the ſaid King of Spain; declaring that whatſoever Ship or Veſſel ſhall be met with-al, tranſporting, or carrying any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or other Contraband-Goods, to any of the Teritories, Lands, Plantations, or Countries of the ſaid King of Spain, the ſame being taken, ſhall be condemned as good and lawful Prize. And whereas there may be remaining in our Kingdom divers of the Subjects of Spain, we do hereby declare our Royal Intention to be, that all the Spaniſh Subjects, who ſhall demean themſelves dutifully towards us, ſhall be ſafe in their Perſons and Effects.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 2d Day of January, 1762, in the ſecond Year of our Reign.

GOD ſave the KING.

6. Being Twelfth-day, his Majeſty was at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, where he received the Holy Sacrament, and, according to Cuſtom, in Imitation of the Eaſtern Magi, offered at the Altar, Gold, Frankincenſe, and Myrrh.

7 Forty Boys educated in the Royal Mathematical School in Chriſt's Hoſpital, founded by King Charles the Second, were preſented to their Majeſties at St. James's according to annual Cuſtom, by their Preſident, Treaſurer, and ſeveral of the Governors of the ſaid Hoſpital.

Letter from Portſmouth.

Jan. 11. "Two Expreſſes are arrived from the Admiralty, with Orders for Capt. Denis, in his Majeſty's Ship Bellona, to ſail as ſoon as Wind permits, to relieve Commodore Keppel: Capt. Denis has accordingly taken out a ſet of the Commodore's Colours.

"An Order is come to build twenty-one flat-bottomed Boats; fifteen to be built here, and the reſt in Merchants Yards."

A ſtrong Squadron of Men of War, with a Body of Land forces, will ſoon, 'tis ſaid, be ſent to the Aſſiſtance of the King of Portugal.

Lord Albermarle is appointed Commander in Chief of an Expedition which is forthwith to ſail againſt the Enemies of Great Britain.

Orders are given for compleating the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and a conſiderable Number of Recruits are already come in from the recruiting Party, ſent in the Country for that Purpoſe.

The embarkation of Troops at Portſmouth is to take place forthwith, and the Officers have received Expreſs orders to be on Board the Tranſports with the Troops in 10 Days.

The Commiſſioners of all the Dock-Yards in the Kingdom are ordered to fit out and equip all the Men of War, and every Ship and Veſſel fit for Service.

This week upwards of one hundred Letters of Marque and Repriſals have been taken out, and a number of other ſhips are fitting out as privateers.

We hear that a fine frigate, to be called the Antigallican, mounting 32 guns, is now fitting out in the River as a Privateer, and the command of her is given to Capt. John

Sharwood, late of that unfortunate ſhip of the ſame name.

The old Warwick man of War, which is fitted out for a privateer to cruize againſt the Spaniards, is called the Antigallican's Revenge.

It is ſaid the grand lodge of Free-maſons are going to fit out a ſhip of 50 guns, and to carry 400 men.

The Albion ſociety are fitting out a large privateer, which is to be called the Royal Charlotte (in honour to her Majeſty) which is to mount 30 guns, and to carry 200 men.

We hear from Newcaſtle upon Tyne, that the Ladies there have opened a ſubſcription for fitting out a ſtout Privateer to cruize againſt the Spaniards, which they propoſe to call Pitt's Right.

The ſpirit of the people againſt the Spaniards is now ſo great, that upwards of 400 men offered themſelves to enter on board the Hunter frigate in three days time, in order ſhortly to ſet out on a cruize.

We learn from Holland, that in the end of December, Mr. Yorke, the Britiſh Ambaſſador, preſented a Memorial to the States General, complaining grievouſly of the manifeſt partiality and avidity of their ſubjects, who continued to ſupply the French with all neceſſaries for building ſhips, carrying into their ports not only timber, but rigging, cordage, and every other neceſſary; and therefore requiring their High Mightineſſes to forbid all their Subjects, under ſevere penalties, to continue a trafic ſo prejudicial to the Engliſh, and of which they themſelves might one day, though late, have juſt reaſon to repent.

By a variety of letters from Holland, dated the 5th inſtant, Logwood had got up to 12 guilders per hundred weight at Rotterdam, and 12 guilders and a half at Amſterdam. No account of the declaration of war againſt Spain had then reached either of thoſe cities.

By letters from Berlin we have advice, that his Pruſſian Majeſty had given orders for raiſing ſixteen new regiments of foot in his own dominions.

A collection has been made in the Electorate of Hanover, in thoſe parts which have ſuffered leaſt by the war, for thoſe who have more immediately been affected by it, and a very large ſum has been raiſed.

Weſtminſter, Jan. 19. This Day his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes ſeated on the Throne with the uſual Solemnity, Sir Septimus Robinſon, Knt. Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a Meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious Speech.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have ſo often aſſured you of my ſincere Diſpoſition, to put an End to the Calamities of War, and to reſtore the publick Tranquility, on ſolid and laſting Foundations, that no impartial Perſon, either at home or abroad, can ſuſpect me of unneceſſarily kindling a new War in Europe. But, it is with Concern, I acquaint you, that ſince your receſs, I have found myſelf indiſpenſably obliged to declare War againſt Spain. The Cauſes are ſet forth in my publick Declaration on this Occaſion; and therefore I ſhall not detain you with the Repetition of them.

"My own Conduct, ſince my Acceſſion to the Throne, as well as that of the late King, my Royal Grandfather, towards Spain, has been ſo full of Good-will and Friendſhip; ſo averſe to the laying hold of ſeveral juſt Grounds of Complaint, which might have been alledged; and ſo Attentive to the Advantages of the Catholick King, and his Family; that it was Matter of the greateſt Surprize to me, to find, that Engagement had, in this Conjuncture, been entered into between that Crown and France; and a Treaty made to Unite all the Branches of the Houſe of Bourbon, in the moſt ambitious and dangerous Deſigns againſt the Commerce, and Independency, of the reſt of Europe; and particularly of my Kingdoms.

"Whatever Colours may be endeavoured to be put upon theſe injurious Proceedings of the Court of Madrid, I have nothing to Reproach myſelf with: and, tho' I have left nothing untried, that could have prevented this Rupture, I have thought it neceſſary to prepare againſt every Event. I therefore rely on the Divine Bleſſing on the Juſtice of my Cauſe; the Zealous, and Powerful, Aſſiſtance of my faithful Subjects, and the concurrence of my Allies, who muſt find themſelves involved in the pernicious, and extenſive Projects of my Enemies.

"I leave theſe Conſiderations with you, full of the juſteſt Confidence, that the Honour of my Crown, and the Intereſts of my Kingdoms, are Safe in your Hands."

Receipts for the Loan of Twelve Millions for this current Year, are now delivering at the Bank.

The Corpſe of the late Lord Biſhop of London was interred at Fulham; on which Occaſion the great Bell at St. Paul's tolled from eight in the Morning till half paſt nine.

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The King has been pleased to issue his Royal Proclamation, appointing a general Fast to be observed throughout England and Wales, on Friday the 12th of March next; in Ireland on the same Day; and in Scotland on Thursday the 11th of March.

18. Being appointed to be kept as her Majesty's Birth Day, the Morning was ushered in with Ringing of Bells; at Noon their Majesties received the Compliments of the Nobility, Gentry, Foreign Ministers, &c. at their Palace at St. James's; and the evening was concluded with Bonfires, illuminations, and other demonstrations of Joy.

Letters from the Hague, dated the 10th inst. mention, that the Marquis del Puente Fuerto, Envoy Extraordinary from Spain to the Republic of Holland, was very frequently in conference with some of the States, persuading them to a neutrality at this juncture.

The King of Prussia has issued a Proclamation, addressed to the inhabitants of Silesia, exhorting them again not to listen to the sinister insinuations of his enemies.

The last Letters from Rome say, that the Neapolitan troops will begin their march through the Ecclesiastical State some time in the month of May next, but as to their ulterior destination it is kept so profound a secret, and the disposition of the magazines has been made with such dexterity, that of three different routs, the most penetrating Politicians in Italy are not able to guess which those troops will take.

His Danish Majesty is very attentive to the distribution of those Crowds of People that take shelter in his Dominions from all parts of Germany, depopulated by the present ruinous War. The Seamen are taken into the Service, the Artizans encouraged at Copenhagen, and the other Towns in Zealand, many have Establishments given them in the Countries of Oldenburgh and Delmenhorst, but the Bulk of these Emigrants are sent into the remotest Parts of Jutland, so that Denmark will be the Country in Europe that will gain most by the misfortunes of its neighbours.

The following is a List of Sir Charles Saunders's *Squadron, now in the* Mediterranean.

	Guns		Guns
Neptune	90	Anson	60
Thunderer	74	Dunkirk	60
Hercules	74	Firme	60
Shrewsbury	74	Jersey	60
Chichester	70	Isis	50
Dorsetshire	70	Preston	50
Africa	64	Thetis	50
Bienfaisant	64	With about 16 Frigates.	
Somerset	64		
Montagu	60		

List of the Squadron employed against Martinico, *under Adm.* Rodney *and Sir* James Douglas.

	Guns		Guns
Foudroyant	84	Modeste	64
Temeraire	74	Raisonable	64
Dublin	74	Stirling Castle	64
Dragon	74	Defiance	60
Culloden	74	Nottingham	60
Marlborough	70	Norwich	50
Vanguard	70	Hampshire	50
Devonshire	66	With 10 Frigates.	
Alcide	64		

The Land Forces consist of 27 Battalions.

The new Levies that are ordered to be made consist only of five Regiments of Foot, which are to be raised in Ireland, and are to be commanded by

James Gisborne, Esq; Lieut. Col. of the 10th Regiment of Foot, and Quarter-Master General in Ireland.

Alexander Mackay, Esq; Lieut. Col. of the 39th Regiment of Foot.

John Pomeroy, Esq; Lieut. Col. of the 18th Regiment of Foot.

Robert Cunningham, Esq; Adjutant-General in Ireland.

Robert Dalrymple Horne, Esq; of the 1st or Royal Regiment of Foot.

All the Spanish Vessels that were cleared out at the Custom House, on or before the 4th of this month, are to have passports to Spain, and two have already been granted, one for the first and another for the last Ship that was cleared out at that Time.

Extract of a private Letter from Holland, dated Jan. 22.

"I learn this Moment, that the Court of Madrid, after having made several haughty and arrogant Demands, by an extraordinary messenger sent to Lisbon, and received the displeasing Answer that they sought and expected, have ordered 60,000 Men to march into Portugal. Three Spanish Camps are also to be formed immediately, and all Things indicate the most virulent, iniquitous, and unprovoked Measures on the Part of that Court towards the Portuguese Nation, whose Calamities ought to have been its Security; and towards the English, who generously sought their friendship without fearing their Enmity. The Spanish Nation are not pleased at these Proceedings; and they are peculiarly discontented at the War with England. The States of Holland, alarmed at the present Troubles of Europe, which increase instead of diminishing, have proposed this Day in their provincial assembly, to augment their present fleet with thirty Ships of War. The other Provinces must, however, consent to this Proposal, before

before it can be carried into Execution; and if, as formerly, they refuſe their Conſent, unleſs the Land Forces of the Republick be alſo augmented, it is imagined that the Province of Holland will at laſt be brought to ſubmit to this Condition."

A Letter from Paris, by the Way of Holland, ſays, that M. de Buffy was going to the Court of Madrid, to execute a Commiſſion of a ſecret Nature between the two Crowns.

The King of Pruſſia has actually coined at Breſlau a great Quantity of Ducats of Holland, bearing the Impreſſion of a Cock, the diſtinctive Mark of the Province of Weſt Frieſeland, and which are of the ſame Value as the Pruſſian Seutzern coined at Leipſick. Theſe new Ducats are allowed to be very good Money.

Letters from Hamburgh and Bremen of the 19th Inſtant ſay, the Elbe and Wezer were both open, and that the Ships bound to London were preparing to ſail with all Expedition.

By a private letter from Paris we hear, the French are determined on another enterprize for burning the Engliſh Shiping that block up their Fleet, and are accordingly preparing three fine Ships to be chained together at three Cable lengths, which are to be ſent in one part of our Fleet, while three more, chained in the ſame Manner, take a ſweep in a contrary Direction, in order to hem in our Ships on all ſides.

The Amſterdam Gazette ſays, that a Ship which ſailed from St. Domingo the 2d of November, arrived ſafe at Bourdeaux the 21th Inſtant; according to the Captain's report, the current Rumour in the Weſt-Indies was, that the Spaniards had at the Havanna twenty men of War and eighteen thouſand land forces.

The ſaid Gazette alſo informs us, that advice is received at Bourdeaux, that three neutral Ships were arrived an Martinico, laden with Warlike Stores; that there is great plenty of Proviſions in that Iſland, and that its Privateers have lately taken three Engliſh Frigates, beſides ſeveral Merchantmen of the ſame Nation.——They don't ſay they are King's Ships, and therefore may be only Privateers, or Letter of Marque Ships, if there is any truth in the account.

The grand Expedition Fleet, under Admiral Pococke, will ſail in a few Days from Portſmouth, and is provided for one or more ſieges.

Jan. 11. M. Vereliſt, Envoy Extraordinary from the States General, arrived at Magdebourg from Berlin, in his Way to Holland.

Advices from Cologn dated January 15 mention, that all the Foreign Troops in the French Service have received Orders to complete their Regiments by the firſt of April; but the Scarcity of Men, and the trifle they offer for engaging Soldiers, make the recruiting in theſe Countries very ſlow and unſucceſsful.

They write from Saxony, that his Royal Highneſs Prince Henry of Pruſſia has changed his former Poſition, and is now at Hoff near Oſchatz.

We are informed, that upon the Prince of Wurtenburg's having entered the Dutchy of Mecklenbourg Schwerin, the Duke is returned to Lubeck, and has ordered his Mint to be tranſported to Eutin in Ducal Holſtein. The Prince of Wurtenberg's Head-Quarters were to be at Roſtock, and thoſe of Colonel Beiling are already at Guſtrow.

They write from Ruremond, that the Regiment of Royal Cantabres, that marched from hence a few Weeks ago, as well as the Cavalry from Munſter Bilſen, and the Militia from Leige, have received orders to return to their reſpective Quarters, as the Report ſpread of a Body of Hanoverians appearing in the Campine, proves falſe.

Births.

Dec. 27. The Princeſs of Wurtemberg, (Wife of Prince Eugene who commanded the Pruſſians in the Lines before Colberg) a Prince, at Stettin.

Jan. 13. The Lady of Hen. Drummond, Eſq; Siſter to Lady Northampton, a Son and Heir.

17. The Lady of Sir Charles Hardy, a Son, at his Houſe in Argyle-buildings.

19. The Lady of Lord Clive, a Daughter, at his Houſe in Berkeley-ſquare.

Marriages.

Jan. 1. The Hon. John York, Eſq; fourth Son of the Earl of Hardwicke, to Miſs Ligon, of Madreſfield, in Worceſterſhire.

2. Geo. Powlet, Eſq; to Miſs Ingoldſby, of Dinton, in the County of Bucks.

5. Capt. Jonat. Blagdon, of Gateſhead, Newcaſtle, to Mrs. Heath, of Weſtoe, a Widow Lady, with a Fortune of 7000l.

6. Mr. Benj. Stephenſon, Silverſmith, in Fleet-ſtreet, to Miſs Molly Muſgrove, of Oxford. 7.——Maggot

7. ——— Maggot, Esq; a Russian Merchant, to Miss Furney, of Hampstead.

Colonel Prescott, to Miss Eliz. Hill, of Cheapside.

9. Edw. Astley, Esq; Merchant, to Miss Ferrand.

10. Mr. Moore, a Virginia Merchant, to Miss Allen, of Hammersmith.

11. Tho. Silvester, of Mortimer-street, to Miss Ann Evans, of Clifford-street.

——— Provost, Jun, Esq; of Shepton-Mallet, to Miss Pigott, Daughter of John Pigott, Esq; of Brockley, in Somersetshire.

Mr. Rd. Wilson, Attorney of Pontefract in Yorkshire, to Miss Rochfort, Niece to the Lord Belvedere, a Fortune of 5000l.

26. Mr. Samuel Plummer, an eminent Master Taylor in Mincing-lane, was married at St. Laurence's, Guildhall, to Miss Kitty Goddard, of Laurence-lane, possessed of a genteel Fortune, and every Qualification necessary to social Happiness.

DEATHS.

Dec. 9. Maria Charlotta, Princess of East-Friesland, at Dierstorff, aged 72 Years. She has left an only Daughter, married to the reigning Duke of Wied-Runckel.

Jan. 1. Tho. Ilderton, of Ilderton, Esq; in Northumberland.

4. Christ. King, Merchant, at Winbourn, in Dorsetshire.

6. Mr. Marriot, a Clerk at the six Clerks Office.

7. Solomon Mendez, Esq; in Red-lyon-street, Holborn.

8. The Rev. Dr. Herring, Chancellor of the Diocese of York.

9. The Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Hayter, Lord Bishop of London, Dean of his Majesty's Chapel, F. R. S. Member of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy-council, and a Governor of the Charter-house, of a Quinsey, at his House in Lisle-street, Leicester-fields. In 1749 His Lordship was made Bishop of Norwich, in the Room of Dr. Lisle, deceased, and in 1761 translated to the See of London, on the Death of Dr. Sherlock.

Mr. Tho. Story, Gunner of the William and Mary Yatcht, who sailed in the Centurian Man of War with Lord Anson in his Voyage round the World.

10. Wm. Jones, Esq; only Son of Thomas Jones, Esq; at Kingston in Surry.

11. Mr. Wm. Iliff, at Exeter, in Devonshire, Master of the Bell-Inn in Friday-street, and of the Exeter Coaches and Waggons.

11. Mr. Roubilliac, the famous Statuarist, in St. Martin's Lane.

12. Mrs. Jane Keene, Housekeeper and Wardrobe-keeper of Kensington-palace for near forty Years; she was Relict of the late Col. Keene.

13. Dr. Rob. Pate, one of the Physicians to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Don Diedo da Sylva, Knight of the Spanish Order of Calatrava, Volunteer in the French Army (who lost one of his Legs, and was otherwise wounded at the Siege of Wolfenbuttle) of his Wounds.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, many Years Rector of Harsted, near St. Edmund's Bury.

Mr. Uppington Bracee, an Apothecary in Bishopsgate-street Without, and late Deputy of the said Ward.

14. Mr. John Cust, at Islington, Under Clerk of the Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem.

Wm. Bowen, Esq; at his Seat at Williamson, in Pembrokeshire, High Sheriff for the said County, and Brother-in-law to Sir William Owen, Bart.

Mrs. Moody, at Knightsbridge, aged 86.

15. Sir John Hartop, Bart. at his House in the Circus at Bath, in a very advanced Age.

John Edwards, Esq; who formerly was a Captain in the Army.

Mr. Browne, suddenly, in Cannon-street, aged 80.

16. Mrs. Longman, at Ashburn in Derbyshire, Relict of Thomas Longman, Esq; late a considerable Bookseller in Pater-noster Row.

Civil and Military Preferments.

The King has been pleased to nominate, constitute, ordain and appoint his Majesty's most dearly beloved brother Edward Duke of York, his dearly beloved uncle William Duke of Cumberland, the most Reverend Father in God Thomas Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, his right trusty and well-beloved counsellor Robert Lord Henley, Baron of Grange, High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other great Officers of State, and all and every Privy-Councellors for the time being, and the Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and the Justices of the Courts of King's Bench and common Pleas, and the Barons of the Court of Exchequer for the Time being, to be Commissioners for receiving, hearing, and determining of Appeals from Sentences given in the Causes of Prizes in the Court of Admiralty in the Kingdom of Great-Britain and Plantations in America, as also in the Courts of Admiralty in the Kingdom of Ireland, and all other his Majesty's dominions abroad, for and during his Majesty's pleasue.

The

The King has been pleased to constitute Howell Gwynne, Esq; Lieut. of and in the county of Radnor.

The King has been pleased to grant unto William Turton, Esq; the Office of Marshal of the Marshalsea of his Majesty's Exchequer, in the room of John Mason, Esq; deceased.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The King has been pleased to promote the Honourable and Reverend James York, Cl. M. A. to the Deanry of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, void by the Promotion of John Green, D. D. late Dean thereof, to the Bishoprick of Lincoln. And also to that Residentiary's place, in the said cathedral church, which was lately in the possession of the said Dr. John Green.

The King has been pleased to present Philip Francis, Cl. B. A. to the rectory of Barrow in the county of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich, void by the promotion of Dr. John Green, the last incumbent, to the Bishoprick of Lincoln, and in his Majesty's gift, for this turn, by virtue of his Prerogative Royal.

The Hon. and Rev. James Yorke, Cl. M. A. to the Prebend or Canonry of Thorngate, in the Cathedral Church of St. Mary All-Saints, Lincoln.

The Rev. Mr. Burrough, Vicar of Wisbich, is collated by the Bishop of Peterborough, to a Prebend in that Cathedral.

The Rev. Mr. Cott, M. A. Fellow of Bennet College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Great Braxstead in Essex.

The Rev. Owen Parry, to the Rectory of Elwyssail, alias Llangadwalader, with the chapel of Llanveiran annexed, in the county of Anglesea and diocese of Bangor.

The Rev. Mr. John Hussey, formerly of Exeter-College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Boversley, in Chester.

The Rev. Mr. John Brooke, Rector of Colney, in Norfolk, and of St. Augustine's, in the City of Norwich, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Hoptoun, is appointed Chaplain to the garrison of Quebec.

The Bishop of Rochester hath appointed the Revs Mr. Vincent, to be one of the Ushers of Westminster School, in the room of Mr. Cooper preferred.

B——KR——S.

Jan. Samuel Dixon, of Great Yarmouth in Norfolk, Grocer.

John Elliott, late of Darlington in Durham, Linen Draper.

James Ballard, of Worcester, Mercer and Haberdasher.

John Green, of Fareham, Southampton, Merchant.

Thomas Smith, of Spital-Fields, Dealer and Chapman.

William Bean, of St. Clement Danes, Upholder.

23 Flower Russell, late of Weymouth, and Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire, Merchant.

Thomas Ashwood, of Manchester, Dealer.

James Hilton, and Joseph Whittaker, both of Salford in Lancashire, Copartners and Dealers.

Croft Williamson, of Liverpool, Gunsmith.

John Jackson, of Broad street Buildings, William Caudell, of Norwich, Woolcomber.

Charles Salkeld, of the parish of St. Martin, Ludgate, in the city of London, Woollen-draper, Dealer, and Chapman.

26 Joseph Springall, of Coltishall, in the County of Norfolk, Beer-brewer, Maltster, Dealer and Chapman.

Richard Aery, of St. Paul Covent-garden, in the County of Middlesex, Milliner, Dealer and Chapman.

John Redfearne, of Sheffield in the County of York, Scrivener, Dealer and Chapman.

Thomas Haine, of Stirminster Newton, in the County of Dorset, Salesman, Dealer and Chapman.

David Wheatley, of Chipping Barnet, in the County of Hertford, Dealer in Corn and Coals.

Bill *of Mortality from Dec.* 29, *to Jan.* 26

Buried			Christened		
Males	967	1954	Males	625	1248
Females	987		Females	623	
Under 2 years old	562				
Between 2 and 5	158				
5 and 10 —	72		Buried,		
10 and 20 —	64		Within the walls		150
20 and 30 —	157		Without		508
30 and 40 —	209		*Mid.* and *Surry*		892
40 and 50 —	186		City & Sub. *Westm.*		404
50 and 60 —	182				1954
60 and 70 —	150				
70 and 80 —	153		Weekly *Jan.* 5.		514
80 and 90 —	52				12. 456
90 and 100 —	9				19. 508
100 and 110 —	0				26. 476
	1954				1954

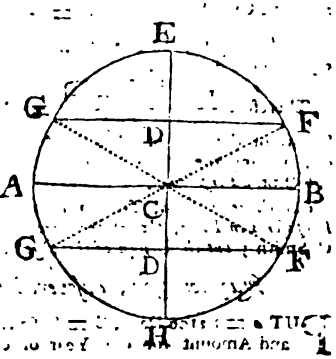
Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *FEBUARY*, 1762.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 362, *anſwered by* Tonthu.

LET the given Arch GEF (greater or leſs than a Semicircle) $= a$, the Ver. Sine ED $= b$, and the Chord GF $= c$. Then DH $= \frac{GD^2}{ED} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}c^2}{b}$, and EH $= ED + DH = b + \frac{c^2}{4b} = \frac{4b^2 + c^2}{4b}$, the Half of which is $\frac{4b^2 + c^2}{8b}$ $=$ EC the Semi-Diameter. But CE $\times$ GE $= \frac{4b^2 + c^2}{8b} \times \frac{a}{2} =$ Area of the Sector GCF, and CD $= \pm$ CE $\mp$ ED $= \pm \frac{4b^2 + c^2}{8b} \mp b = \frac{\pm 4b^2 \pm c^2 \mp 8b^2}{8b} = \frac{\pm c^2 \mp 4b^2}{8b}$.



$\therefore$ GD $\times$ CD $= \frac{c}{2} \times \frac{\pm c^2 \mp 4b^2}{8b} =$ Area of the Triangle CGF, and Area of the Sector $\mp$ Area $= \frac{a}{2} \times \frac{4b^2 + c^2}{8b} \mp \frac{c}{2} \times \frac{\pm c^2 \mp 4b^2}{8b} = \frac{a}{2} \times \frac{4b^2 + c^2}{8b} + \frac{c}{2} \times \frac{4b^2 - c^2}{8b} = \frac{b^2 + \frac{1}{2}c^2 \times \frac{a}{2} + b^2 - \frac{1}{2}c^2 \times \frac{c}{2}}{2b}$ $=$ Area of the Segment required.

General Rule. Multiply the Sum of the Squares of the verſed Sine of half the Arch, and half the Chord of the Arch, by half the Length of the Arch; and multiply the Difference of the Squares of the ſaid half Arch, and half Chord by half the Chord; then the Sum or Difference of theſe Products, divided by double the verſed Sine of half the Arch, gives the Area of the Segment according as it is greater or leſs than a Semicircle.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. F. Nation, *Mr.* T. Vanner, *Mr.* Sam. Becken, *Mr.* C. Smith, *and by the Propoſer, Mr.* D. Dunn.

Question 363, *answered by the Proposer,* Mr. F. Nation.

SUppose the Diameter 2; the Chord of 60° = Radius or 1; then square the half Chord $x B = S$, and subtract it out of Radius, the Square Root taken from Radius and halved, gives the Square of Half the Chord of 30°, or the Square of the Sine of 15°. In like Manner subtract the Square of the Sine of 15° from Radius, the Square Root of the Remainder taken from Radius and halved, gives the Square of Half the Chord of the next half Arch; the same Process repeated, with the last s^2 or squared Sine, will give the squared Sine of the next half Arch, and so on till you have reduced the Arch to a Minutessimal, that is to say, till the Sine of the Arch and the Tangent are nearly coincident; then the Square Root of the last s^2 multiplied into the Number of Parts, which the Arch of 60° is divided into, will be extreamly near equal to the Quantity of the Arch itself, which multiplied by 6, will be the Periphery of that Circle whose Diameter is 2.

EXPLANATION.

Suppose $DE = 2 = d$
$AB = r = 1 = CB$
$DB = e$
$oB = s$
$xB = S$

Then $\sqrt[2]{1 - S^2} = Cx$

And $1 - \sqrt[2]{1 - S^2} = xD = v$

But $d \times v$, or $2v = e^2$, *i. e.* the Square of the adjacent Chord DB, and $\frac{2v}{4} = \frac{e^2}{4} = \frac{v}{2} = oB$ squared, *i. e.* the Square of the Sine of half DB equal to the Arch eB.

Therefore $\frac{1 - \sqrt[2]{1 - S^2}}{2} = s^2$, *i. e.* the Square of the Sine of Half the Arch DB, and so on, making the last s^2 the Foundation of a new Bisection *ad infinitum*.

Our Correspondents, Tonthu *and Mr.* Barker, *both gave Answers, but different from the Proposer's in Form, though the same in Effect. Answered also by Mr.* T. Vanner, *and Mr.* C. Smith; *but the Design of this Question seems not to be understood.*

Question 364, *answered by the Proposer,* Mr. Tho. Barker.

PUT $a = 83106$ Days, $b = 8662.1.076$ Days, $c = 0.05$, and $d = 1.05$ the Interest, and Amount for one Year of one Pound, x = Principal, and y = Time. Then $cxy + x = a$, and $d^y x = 6$, *per* the Question. Whence $x = \frac{a}{cy + 1} = \frac{6}{d^y}$, $\therefore a d^y = 6cy + 6$, or $acy - 6cy = 6 - a$, solved, $y = 7$ Years the Time, then $x = 256l.$ 10s. the Principal, *&c.*

Answered also by Mr. R. Eling, *Mr.* Tho. Bosworth, *and Mr.* C. Smith. *Several others were received but not right.*

Question 365, *answered by* Tonthu.

LET $d = 40.5$ Inches the Diameter of the Globe, and $a = 3.1416$; then $\frac{a d^3}{6} =$ Bulk of the Globe; the Half of which, or $\frac{a d^3}{12}$ = Quantity of Water which was displaced; which multiplied by $.5787 = b$, the Weight of an Inch of Water, gives $\frac{a b d^3}{12} =$ Weight of the Water = the Weight of the Globe *per* Hydrostatics; and because the specific Gravity of Water is to that of Cast Brass as 1 to $8.1 = c$, we shall have $bc =$ Weight of an

an Inch of Caſt Braſs; whence $\frac{a\,b\,d^3}{12\,b\,c} = \frac{a\,d^3}{12\,c}$ = Number of ſolid Inches of Metal in the Globe, and therefore $\frac{a\,d^3}{6} - \frac{a\,d^3}{12\,c}$ = Bulk of the Concavity, which divided by $\frac{a}{6}$ gives $d^3 - \frac{d^3}{2c}$, the Cube Root of which is $d\sqrt[3]{1-\frac{1}{2c}}$ = the Diameter of the Concavity; and therefore $\frac{d}{2} - \frac{d}{2}\sqrt[3]{1-\frac{1}{2c}}$ = .4255335 Inches, the Thickneſs of the Metal; and $\frac{a\,b\,d^3}{12}$ = 10064.4080717575 Ounces Averdupois, the Weight, and $\frac{a\,d^3}{12\,c}$ = 2147.08725 Cubic Inches of Metal.

The Anſwer by the Propoſer, and Mr. Beeken, *give* 2146,98245 *Cubic Inches, Mr.* Barker's *Anſwer gives* 2175 *Cubic Inches, and Mr.* Boſworth's, 2180.

P. S. *Mr.* Waterfall's *Anſwer came too late to be inſerted.*

N. B. *When our Correſpondents Anſwers are widely different from each other, we hope, as we have not Leiſure to examine and determine which is the Truth, or neareſt the Truth, our Readers will excuſe us if we ſhould happen to inſert any one that is not true. And we are conſcious we have never omitted to inſert any Piece either of Mathematick, or Poetry, which we thought would do Credit to the Author, or the Magazine.*

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 374.

By Mr. Benj. Waterfall, *at* Cheavinward, *in* Derbyſhire.

ADMIT a Field bounded by four circular Curves, two equal Semi-Segments, and two equal Semi-Circles, and the Sum of the Diameters of the Semi-Circle is equal to the Sum of the verſed Sines of the Segments, and the Sum of the Arches of all the Curves is = 320 Chains. Required its Area?

Queſtion 375.

By Mr. J. Drape.

REquired the Content of the greateſt Parallelogram that can be inſcribed in the greateſt Parabola that can be inſcribed in an Ellipſis, whoſe Area is 8.83575 Acres, and its conjugate Diameter half the Tranſverſe?

Queſtion 376.

By Mr. Tho. Robinſon.

IN a certain Northern Latitude, the Sun's Azimuth, at 6 o'Clock in the Morning, was found to be N. 76° 40′ E. it was alſo obſerved, that the Sun was due Eaſt 6 Minutes after 7 o'Clock the ſame Morning: Query the Latitude of the Place and the Day of the Month?

Queſtion 377.

By Mr. Sam. Beeken.

A Gentleman has a ſquare Garden, and a right-angled triangular Fiſh-pond of the ſame Area: Now the Side of the Garden is = 144 Yards. To determine the Sides of the Pond, in arithmetical Progreſſion?

A Calculation of the Eclipſe of the Moon, *May* 8, 1762, *by Mr.* Tho. Harris.

Apparent Time at	*London.* H ′ ″	*Althrop.* H ′ ″
Beginning	2 27 37	2 23 37
Middle	4 0 15	3 56 15
End	5 32 53	5 28 53
Digits eclipſed	5° 54′ 10″	9° 54′ 10″

5 M 2

Another

Another of the ſame, at Leiceſter, *by Mr.* W. Chapman:

	H	′	″	
Beginning	2	23	49	Morning. Apparent Time.
Middle	3	56	27	
End	5	29	5	
Duration	3	5	16	
Digits eclipſed		9°	50′	

An ODE, *which was performed at the Caſtle of* Dublin, *on* Monday *the* 18*th of* January, 1762, *being the Day appointed for the Celebration of the Birth-Day of Her Moſt Excellent and Sacred Majeſty* Queen Charlotte.

By the ſpecial Command of his Excellency the Earl of HALLIFAX.

Written by Mr. VICTOR.

RECIT. accompanied.

LIGHT of the world! with pureſt beams adorn
The front of heav'n! and bleſs the happy morn!
Come from thy chamber in the eaſt,
In richeſt gold and purple dreſt,
Bright as our QUEEN! who on this day was born![*]

AIR.

For her the lilly and the roſe,
Their aromatic ſcents diſcloſe;
On *Zephyr*'s wings the breezes play,
To wait the ſweets of flow'ry *May*.

RECIT.

She came, with all-accompliſh'd charms,
To bleſs our youthful MONARCH's arms!

AIR.

Hymen quick the lovers join'd,
Hand to hand, and mind to mind;
The nobleſt pair that ever yet,
In ſweet connubial tranſports met;
Love his roſy banners ſpreads,
Wide in triumph o'er their heads;
Here his golden ſhafts employs,
Tipt with pleaſures, wing'd with joys.

RECIT.

Hear! O hear *Hibernia*'s prayer!
Guard, grace our heav'n this *Royal Pair*.

AIR.

Deſcend *Urania*, heav'nly maid!
And touch the conſecrated lyre!
O lend thy ſoft, harmonious aid,
Prophetic numbers to inſpire!
Wrapt into future times, diſplay
A race of heroes, wiſe and great!
Unnumber'd bleſſings to convey,
To *Albion*'s highly favour'd ſtate.

RECIT. accompanied.

Behold! whom *George*'s well weigh'd choice,
And *Britain*'s general voice,
Have lifted to the faireſt heights of pow'r!
See *Halliſax!* who rules belov'd,
(By every worthy mind approv'd)
Adds ſplendor to this joyous hour.

AIR.

May *Britain*'s *Queen* for ever ſhine,
With bright diſtinguiſh'd rays!
Sacred to virtue ſo divine,
Devoted by the muſes lays!

Full CHORUS.

Sweetly in her ſong reciting,
George and *Charlotte*'s worth proclaim!
All their graceful deeds uniting,
Their *Loves* immortal as their *Fame*.

[*] *Written for the* 22*d of* May.

HYMN *to the* ETERNAL PROVIDENCE.

I.

LIFE of the world, Immortal MIND!
Father of all the human kind,
Whoſe boundleſs eye that knows no reſt,
Intent on nature's ample breaſt,
Explores the ſpace of earth and ſkies,
And ſees eternal incenſe riſe!
To Thee, my humble voice I raiſe:
Forgive, while I preſume to praiſe.

II.

Though Thou this tranſient being gave,
That ſhortly ſinks into the grave;
Yet 'twas thy Goodneſs, ſtill to give
A being that can think and live;

In

In all thy works thy wiſdom ſee,
And ſtretch its tow'ring mind to Thee!
To Thee, my humble voice I raiſe:
Forgive, while I preſume to praiſe.

III.

And ſtill this poor contracted ſpan,
This life, that bears the name of man;
From Thee derives its vital ray,
Eternal ſource of life and day!
Thy bounty ſtill the ſunſhine pours,
That gilds its morn and evening hours.
To Thee, my humble voice I raiſe:
Forgive, while I preſume to praiſe.

IV.

Through Error's maze, thro' Folly's night,
The lamp of Reaſon lends me light.
When ſtern Affliction waves her rod,
My heart confides in Thee, my God!
When nature ſhrinks, oppreſs'd with woes;
Ev'n then ſhe finds in Thee repoſe.
To Thee, my humble voice I raiſe:
Forgive, while I preſume to praiſe.

V.

Affliction flies, and Hope returns;
Her lamp with brighter ſplendor burns.
Gay Love with all his ſmiling train,
And Peace and Joy are here again.
Theſe, theſe, I know, 'twas thine to give;
I truſted; and, behold! I live.
To Thee, my humble voice I raiſe:
Forgive, while I preſume to praiſe.

VI.

O may I ſtill thy favour prove!
Still grant me gratitude and love.
Let Truth and Virtue guide my heart;
Nor Peace, nor Hope, nor Joy depart.
But yet, whate'er my life may be,
My heart ſhall ſtill repoſe on Thee!
To Thee, my humble voice I raiſe:
Forgive, while I preſume to praiſe!

PROLOGUE

To the DRUMMER, *or* HAUNTED-HOUSE:

Occaſioned by the Cock-lane Apparition.

Written and ſpoken by Mr. SMITH, *at* Covent-Garden *Theatre.*

IF in this credulous, believing age,
We bring a harmleſs ghoſt upon the ſtage,
Some will, perhaps, conclude — in hopes of gain,
We've hir'd the knocking ſpirit from Cock-lane;
For all muſt know, ſhe fled the dreadful ſpell,
That threaten'd her ſo hard —— at Clerkenwell.
Hither ſhe, then, might fly for liberty,
To 'ſcape the dangers of the deep red ſea.
Yet no alliance with ſuch ghoſts is here,
As are not free of ſpeech; and won't appear.
(But ſure, 'tis wonderful, a female ſprite,
That's ſtill all day, — ſhould hold her tongue at night.
Few wives, I fear, this ſilent gift poſſeſs;
Their huſbands with —— they'd prattle ſomewhat leſs).
We'll prove the ſtory of our phantom true,
And fairly bring him out to public view;
Nay, make him ſpeak like any modern blade,
And goſſip freely with my lady's maid;
Nor keep you up all night to ſee his tricks,
Ladies — our ghoſt begins to walk at ſix:
His martial muſic, and a ſoldier's air,
We hope, will recommend him to the fair.
All dread of airy viſions then ſubdue,
Nor ſtart, nor tremble, if the lights turn blue.
* Tho' with a ghoſt our comedy is heighten'd,
Ladies, upon my word, you ſhan't be frighten'd:
Our's is a ghoſt that's faithful, fond, and true,
Made up of fleſh and blood — as well as you:
Then every evening come, in crowds undaunted;
We never think this houſe is too much haunted.

On FRIENDSHIP.

HOW fondly thoſe miſtake who ſeek for joys
In crouds, and mirth, and never ceaſing noiſe:
Their mirth, how empty! and their joys, how vain!
Reflection ever flies the laughing train.
Stunn'd with the din, thought ſickens; and the mind
No true delight, no taſte of bliſs can find.
Alike they err, who leave the world to dwell
With gloomy ſadneſs in a lonely cell:
Heavy and dull, the joyleſs hours move on,
To all the ſweets of ſocial life unknown.
If pleaſure ſmiles ſincere below the ſkies,
That pleaſure muſt from ſacred friendſhip riſe;
Of all which animates the human frame,
The nobleſt ardour, and the pureſt flame:
Offſpring of heav'n! — there friendſhip all refin'd,
Immortal grows in each ſeraphic mind:
Mix'd with the ſtreams of bliſs forever flows,
Nor change, decay, nor interruption knows:

A

* The laſt ſix lines are in the original prologue to the *Drummer*.

A glorious native of the realms of love,
And only, in perfection, known above:
Yet is the blessing, by indulgent heav'n,
Tho' in a less degree, to mortals giv'n:
It's pleasing pow'r by providence design'd,
To soften human cares, and mend the mind;
To calm our passions by it's gentle sway,
And bid them reason's sacred laws obey.
Friendship can often o'er the heart prevail,
When philosophic rules and maxims fail:
It turns to mutual tenderness the thought,
And views with kind indulgence ev'ry fault.
And where corrosives ought to be apply'd,
The gentle hand soft love and pity guide:
While each can bear reproof, and each reprove,
(All proud resentment lost in grateful love,)
Point out each fault, and blame yet not offend,
And free from nauseous flatt'ry, can commend,
To merit its proportion'd honours raise;
Alike exact the censure and the praise.
Friendship communicates our joins and pains,
And in each breast rejoices, or complains;
Divides our weight of woe, relieves our cares,
And ev'ry pleasure heightens, as it shares.
While sacred virtue lights the holy fire,
By time unhinjur'd, it will ne'er expire:
No force of rough adversity can part,
Can tear the gen'rous passion from the heart.
O Friendship, what sincere delights are thine!
Fair miniature of happiness divine;
Propitious, pleasing, heav'n-descended guest,
Who only with the virtuous few canst rest:
May thy kind influence smooth my path of life,
Still calm and peaceful, free from ev'ry strife.
Be virtue, sweet content, and friendship mine,
I at my humble lot shall ne'er repine.
From these alone more real pleasures flow,
Than the gay round of mirth or gaudy show,
Or all the charms of greatness can bestow.

National Judgments depressed. On the Fast. Feb. 11, 1757.

I.

WHILE justice waves her vengeful hand
Tremendous o'er a guilty land,
Almighty God, thy awful pow'r,
With fear and trembling, we adore.

II.

Where shall we fly, but to thy feet?
Our only refuge is thy seat;
Thy seat, where potent mercy pleads,
And holds thy thunder from our heads.

III.

While peace and plenty bless'd our days,
Where was the tribute of thy praise?
Ungrateful race! how have we spent
The blessings which thy goodness lent?

IV.

Look down, O Lord, with pitying eye!
Tho' loud our crimes for vengeance cry,
Let mercy's louder voice prevail,
Nor thy long-suffering patience fail.

V.

Encourag'd by thy sacred word,
May we not plead the blest record,
That when an humbled nation mourns,
Thy rising wrath to pity turns.

VI.

O let thy sov'reign grace impart
Contrition to each rocky heart,
And bid sincere repentance flow,
A gen'ral, undissembled woe.

VII.

Our arms, O God of armies, bless,
(Thy hand alone can give success,)
And make our haughty neighbours own
That heav'n protects the *British* throne.

VIII.

Fair smiling peace again restore,
With plenty bless the pining poor,
And may a happy thankful land
Obedient own thy guardian hand.

PROLOGUE *to the* EUNUCH *of* Terence, *as it was acted by the Scholars of* Merchant-Taylors *School, with the greatest Applause.*

WHEN mighty *Rome* arose, so heav'n design'd,
The scourge, and dread, and wonder of mankind;
Her sons with gen'rous emulation strove,
To found on private virtues public love:
'Twas hence with pious care they led their youth,
Through arms to honour, and through arts to truth.
To honest toils was the *Plebeian* bred,
And what his labour earn'd, on that he fed.
Whilst spirits by happier impulse taught to rise,
Could claim in ev'ry character the prize;
In rhetoric and arms display'd their might,
Those soldiers all could speak, those orators could fight.
BRITAIN, like antient *Rome*, for arts renown'd;
Like her with freedom and with victʼry crown'd.
BRITAIN, with ev'ry manly science grac'd,
Wants yet one source of fame, one work of taste;
Her schools well stor'd with *Latin*, *Hebrew*, *Greek*,
Forget the necessary art — to speak;

Hence

roſe this entertainment, hence ye're come,
re a ſeat in this old claſſic dome.
anager this ſole advantage ſeeks,
at his ſcholar acts, but that he ſpeaks,
is alone he form'd our little ſtage,
we might know, and mark the pointed page;
hould your judgment but approve the cauſe,
ſtely truſt your candour for applauſe.

An ACROSTIC.

C ould I, *Cyderia*, *Waller* like, rehearſe
Y our blooming charms in ſoft, melodious verſe;
D iſtinguiſh'd, then, poſterity ſhould view,
E ach god-like virtue that's poſſeſt by you:
R eſplendent graces in each action ſhine,
I n reas'ning juſt, in ſentiment ſublime,
A nd breathes a ſoul chaſt, noble, an ——divine.

Jan. 30, 1762. *G. Cmil.*

Acroſtic-rebus, by Way of Queſtion and Anſwer, humbly inſcribed to the Ladies.

WHAT is there in life that affords a real joy? *Nothing.*
For whom do fond parents their labors employ? *Offspring.*
What is the dear pledge of *Hyman*'s chaſte love? *Ring.*
What expands the glad lark when he ſearch realms above? *Wing.*
What's youth when to beauty and good nature join'd? *Inviting.*
What's woman while virtue adorns her ſoft mind? *Charming.*
And how is my temper for ever inclin'd? *Hoping*
That my fair one who dwells, where the initials will ſhow,
Will one Day conſent hand and heart to beſtow. *S. P.*

Your obliged friend and ſervant
Mr. *S. B.* doth preſent,
For the plan of your rebus,*
Thanks *omnibus diebus*. *S. P.*

* *Vide* Magazine for *December* laſt.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *FEBRUARY*, 1762.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Brandenburg, Jan. 12.

Eſterday Lieut. Gen. Platen arrived near Leipſic with the Troops that l againſt the Ruſſians. Prince Henry t that Time at Leipſic, from whence t out towards Borna. His Army is n the ſame Poſition: The Army of the re hath abandoned the Poſt of Naum- and General Veezey is gone to Zeitz. Diſpoſitions ſeem to have for their t ſome Enterprize againſt the Army e Empire, and the extending of our r Quarters in Saxony and Thuringia. re raiſing five Squadrons to add to 's five Squadrons of Independent Huſ-

Hamburg, Jan. 15. The Ruſſians are repairing the Fortifications of Colberg: 18,000 Ruſſians, under the Command of Gen. Berg, occupy Stargard, and the Right of the Order, to the Neighbourhood of Stettin. Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg, who at firſt took Refuge under the Walls of that Place, hath entered Mecklenbourg with 4 or 5000 Men. This hath obliged the Swediſh Army to call in its Detachments towards the Head quarters at Demmin. After the Arrival of ſome Ruſſian Troops, which are to join it, it will march again to the Pruſſians.

Since the Surrender of Colberg, the Ruſſians, to eaſe the Poles, have withdrawn ſome

ſome of their Troops from Poland, and quartered them in Pomerania.

Frontiers of Mecklenbourg, Jan. 15. The Pruſſians and Swedes have at laſt agreed not to annoy eachother in their Winter-quarters.

Prince Eugene of Wurtemburg hath ſtuck up printed Bills, notifying to the Inhabitants of this Duchy to look upon ſuch of his Troops, who ſhall deſtroy or take away their Effects, as Marauders and bring them bound to his Quarters. Nevertheleſs, many Families are leaving the Country. There are above 300 empty Houſes in Schwerin.

Altena, Jan. 19. The Pruſſians have ſpread themſelves over the whole Duchy of Mecklenbourg, and exact large Contributions, in Money, Proviſions, and Recruits. The Prince of Wurtemberg hath advanced his Head quarters to Roſtock.

Leipſic, Jan. 15. They write from Vienna, that the chief Command of the Auſtrian Army in Saxony, at preſent commanded by General Count O'Donnel, is to be conferred on Gen. Count Serbelloni, in the room of Count Daun, who is to ſtay a Vienna to aſſiſt in the Council.

A Letter from Paris, by the Way of Holland, ſays, that M. de Buſſy was going to the Court of Madrid, to execute a Commiſſion of a ſecret Nature between the two Crowns.

Hague, Jan. 26. We have juſt received an Account of the Demiſe of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, who died the 5th Inſtant at Peterſbourg: And we likewiſe hear, that upon the Arrival of that News in Pomerania, his Imperial Highneſs the Great Duke was immediately proclaimed Emperor, by the Stile and Title of Peter the III. at the Head of the Ruſſian Army.

The Czarina Anne, who died on the 28th of October, 1740, appointed for her Succeſſor John, the Son of Anthony Ulric, Duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttel, and Anne his Wife, Daughter of Charles Duke of Mecklenburgh, and the Princeſs Catherine, who was Daughter to the late Czar John, elder Brother to Peter the Great.

During the Minority of the young Emperor (who was ſcarce ſix Months old at his Acceſſion) Count Biron, Duke of Courland, was nominated Regent by the Czarina Anne: The Emperor's Mother imagining ſhe was better intitled to the Regency (if not to the Throne itſelf) ordered Count Munich to apprehend the Duke of Courland, cauſed him to be tried for High Treaſon, and condemned to die, but was content with baniſhing him to Siberia.

After which, ſhe aſſumed the Regency, but did not enjoy it long; for the Ruſſian Guards and Generals of the Army, conſpiring in Favour of the Princeſs Elizabeth (the late Empreſs) youngeſt Daughter of Peter the Great, proclaimed her Empreſs on the 5th of December, 1741, and made the Infant Emperor, and his Father and Mother (the Duke and Ducheſs of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttel) Priſoners, together with Count Munich, and Oſterman the High Chancellor. The Sentences paſſed againſt the Families of the Dolgorucki, and other Noblemen, in the Reign of the Empreſs Anne, were reverſed, and the Duke of Courland was recalled from his exile; Count Munich and Oſterman were condemned to die, and led to the Place of Execution, but their Sentence was changed to a Baniſhment to Siberia.

The late Empreſs, ſoon after her Acceſſion, invited the young Duke of Holſtein (deſcended from her eldeſt Siſter) into Ruſſia, declared him her Heir, and gave him the Title of Grand Duke of Ruſſia, who was proclaimed Emperor of all the Ruſſias, the 5th Ult. the Day the late Empreſs died. He is thirty-four Years of Age; was born a Proteſtant, and was bred as ſuch till he entered into the Communion of the Greek Church, which is the prevailing Religion in Ruſſia.

Leipſic, Jan. 12. Inſtead of three Millions of Crowns which the King of Pruſſia requires of Saxony, the Magiſtrates of our City offer his Majeſty 500,000, with Promiſe to furniſh a third at Eaſter next, another third at Midſummer, and the Remainder at Michaelmas. But it is doubtful whether they will be able to make each Payment punctually; and ſtill more doubtful, whether the King of Pruſſia will conſent to the Reduction which our Magiſtrates have propoſed.

Roſtock, Jan. 19. The Pruſſians have demanded 2,100,000 Crowns, 3000 Recruits, and the ſame Number of Horſes for remounting Cavalry: Beſides which, they demand of this City various Commodities and Proviſions, to the Amount of 200,000 Crowns, which are to be ſent to the Fortreſs of Stettin.

A M E.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Boſton, December 17.

WE hear from Nova Scotia, that ſome Time laſt Month, Captain Mackenzie, of Fort Cumberland, having armed two Veſſels at Bay Vert, proceeded as far to the Northward as the Bay Chalieurs, in order to break up a Neſt of French Vermin on that Coaſt, who have done us much Miſchief theſe two or three Years paſt, in intercepting our Veſſels bound to Halifax, Louiſbourg, and the River St. Lawrence; which he happily effected: And having taken about 240 Men, Women, and Children, Priſoners, brought them to Bay Vert, together with eight or ten ſmall Veſſels laden with their Effects. All the other ſmall Craft upon the Coaſt he deſtroyed; ſo that there need be no Apprehenſion of any Interruption in going up the River next Year, as all the Ringleaders of the Miſchief hitherto done, with their Families, are now Priſoners.

The firſt of this Week Captain Weſt arrived here in 17 Days from South-Carolina. The Nightingale and Dover Men of War, and the Tranſports, having on Board the four Companies of the 17th and 22d Regiments, ſailed about the ſame Time for the Weſt-Indies.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Jan. 19.

THE Beginning of this Month, a large Whale, 55 Feet long, was left dry, by the Ebbing of the Tide, on a Bank of Sand, on the Sea-coaſt near Ballyſhannon, and flounced himſelf to death, before the Return of the Tide. He was in Purſuit of large Shoals of Herrings which are now taking on that Coaſt in great Plenty.

23. The following Meſſage was ſent from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to the Houſe of Commons in Ireland:

"DUNK HALIFAX,

"I have it in command from his Majeſty, to inform this Houſe, that after the moſt conciliatory Efforts, which his Majeſty's Moderation could dictate, or his Royal Dignity permit, affairs have been brought to an unhappy, though on his Side inevitable, Rupture with the Court of Spain.

"In Conſequence of this Event, and of the Dangers to which this Kingdom may thereby be particularly expoſed, his Majeſty has directed me to inform this Houſe, that he has thought it neceſſary to make an immediate Augmentation of five Battalions to his Forces on this Eſtabliſhment.

"I have likewiſe particularly in Command from his Majeſty to aſſure this Houſe, that after the liberal Grants which the Parliament of Ireland has made in the Courſe of this Seſſion, it is with much regret he finds himſelf under the unavoidable neceſſity of making any Application for further Supplies: But his Majeſty having, in all Exigencies, the moſt full and firm Reliance on the experienced Affection and Loyalty of his faithful Proteſtant Subjects of Ireland, entertains no Doubt that this Houſe will concur with their uſual Unanimity and Chearfulneſs, in thoſe Meaſures which the preſent War has rendered ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary for the Defence of his Majeſty's Crown, and of the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of this Kingdom.

"I have directed Eſtimates to be laid before you of the Charge that will be incurred, by the propoſed Augmentation, with as much Exactneſs as it can be now computed; and this Houſe may be aſſured, that ſuch Sums as ſhall be granted, will be applied with the ſtricteſt Oeconomy.

"I am ſenſible how unneceſſary it would be for me to add any Thing, on my Part, in regard to a Meaſure that comes ſo ſtrongly enforced by the Recommendation of the Crown, by the Situation of Affairs, and which is ſo eſſential to the Safety of this Country: Yet, as I look upon this Service to be of the utmoſt Moment to the Security and Preſervation of this Kingdom, I ſhall conſider your Proceeding in it with Alacrity and Diſpatch, as the higheſt Honour that can be conferred on my Adminiſtration.

D. H."

And on the Tueſday following a moſt Loyal Addreſs was returned by that Houſe to his Excellency, *nem. con.* in which they aſſure him, "that that Houſe will chearfully provide for this additional Expence, being ready, to the utmoſt of their Abilities, to concur in ſuch Meaſures as this unavoidable War has rendered indiſpenſably neceſſary for the Defence of that Kingdom."

LONDON.

Jan. 25. AT One o'Clock, the Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, ſecond Brother to her Majeſty, arrived in Town from Mecklenburg, at his Houſe in Pall-mall; and was next Day introduced to their Majeſties at St. James's.

26. Was launched at Blackwall, a large new Ship for the Service of the Eaſt-India Company, named the Clive, the Command of which is given to Capt. John Allen.

27. A Committee of the Common Council appointed Mr. Wilton, his Majeſty's Statuary, to erect his Statue at the Royal-Exchange.

29. Was held a Court at Chriſt's Hoſpital, when Sir Edward Clive, one of the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas, William Watts, Eſq; John Madox, Eſq; and John Fiſher, Eſq; took their Charges as Governors of the ſaid Hopital; and William Watts, Eſq; gave 100 Guineas to that Royal Charity. At the ſaid Court, John Darker, Eſq; Treaſurer of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, was nominated by Daniel Webb, Eſq; and unanimouſly voted a Governor.

The Marine Society have collected, equip'd, and cloathed, for the Sea-ſervice, 5452 Men, and 4511 boys in all 9963. This ſhews the Utility of ſuch a noble Inſtitution.

The Lords Anſon and Weymouth are fitting out a Privateer, with the utmoſt expedition, with ſome peculiar advantages to the Crew: it is to mount 36 guns, and is ſtrongly defended againſt ſmall Arms; it is to be called the Lord Anſon Frigate, and the command to be given to Capt. Hutchinſon, an able Commander, who is deſtined for the Spaniſh Weſt Indies.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed, by his Royal Proclamation, for the better encouragement of Seamen and Landmen voluntarily entering themſelves into the Service of the Royal Navy, to promiſe a bounty of 6l. for every able Seaman, and 3l. for every ordinary ſeaman, not above the age of 50, nor under 18, and 30s. for every able bodied Landman not above 35, nor under 18, who ſhall voluntarily enter themſelves before the 31ſt of March next: and alſo a reward of 5l. for the diſcovery of every able, and 2l. 10s. for every ordinary Seaman, who may ſecrete themſelves.

The Biſhop of St. Aſaph is appointed to Preach before the Houſe of Peers on the Faſt-Day.

St. James's, Feb. 8. This Day Prince Galitzen had a private audience of his Majeſty to notify the Death of the late Empreſs Elizabeth, and the Acceſſion of the preſent Emperor Peter the Third to the Throne of Ruſſia; and to preſent his new Credentials as Envoy Extraordinary from that Prince. To which he was introduced by the Right Hon. the Earl of Bute, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Sir Charles Cottrell Dormer, Knight, Maſter of the Ceremonies.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Feb. 9. Orders for the Court's going into mourning on Sunday next, the 14th Inſtant, for the late Empreſs of Ruſſia, viz.

The Ladies to wear black ſilk or Velvet, fringed or plain Linen, black or white Fans, and white Gloves.

The men to wear black full trimmed, fringed or plain Linen, black Swords and Buckles.

The ſame Day the Earl of Briſtol waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, and was moſt graciouſly received.

It is remarkable, that the principal Sovereign Princes of Europe now living are the THIRD of their reſpective Names, viz.

1. George III. King of England.
2. Charles III. King of Spain.
3. Auguſtus III. King of Poland.
4. Frederick III. King of Pruſſia.
5. Charles Emanuel III. King of Sardinia.
6. Muſtapha III. Emperor of the Turks.
7. Peter III. the new Emperor of Ruſſia.
8. Francis III. Duke of Modena.
9. Frederick III. Duke of Saxe-Gotha.

Nine in all; a circumſtance that never happened before in the Annals of Europe.

They write from Sileſia of the 15th ult. that the King of Pruſſia was then there in perfect health, but keeps pretty much within his Palace; by his inactivity, it was conjectured, he was planning ſome weighty Projects to be ſoon put into execution in the beginning of the campaign, which will be opened very early.

Letters from Vienna, of the 20th ult. import, that a Courier arrived there that Day from General O'Donnel to Marſhal Daun, with an Account that the Pruſſian General Schmettau having penetrated into Lower Luſatia, had obliged General Beck to abandon his Winter-Quarters, and that he had joined General Laſcy, in order to make Head againſt the Pruſſians.

both His Majesty went to the House of Peers with the usual State, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Acts, viz.

An Act for granting to his Majesty certain Duties on Windows and Lights.

And Act for raising by Annuities the Sum of Twelve Millions, to be charged on the sinking Fund, &c.

An Act to enable his Majesty to raise a certain sum of Money towards paying off and discharging the debt of the Navy;

And to such other public and private Bills as were ready for the Royal Assent.

Extract of a Letter from Guadalupe, Dec. 7.

"At length our forces are collected to determine the fate of Martinico, that asylum of French privateering in these Seas. The quota of Troops from Antigua for this Service, joined ours on the 28th ult. and all sailed together from hence the 30th, under convoy of the Sunderland Man of War, for Barbadoes, the Place of Rendezvous, and where General Monckton (Commander in Chief) is arrived with the Americans. Adm. Rodney from England and Belleisle, arrived there the 23rd ult. and immediately ordered Sir James Douglas off Martinico to block up the Place, who has made some little descents on the Coast and brought off several Negroes. The following is a list of our Naval Force on the Expedition, viz.

Ships	*Guns*	*Commanders.*
Marlborough	74	Admiral Rodney, Capt. Hollwall
Dublin	74	Sir James Douglas, Capt. Gascoigne
Foudroyant	80	Capt. Duff.
Dragon	74	Hon. A. T. Harvey
Modeste	64	Hon. R. B. Walsingham
Temeraire	74	Capt. Burton
Temple	74	O'Bryen
Culloden	74	Barber
Stirling Castle	70	Everitt
Vanguard	70	Swanton
Devonshire	66	Darby
Raisonable	64	Bhouldham
Alcide	64	Hankerson
Nottingham	60	Marshall
Sunderland	60	Legge
Centurion	60	Galbraith
Norwich	50	M'Cleverty
Falkland	50	Drake
Woolwich	50	Bane
Penzance	40	Boyde.

FRIGATES.

Ships	*Guns*	*Commanders.*
Active	36	Capt. Sawyer
Crescent	36	Collingwood
Echo	36	Laforey
Stag	36	Angel
Repulse	32	Allen
Lizard	32	Drake
Levant	28	Tucker
Nightingale	24	Campbell
Fowey	24	Mead
Greyhound	20	Francis
Rose	20	Banks

4 Sloops under 20

4 Bombs, Tenders, Hospital-Ships, and Storeships.

"As to the Land Forces, I cannot ascertain the Number; they are, however, very considerable, and cannot fall short of 15 or 16,000 Men. The greatest precaution is used for securing success; an embargo was laid on us immediately on the sailing of the Troops, to cut off all Correspondence with the Enemy, or their Friends the Dutch."

The following is a List of the French Fleet of seven Ships of the Line, and four Frigates, which got out of Brest, Jan. 23, the Day before Commodore Spry returned to his Station off Ushant.

	Guns.	*Comps*
Le Duc de Bourgogne	80 having Troops	7
Le Defenseur	74	7
Le Hector	74	6
Le Diademe	74	6
Le Prothée	64	5
Le Dragon	64	5
Le Brillante	64	5
Le Zephir	32	3
Le Dellgente	32	3
L'Opale	32	3
La Calypse	16	2

They had on board the Viscount Belsunce, Lieutenant-General, the Chevalier de St. Croix, Major-General, and the Count de la Tour Auvergne, Brigadier, with the regiments of Foix, Quercy, and Boulonnois. But as our Troops, to the Number of 15 or 16,000 men, must have invested Fort-Royal in Martinico long before the Enemy can arrive there; and as our Fleet consists of twenty stout Ships of the Line, there is little Danger to be apprehended from the arrival of 3000 Men, or even the junction of the Spanish Fleet at the Havannah with the French.

His Majesty's frigate Aquilon, was dispatched by Capt. Spry at Sea, to the West-Indies, with advice of the escape of the French squadron from Brest, before which Port he appeared the Day after the Enemy's departure, which indeed ought to afford us rather Matter of Pleasure than Alarm, since the farther destruction of their Navy can only be effected at Sea; there being no possible Chance of coming at them in the Ports of Europe. It is observable, that

none of the Enemy's Fleets of force have entered to Sea this War, which have not been conſiderably reduced before their return, and it is not improbable but this may now again be the Caſe, as we are ſo well prepared in every Part of the World.

We are informed by the lateſt Advices that a Ceſſation of Arms is actually agreed upon between the Emperor of Ruſſia and the King of Pruſſia.

The following Declaration of War by Spain againſt Great Britain, dated the 16th of January, was publiſhed at Madrid, on the 18th.

THE KING.

"Although I have already taken for a Declaration of War by England againſt Spain, the inconſiderate Step of Lord Briſtol, the Britannic King's Ambaſſador at my Court, when he demanded of Don Richard Wall, my Miniſter of State, what Engagements I had contracted with France, making this the Condition of his Demand, or rather adding this Threat, That if he did not receive a categorical Anſwer, he would leave my Court, and take the Denial for an Aggreſſion; and although, before this Provocation was received, my Patience was tired out with ſuffering and beholding, on many Occaſions, that the Engliſh Government minded no other Law, but the Aggrandiſement of their Nation by Land, and univerſal Deſpotiſm by Sea; I was nevertheleſs deſirous to ſee whether this Menace would be carried into Execution; or whether the Court of England, ſenſible of the Inefficacy of ſuch Methods towards my Dignity and that of my Crown, would not employ others that ſhould be more ſuitable to me, and make me overlook all thoſe Inſults. But the Haughtineſs of the Engliſh was ſo far from containing it within juſt Bounds, that I have juſt learnt that on the 2d inſtant a Reſolution was taken by the Britannick King in Council, to declare War againſt Spain. Thus, ſeeing myſelf under the hard Neceſſity of following this Example, which I would never have given, becauſe it is ſo horrible and ſo contrary to Humanity, I have ordered, by a Decree of the 15th inſtant, that War ſhould likewiſe be immediately declared, on my Part, againſt the King of England, his Kingdoms, Eſtates, and Subjects; and that, in Conſequence thereof, proper Orders ſhould be ſent to all Parts of my Dominions, where it ſhould be neceſſary, for their Defence, and that of my Subjects, as well as for acting offenſively againſt the Enemy.

For this End, I order my Council of War to take the requiſite Meaſures that this Declaration of War may be publiſhed at my Court, and in my Kingdoms, with the Formalities uſual upon ſuch Occaſions; and that in Conſequence all Kind of Hoſtilities may be exerciſed towards the Engliſh; that thoſe of them who are not naturalized in Spain may leave my Kingdoms; that they may carry on no Trade there; and that only thoſe who are employed as Artiſans may be ſuffered to remain: That for the future my Subjects may have no Dealings with thoſe of England, nor with the Eſtates of that Crown, for any of their Productions or Fiſheries, particularly Cod, or their Manufactures or Merchandize; ſo that the Inhibition of this Trade may be underſtood to be, and may be in Fact, abſolute and effective, and ſtamp a vicious Quality and a Prohibition of Sale on the aforeſaid Effects, Productions, Fiſheries, Cod, Merchandize, and Manufactures of the Dominions of England: That no Veſſels whatſoever, with the abovementioned Effects on Board, may be admitted into my Harbours, and that they may not be permitted to be brought in by Land, being illicit and prohibited in my Kingdoms, though they may have been brought or depoſited in Buildings, Baggage, Warehouſes, Shops, or Houſes of Merchants or other private Perſons, my Subjects or Vaſſals, or Subjects or Vaſſals of Provinces and States with whom I am in Peace or Alliance, or have a free Trade, whom, nevertheleſs, I intend not to hurt, or to infringe the Peace, the Liberty, and Privilege which they enjoy, by Treaty, of carrying on a legal Trade in my Kingdoms with their Ships, and the proper and peculiar Productions of their Lands, Provinces, and Conqueſts, or the Produce of their Manufactories.

I alſo command that all Merchants who ſhall have in their Poſſeſſion, any Cod, or other Fiſh or Produce of the Dominions of England, ſhall in the Space of fifteen Days from the Date of this Declaration, declare the ſame, and deliver an Account thereof, either at my Court, or elſewhere, to the Officers who ſhall be appointed by the Marquis de Squilace, Superintendant General of my Revenues, that the Whole may be forthcoming; and ſuch of the ſaid Effects of which a Liſt ſhall not be ſo delivered in the Space of fifteen Days, ſhall be immediately confiſcated; two Months, and no more being allowed for the conſumption of thoſe which ſhall be declared; after which Time the Merchants ſhall be obliged to carry the ſaid Effects to the Cuſtom-Houſes, and, where there is no Cuſtom-Houſe, to the Houſes that ſerve inſtead thereof, that they

they may be publickly ſold by an Officer or Officers nominated for that End, or, if none ſhould be appointed, by the Judges, who ſhall give the Produce of the Sale to the Proprietors; but none of the ſaid Merchandizes, prohibited in the Manner juſt preſcribed, ſhall return to the Warehouſes or Shops.

I have given a ſeparate Commiſſion, with all the neceſſary Powers, to the Marquis de Squilace, Superintendant General of my Revenues, that in that Quality he may ſee that this prohibited Trade be not ſuffered, and that he may immediately iſſue ſuch Orders and Inſtructions as he ſhall think neceſſary for this important End; taking Cognizance, in the firſt Inſtance, in Perſon, and by his Sub Delegates, of the Diſputes which ſhall ariſe on Occaſion of this Contraband, with an Appeal to the Council of Finances in the Hall of Juſtice; except however what relates to contraband Military Stores, Arms, and other Effects belonging to War, particularized in Treaties of Peace; the Cognizance of Diſputes on theſe Articles belonging to the Council of War and the military Tribunals.

And I command that all that is above be obſerved, executed, and accompliſhed, under the heavy Penalties contained in the Law pragmatiques, and royal Cedules, iſſued on like Occaſions in Times paſt, which are to extend alſo to all my Subjects, and the Inhabitants of my Kingdoms and Eſtates, without any Exception, and notwithſtanding any Privileges; my Will being, that this Declaration of War ſhall come as ſoon as poſſible to the Knowledge of my Subjects, as well that they may guard their Perſons and Effects from the Inſults of the Engliſh, as that they may labour to moleſt them by naval Armaments, and by other Methods authorized by the Law of Arms. Given at Buen-Retiro. January 16, 1762.

I THE KING.

Days appointed for holding the Lent Aſſizes,

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Lord Mansfield, and Mr. Baron Smyth.

City of York, Saturday March 6, at the Guildhall.

Yorkſhire, the ſame Day at the Caſtle of York.

Lancaſhire, Saturday 20, at the Caſtle of Lancaſter.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Baron Parker, and Mr. Juſtice Clive.

Bucks, Monday March 8, at Ayleſbury.

Bedfordſhire, Thurſday 11, at Bedford,

Huntingdonſhire, Saturday 13, at Huntingdon.

Cambridgeſhire, Monday 15, at Cambridge.

Norfolk, Thurſday 18, at Thetford.

Suffolk, Monday 22, at Bury St. Edmund's.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Juſtice Pratt, and Mr. Juſtice Batburſt.

Rutland, Friday March 5, at Oakham.

Lincoln, Monday 8, at the City of Lincoln.

City of Lincoln, the ſame Day at the City.

Nottingham, Thurſday 11, at Nottingham.

Town of Nottingham, Friday 12, at the Town.

Derby, Monday, 15, at Derby.

Leiceſter, Friday 19, at Leiceſter.

Borough of Leiceſter, Saturday 20, at the Borough.

Coventry, Tueſday 23, at Coventry.

Warwickſhire, the ſame Day at Warwick.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Denſon, and Mr. Juſtice Foſter.

Hertford, Monday March 17, at Hertford.

Eſſex, Monday 22, at Chelmsford.

Kent, Monday 29, at Rocheſter.

Suſſex, Monday April 5, at Eaſt Grinſtead.

Surry, Thurſday 8, at Kingſton upon Thames.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Wilmot, and Mr. Juſtice Noel.

Berkſhire, Monday March 1, at Reading.

Oxford, Wedneſday 3, at Oxford.

Worceſterſhire, Saturday 6, at Worceſter.

City of Worceſter, the ſame Day and Place.

Glouceſterſhire, Wedneſday 10, at Gloucester.

City of Glouceſter, the ſame Day and Place.

Monmouth, Saturday 13, at Monmouth.

Herefordſhire, Tueſday 16, at Hereford.

Shropſhire, Saturday, 20, at Shrewſbury.

Staffordſhire, Thurſday 25. at Stafford.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron Adams, and Mr. Baron Gould.

Southampton, Tueſday March 2, at Winton Caſtle.

Wilts, Saturday 6, at New Sarum.

Dorſet, Thurſday 11, at Dorcheſter.

Devon, Monday, 15, at the Caſtle of Exeter.

City of Exeter, the ſame Day at the Guildhall.

Cornwall, Saturday 20, at Launceſton.

Somerſet, Saturday 27, at the Caſtle of Taunton.

NORTH WALES CIRCUIT.

Hon. Daines Barrington, Eſq; J. Hayes, Eſq;

Merionethſhire, at Bala, Monday, March 29.

Caernarvonſh. at Conway, Saturd. April 3.

Angleſea, Beaumaris, Tueſday, April 29.

SHERIFS appointed by his Majeſty in Council for the Year 1762, viz.

Berkſhire, John Blagrave, of Southcot, Eſq;

Bedfordſh. Simon Taylor of Woburn, Eſq;

Buckinghamſhire, James Harding of Amerſham, Eſq;

Cam-

Cumberland, John Richardſon of Penrith, Eſq;
Cheſhire, Hon. Richard Barry of Merebury, Eſq;
Camb. and Hunt. Richard Cropp of Caſtle-Camps, Eſq;
Cornwall, Philip Enouf of Falmouth, Eſq;
Devonſhire, Benjamin Incledon of Pilton, Eſq;
Dorſetſhire, Edm. Moreton Pleydell of Milburn, Eſq;
Derbyſhire, G. Morewood of Alfreton, Eſq;
Eſſex, R. Newman of Weſt-Ham, Eſq;
Glouceſterſhire, P. Hancock of Twyning, Eſq;
Hertfordſhire, Henry Fotherly Whitefield of Rickmanſworth, Eſq;
Herefordſhire, Howarth Cook of Holmar, Eſq;
Kent, George Kelly of Speldhurſt, Eſq;
Leiceſterſhire, Calverley Bewick, of Hallaton, Eſq;
Lincolnſhire, Tho. Mainwaring of Kettlethorp, Eſq;
Monmouthſhire, John Roberts of Abergavenny, Eſq;
Northumberland, Ralph Bates of Hallowell, Eſq;
Northamptonſhire, Donatus Obrien of Blatherwick, Eſq;
Norfolk, Sir Hanſon Berney of Kirby Beeden, Bart.
Nottinghamſhire, John Newton, Eſq;
Oxfordſhire, Will. Vanderskemin of Kaverſham, Eſq;
Rutlandſhire, T. Sharp of Langham, Eſq;
Shropſhire, Tho. Powys of Berwick, Eſq;
Somerſetſhire, Tho Gunſton of Biſhop's-hall, Eſq;
Staffordſhire, Sir Edw. Littleton of Pillington, Bart.
Suffolk, Shadrack Brice, of Clare, Eſq;
Southampton, Thomas Gatehouſe, of Wallop, Eſq;
Surry, Wm. Bridges Baldwin, of Wallington, Eſq;
Suſſex, Thomas Grainger, of Cuckfield Eſq;
Warwickſhire, Thomas Fiſher of Springfield, Eſq;
Worceſterſhire, Samuel Hellier of Woodhouſe. Eſq;
Wiltſhire, Prince Sutton, of the Devizes, Eſq;
Yorkſhire, Hugh Bethel, of Rice, Eſq;

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon, John Meredith of Brecon, Eſq;
Carmarthen, J. Corrie of Carmarthen, Eſq;
Cardigan, David Lloyd of Brainog, Eſq;
Glamorgan, P. Williams, of Duffrin, Eſq;
Pembroke, Rowland Phillips, of Langharne, Eſq;
Radnor, Evan Vaughan, of Llwynmadog, Eſq;

NORTH WALES.

Angleſey, Hugh Barlow, of Pen Rhos, Eſq;
Carnarvon, Hugh Hughes, of Bodvan, Eſq;
Denbigh, Simon Thelwall, of Blayn Yal, Eſq;
Flint, Humphry Hanmer of Hanmer, Eſq;
Merioneth, Robert Wynne of Cwmmain, Eſq;
Montgomery, Roger Wynne of Trevedrid, Eſq;

Births.

Feb. 6. The Lady of Sir Henry Erſkine, Bart. a Son and Heir, at Sir Henry's Houſe in Cavendiſh-ſquare.

Marriages.

Jan. 18. Dr. Kilverton, of Rippon in Yorkſhire, to Miſs Ballard, of Leatherhead in Surry.

20. The Rev. Mr. Charles Wheeler, Rector of Lemington-Haſtings, in Warwickſhire, to Miſs Lucy Strange, fourth Daughter of the Right Hon. Sir John Strange.

21. Nathaniel Rider, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Tiverton, to Miſs Terrick, eldeſt Daughter of the biſhop of Peterborough.

John Luther, Eſq; a Gentleman poſſeſſed of 7000l. a Year, to Miſs Bennit, of Brook-ſtreet.

Capt. Teaſdale, of Gen. Lambton's Regiment, to Miſs Widdrington, of Hawkſley in Northumberland.

24. Mr. Cavel, Grocer, near Cripplegate, to Miſs Fancourt, near Temple-bar.

26. The Rev. Mr. Trebeck, of London, to Miſs Davies of Harwich.

27. Tho. Gilbert, Eſq; to Miſs Philips, at Chriſt Church in Surrey.

28. Timothy Caſwall, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Hertford, to Miſs Rolt, Heireſs to the late ——— Rolt, Eſq; of Sacombe Park.

C. Wyndham, of Clarewell, Eſq; to Miſs Rooke, of Bigſware, in Glouceſterſhire.

Feb. 3. Mr. Edward Peckover, of Well, an eminent Preacher among the Quakers, to Miſs Grace Wright, of Buxton in Norfolk, at the Quakers Meeting Houſe in Norwich.

4. The Right Hon. Lord Maſham, to Miſs Dives, one of the Maids of Honour to her

ther Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales.

Mr. Edmund Campbell. of Devonſhire-ſtreet, to Miſs Smith, of Brook-ſtreet.

5. Robert Boyd, Eſq; Colonel in the 1ſt Regiment of Foot Guards, to a Daughter of John Pinſold, Eſq; Merchant, in this City.

Mr. Robert Mendham, of Walbrook, Merchant, to Miſs Scott, of the ſame Place.

10. Mr. Chriſt. Hartopp, a wealthy Farmer, aged 87, to Miſs Elizabeth Young, aged 20, at Aukland on the River Wear.

11. David Roberts, Eſq; to Miſs Whitby, of Great Heywood, in Staffordſhire.

DEATHS.

Jan. 19. Richard Reynolds, Eſq; Recorder of Hertford, and likewiſe, of Saffron Walden, in Eſſex.

William Gantlet, Eſq; at Wincheſter, Poſt Maſter, and Wine Merchant.

Cullen King, Eſq; Sword bearer of this City.

John Howard, Barriſter, of the Inner-Temple.

21. Richard Jones, M. D. at Coventry.

23. The Lady of Admiral Norris, at Saville Row.

24. James Ralph, Eſq; at Chiſwick, a Gentleman well known in the Literary World.

26. The Rev. Joel Perſehouſe, A. M. Senior Minor Canon of Weſtminſter-abbey, in the 77th Year of his Age.

Mr. William Pownal, Clerk of the Cheque to his Majeſty's Dock-yard at Plymouth.

The Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Wentworth.

Thomas Nixon, at Newlands in Cumberland, aged 108.

Jonathan Wright, Eſq; at Croydon in Surry.

Sir Francis Eyles Stiles, Bart. firſt Commiſſioner of the Victualling Office.

John Eaton, Eſq; formerly a Turkey Merchant, who fined for Sheriff in the Mayoralty of Sir John Salter.

William Finch, Eſq; at Cambridge, poſſeſſed of a Fortune of 150,000l. the Bulk of which he has left to his Nephew, William Ingle, Eſq;

John Peters, Eſq; of the Small Pox, at his Seat at Bellows.

The Right Rev. Dr. Edward Synge, Biſhop of Elphin, at Dublin. ——He was Son to the celebrated Dr. Edward Synge, Archbiſhop of Tuam. The Father and Son were both Biſhops at the ſame Time; a Circumſtance which ſeldom happens; and the Father conſecrated the Son.

The Rev. Mr. Porter, Rector of Chealy in Suſſex.

Feb. 4. Sir George Beaumont, Bart. at Dunmore in Eſſex.

Theodore Sydenham, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of Peace for Weſtminſter.

5. John Turvin, Eſq; at Geliſton in Hertfordſhire.

7. Sir James Creed, one of the Directors of the Eaſt India Company.

8. The Hon. Col. Stuart, Member of Parliament for Bute and Cathneſs.

9. Mr. Bridges, an eminent Woolen Draper, in the Strand.

Thomas Latham, Eſq; at his Seat at Shrewſbury. He commanded the Tyger Man of War, in which Capacity he ſhewed himſelf an expert and valiant Commander.

John Ford, Eſq; of an apoplectic Fit, at Biddeford in Somerſetſhire. He was lately appointed the Britiſh Conſul at Algeirs, where he reſided many Years, and was to have ſet out the Day after he died.

The Rev. Mr. Jowling, at Alceſter, Warwickſhire.

Mr. John Parry, Chief Inſpector of the Exciſe in the Port of London.

The Lady of —— Allen, Eſq; in St. James's Street.

Mrs. Dutton, Siſter to the late Sir John Dutton, of Shirebourne in Glouceſterſhire.

William Moleſworth, Eſq; of Wenbury, in Devonſhire.

Miſs Charlotte Squire, Daughter of the Lord Biſhop of St. David's.

10. Henry Kelſall, Eſq; one of the chief Clerks belonging to the Treaſury, and one of the Commiſſioners of the Land Tax.

13. Edw. Smith, Eſq; one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Leiceſter.

15. Lieut. Col. Godfrey, of the 82d Regiment.

17. Thomas Mooney, Eſq; at Hammerſmith.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Mr. Jefferys is appointed Train-bearer to the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Juſtice Pratt. He was Train-bearer to the late Lord Chief Juſtice Willes.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Charles Saxton, Eſq; to be Captain of the Magnanime of 70 Guns, going out upon the preſent Expedition.

Thomas Warwick, Eſq; appointed to the Command of the St. George of 90 Guns.

Mr. Peter Benwell, one of his Majeſty's Muſicians.

Cha. Sayer, of the Inner Temple, Eſq; was unanimouſly appointed Council to the Eaſt India Company.

The

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Thomas Wroughton, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Reſident at the Court of the Emperor of Ruſſia.

The Hon. Edward Hay, his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Portugal, to be alſo his Majeſty's Plenipotentiary to the ſaid King.

Robert Colebrooke, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Miniſter to the Swiſs Cantons.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

Whitehall, Jan. 30. The King has been pleaſed to order a Conge d'Elire to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of St. Paul, London, to chuſe a Biſhop of that See, the ſame being void by the death of Dr. Thomas Hayter, late Biſhop thereof. As alſo a Letter recommending to the ſaid Dean and Chapter, the Right Rev. Father Dr. Richard Osbaldeſton, now Biſhop of Carliſle, to be by them elected and choſen into the ſaid Biſhoprick of London.

The King has been pleaſed to preſent William Maſon, Clerk, M. A. to the Canonry and Prebend of Driffield, in the Cathedral of St. Peter in York, together with the Precentorſhip of the ſaid Church, void by the Promotion of Dr. Thomas Newton to the Biſhoprick of Briſtol.

Whitehall, Feb. 2. The King has been pleaſed to grant to Robert Hort, Doctor of Laws, the Place and Dignity of a Prebendary of his Majeſty's free Chapel of St. George in the Caſtle of Windſor, void by the Reſignation of James Yorke, Clerk, M. A. late one of the Prebendaries of the ſaid free Chapel.

B——KR——S.

John Caſtell the Younger, and Richard Airey, late of King's Arms Yard, Coleman-ſtreet, London, Blackwell Hall Factors.

Charles Salkeld, of St. Martin's Ludgate, Woollen Draper.

Richard Airey, of St. Paul Covent Garden, Milliner.

John Redfearne, of Sheffield, in Yorkſhire, Scrivener.

Thomas Haine, of Sturminſter Newton in Dorſetſhire, Saleſman.

David Wheatly, of Chipping Barnett in Hertfordſhire, Dealer in Corn and Coals.

Henry Robert Morland, of Frith-ſtreet, in Middleſex, Painter and Dealer in Pictures.

William Walker, of Newgate-ſtreet, Blue Manufacturer.

John Sotree, of Spital Fields, Middleſex, Weaver.

John Townſett, of Eaſthorne in Suſſex, Maltſter.

John Cooke, late of Eagle Court, Bread-ſtreet, London, Warehouſeman.

Edward Bradſhaw, of Wolverhampton, Staffordſhire, Linen Draper.

Edward Reed, of Alburne, Wilts, Dealer.

James Pereira, otherwiſe Moſes Pereira, late of Laleham, Middleſex, Merchant.

Henry Jenkins and William Hiam, of Bread-ſtreet, London, Dealers.

Peter Eaton, of Heanor in Derbyſhire, Maltſter.

George Baker, of St. Auſtell in Cornwall, Grocer.

Chriſtopher Waggitt, late of Sweet-apple Court, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, Victualler.

Burſlem Sparrow, late of Wolverhampton in Staffordſhire, Dealer.

James Moffat, now or late of Taunton St. Mary Magdalene, Somerſetſhire, Serge-maker.

William Watſon, late of Thames-ſtreet, London, Ironmonger.

Solomon De Silva, of Crutched Fryars, Merchant.

Henry Flewell, of Collingborne Durid, Wiltſhire, Shop-keeper.

Robert Harvey, of Briſtol, Soap-maker and Chandler.

Will. White, of Gaywood, John Girling of King's Lynn, both in Norfolk, Fellmongers and Partners.

Richard Buſtard, of Birmingham, Toy-maker.

Tho. Stone, of Gravel-lane, Houndſditch, Brewer.

Francis Dawſon and Jonathan Furnas, of Kingſton upon Hull, Merchants and Copartners.

BILL *of Mortality from Jan.* 26, *to Feb.* 16.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	714	1532	Males	554	1052
Females	818		Females	498	
Under 2 years old		430			
Between 2 and 5		150	Buried,		
5 and 10 —		43	Within the walls		126
10 and 20 —		57	Without —		382
20 and 30 —		125	*Mid.* and *Surry*		721
30 and 40 —		140	City & Sub. *Weſt.*		393
40 and 50 —		161			
50 and 60 —		146			1532
60 and 70 —		133			
70 and 80 —		111	Weekly *Feb.* 2.		564
80 and 90 —		31			9,461
90 and 100 —		5			26. 507
100 and 110 —		0			
		1532			1532

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

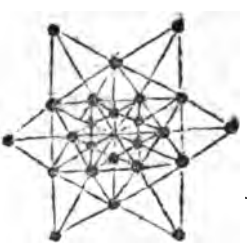
For *MARCH*, 1762.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 366, *anſwered by Mr.* G. Cetii.

LIKE you, Mr. *Cockin*, my Schemes are confin'd
To Paper — my often within my own Mind;
Yet, bleſt with my Bottle and PIPE,* at my Eaſe,
I can raiſe you twelve Millions, or patch up a Peace:
But now, my Attention's employ'd with your Trees,
And, I think, the above, with your Queſtion agrees;
If ſo, and friend MARTIN, as ſuch, will return it, —
If the Page is not *arable* — pare it and burn it.

G. CETII.



* *Anſwer to the Enigma.*

This Queſtion was likewiſe anſwered by Mr. Rob. Eling, *Mr.* Joſ. Fowler, *Mr.* S. Beeken, Tonthu, A. B. *and by the Propoſer, Mr.* J. Cockin.

Queſtion 367, *anſwered by Mr.* Tho. Boſworth.

IT is evident from the Nature of the Queſtion and Properties of ſimilar Triangles, that the leſſer Chord AB (ſee the Propoſer's Scheme) is equal to the Semidiameter of the Circle, for which put x, then $2x = AC$, and $20 - x = BC$; then (*per* 47 *Euc.* 1.) $x^2 + \overline{20-x}^2 = 4x^2$, which reduced gives $x = 7.320508$, whence $AC = 14.641016$, and the Area is 168.36 Chains = 16 A. 3 R. 13 P. *W. W. R.*

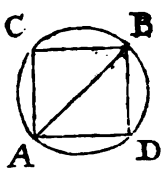
The ſame anſwered without Algebra, *by Mr.* Rob. Hall.

IT is evident from the 3d of *E.* 3. and 4th of *E.* 6. that BA is equal to the Radius, therefore the Angle $C = 30°$ *per* 20 *E.* 3. produce CB to D, making $BD = BA$ and join DA, then in the CDA is given $CD = 20 = CB + BA$ and all the Angles. Whence is found $BA = 7,32$, $BC = 12,68$, and the Area = 16 Acres, 3 Rods, 28 Poles.

The ſame anſwered alſo without Algebra, by Mr. J. Frazer, *and with Algebra, by* Tonthu, *by Mr.* Chriſ. Smith, *by Mr.* T. Vanner, *Mr.* S. Beeken, *Mr.* R. Duncan, *and the Propoſer, Mr.* Drape.

Question 368, *answered by Mr.* Tho. Sadler.

IT is evident by drawing the Diameter A B $= a$ through the inscribed Square, that the Base and Perpendicular of both Rectangles are equal to each other, put $x = AC = AD$, then $2x^2 = a^2$, and $x = \frac{a^2}{2}$. Consequently $x = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{2}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$, whence the Area of the inscribed Square is easily found. *W. W. R.*



This Question was likewise answered by Mr. T. Bosworth, *Mr.* J. Frazer, Tonthu, *Mr.* Jos. Fowler, *Mr.* S. Beeken, *and by the Proposer, Mr.* T. Adams.

Question 369, *answered by Mr.* Chrif. Smith.

PUT x for the Side of the Square, and y for the Side of the Cube, then $\sqrt{2x^2}$ = the Diagonal of the Square, and $\sqrt{3y^2}$ = Diagonal of the Cube, and *per* the Question, $\sqrt{3}y + y - \sqrt{2}x + x = \sqrt{3} + 1y - \sqrt{2} + 1x$ is to be a Maximum. Alſo $x^{\frac{1}{2}} = y^{\frac{1}{2}}$, or $x = y$. Put $a = \sqrt{3} + 1$ and $b = \sqrt{2} + 1$; then *per* Subſtitution of $y^{\frac{3}{2}}$ for x we have $ay - by^{\frac{3}{2}}$ a Maximum, fluxed $a\dot{y} - \frac{3b}{2}y^{\frac{1}{2}}\dot{y} = 0 \therefore a - \frac{3b}{2}y^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0$ or $\frac{2a}{3b} = y^{\frac{1}{2}}$ or $y = \frac{4a^2}{9b^2} = ,569 =$ the Side of the Cube, conſequently $x = y^{\frac{3}{2}} = ,4292$. *W. W. R.*

The ſame anſwered by Mr. Tho. Vanner, Tonthu, *and the Propoſer, Mr.* Tho. Robinſon. *Other Anſwers were received, but not agreeable with the above.*

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 378.

By Tonthu.

GIVEN the Sum $= 7$, and the Sum of the fifth Powers $= 3157$, of two Numbers; to find the two Numbers by a quadratic Equation.

Queſtion 379.

By Mr. Sam. Beeken.

A Surveyor meaſuring a Piece of Land, lying in Form of a right-angled Triangle; whoſe Baſe and Right-line, drawn from the vertical Angle; (biſecting the Baſe into two equal Parts,) was each $= 18$ Chains; and on the Right-line, at the Diſtance of 12 Chains from the vertical Angle grew a Fir; whoſe Height was 90 Feet. From hence, it is required to determine the Sides, Angles, and Area, of the Field; and the Diſtance from the three angular Points to the Top of the Tree?

Queſtion 380.

By Mr. Rob. Duncan.

A Ship ſails from a Port in Lat. 49°, 12 North; at the ſame Time another Ship ſails from a Port bearing due Weſt from the firſt Port, on a Rhumb which makes with the Meridian an Angle equal to the Complement of the firſt Ship's Courſe: After ſome Time they meet each other in Lat. 50° North, and find the Sum of their Diſtances ſailed $= 140$ Miles, the firſt Ship's Diſtance being the greater. Required the Diſtance between the Ports, and the Courſe, Diſtance, and Departure of each Ship?

Que-

Question 381.

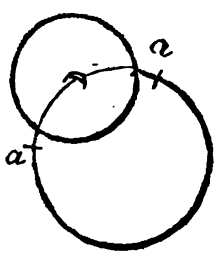
By Mr. Chrif. Smith.

ON the Top of an Obelisk ſtands a Statue, whoſe Height is 7 Feet, which to an Obſerver ſubtends an Angle of 3° 23′, now over the Top of a Tree I obſerved a Mark in the Shaft of the Obeliſk known to be 34 Feet from the Foot of the Statue, and the Diſtance between this Mark and the Top of the Statue ſubtends an Angle of 25° 11′. From hence is required the whole Height of the Obeliſk, the neareſt Diſtance to the Statue and Obeliſk reſpectively?

Newbury, March 20, 1762.

SIR,

AS the following Phænomenon is very uncommon, I have ſent you an exact Account of it, which if you will pleaſe to inſert in your next Magazine, it will oblige many of your Subſcribers here.



On *Tueſday* the 2d of *March*, 1762, about ¼ of an Hour after Seven in the Evening, the Moon being nearly South-weſt, about ſeven Days old, and between 50 and 60 Degrees high above the Horizon, there appeared a luminous Circle round about the Moon, about 40 Degrees Diameter, and on the North-eaſt was another luminous Circle of about 60 Degrees Diameter, which croſſed the other and went thro' the Center of the Moon, the Sky being clear and free from Clouds, and the Circles were luminous, and without any Appearance of the Colours of a Rainbow, and at the Letters (*a*) the Parts were much brighter than the Reſt, though the whole larger Circle was very bright, except juſt near the Moon, where it was a little fainter. At about ½ after Eight, there appeared many broken Clouds, the Wind being North-eaſt, and the Weather very cold, when it was ſtill viſible though more imperfect, and in a little while afterwards quite diſappeared.*

I am, Sir,
Your moſt humble Servant,
J. BUNNY.

A Solar Eclipſe that will happen Oct. 17, 1762, *calculated by Mr.* Wm. Chapman.

	Latitude.			Longitude.			
The Eclipſe begin at Sun-riſe	56°	20′	N.	1°	6′	W.	
Sun-riſe, central Eclipſe	75	13	N.	4	21	E.	From *London.*
Central Eclipſe in the Meridian	51	53	N.	50	33	E.	From *London.*
Central Eclipſe in Nongeſima Deg.	38	9	N.	63	39	E.	From *London.*
Sun-ſets, central Eclipſe	23	33	N.	109	56	E.	From *London.*
The Eclipſe ends at Sun-ſet	2	52	N.	95	53	E.	From *London.*

The Times as under.

	at *Leiceſter.* H	′	at *Peterſburgh.* H	′		
Beginning	6	56	9	51	Morning.	Apparent Time.
Middle	7	46	10	56	Morning.	Apparent Time.
End	8	44	12	9	Morning.	Apparent Time.
Duration	1	48	2	18	Morning.	Apparent Time.
Digits eclipſed	60°	12′	11°	47′	Morning.	Apparent Time.

* Concerning the Nature of ſuch luminous Circles, *Halo's*, *Paraſeleneæ*, &c. conſult the Writings of Mr. *Hugens*, Sir. I. NEWTON, Dr. *Pemberton*, &c.

N. B. The Account of this Phænomenon, received from *Andover*, coming too late, will be inſerted in our next.

The ſame Eclipſe by Mr. Tho. Harris.

Apparent Time at	*Greenwich.* H	′	″
Beginning	6	57	10
Middle	7	48	50
End	8	47	2
Digits eclipſed	5°	54′	12″ on the Upper Limb.

REMARK. — The Penumbra firſt enters the Diſk, and the Eclipſe firſt of all begins at Sun-riſe in the Top Edge of the Sun's vertical Diameter in Lat. 56° 18′ N. Long. 1° 10′ W. in the *German* Ocean, a little to the Eaſt of St. *Andrew*'s in *Scotland*. — The Center of the Penumbra firſt enters the Diſk, and the Sun riſes both Total and Central, eclipſed in Lat. 75° 10′ N. Long. 4° 18′ E. in the Eaſtern Coaſt of Weſt *Greenland*; from thence it paſſes over the Northern Ocean, *Lapland*, *Torneo*, *Lampmark*, *Finland*, the Lake *Ladoga*, *Muſcovy*, and ſo on to the *Muſcovite Tartary*, whence in Lat. 52° 2′ N. Long. 50° 30′ E. a little to the Eaſt of the River *Wolga*, the Sun will be both Total and Central eclipſed in the Meridian at Noon. — In which ſame Long. and Lat. 9° 48′ N. in the *Indian* Ocean, the Sun's Upper will be juſt touched by the Moon's Lower Limb. — And in Lat. 80° 40′ N. the Sun will appear in the Horizon in the true Meridian eclipſed near 10 Digits on the lower Side in the Icy Sea, ſtill keeping its Courſe South-eaſterly till in Lat. 38° 12′ N. Long. 63° 30′ E. a little to the Eaſt of *Samarcande*, the Sun will be both Total and Central eclipſed in the Nonageſſima Degree. — From thence directing its Courſe for *Tartary* and *Thybet*, it enters *China*, where in Lat. 23° 30′ N. Long. 109° 2′ E. the Center of the Penumbra leaves the Diſk and riſes off into the Expanſum, and the Sun is laſt ſeen both Central and Total eclipſed at his Setting. — And in Lat. 2° 50′ N. Long. 95° 23′ E. in the Northern Part of the Iſle of *Sumatra*, the whole Penumbra goes off from the Diſk, and the Eclipſe wholly ends at Sun-ſet, in the Top Point of his vertical Diameter, while his laſt Rays are about being hidden beneath the Veil of the Horizon.

N. B. The Longitudes are taken from *London*.

Whereas ſeveral of our Correſpondents have complained that their Anſwers to Queſtions, and alſo their Names are not inſerted, which is intirely owing to their being ſent too late, for we muſt once more advertiſe them, that unleſs they are received by the 16th Day of the Month, on Account of there not being Time for cutting the Figures belonging to the Problems, they cannot be put in.

Alſo ſome of our poetical Correſpondents ſeem diſpleaſed that their Pieces are not inſerted, but this is quite without Reaſon, becauſe we ſhould be very glad of any Compoſition that we could judge would do Honour to the Author, give Pleaſure to the Reader, or contribute to the Credit of the Magazine.

Canticles, *Canto* Vth. *Paraphraſed, by Miſs* MARIA W******R *of* Epſom. *Addreſſed to Mr.* GEO. HAYDEN.

TO find the dear *reſenting charmer* fled
I curs'd my *ſloth*, and curs'd my conſcious bed:
Yet ſuch a fragrant *ſweetneſs* fill'd the *air*
From his dear *hands*, I thought he had been there.

I *call'd* aloud, ſtill hoping he was near:
And louder ſtill: — but ah! he won'd not hear.
Then thro' the *ſtreets*, diſtracted with my *grief*,
I wildly roving, begg'd of all *relief*.

As

At laſt I met th' ungentle *watch*, and they
Deride my *tears*, and force my veil away.
Ye tender virgins! you that know the pain,
A *breaſt* ſo *ſoft* as mine muſt needs *ſuſtain*:
Robb'd of the once kind *partner* of my fires,
And ſtill dear object of my rack'd deſires;
I charge you, if you meet my abſent love,
With all the rhetoric of our ſex to move,
His deafen'd ears, and tell him with a ſigh,
Deep in my wounds, ah! tell him how I die!
—— Perhaps that tragic word may force the dear
Relentleſs *author* of my grief to hear.
" What thy beloved is; we firſt wou'd
" know,
" Faireſt of *women*! that thou charge us ſo.
" What *charms* unequal'd in him doſt thou
" ſee,
" Impatient *fair*! to raiſe theſe ſtorms in
" thee?"
Commencing all *perfection*, he is ſuch
Your moſt exalted *thoughts* can hardly touch:
Unſully'd heaps of *ſnow* are not ſo white,
He's fairer than condenſed *beams of light*.
His roſy *cheeks* of ſuch a *lucent dye*,
As *Sol* ne'er gilded on the *morning ſky*.
His *head* like poliſh'd *gold*, his graceful *hair*,
Dark as the *plumes* that *jetty ravens* wear.
His *eyes*, the endleſs *magazines* of *love*,
How ſoft! how ſweet, how pow'rfully they move!
He breaths more ſweetneſs than the infant morn,
When heav'nly dews the flow'ry plains adorn.
The fragrant drops of rich *Arabian* gums,
Burnt on the *altar* yield not ſuch *perfumes*.
His *hands*, ſurpaſſing *lillies*, grac'd with gems,
Fit to enrich *celeſtial diadems*.
His *breaſt* ſmooth *ivory*, *enamel'd* all,
With *Veins*, which *ſapphire* 'twere unjuſt to call.
Divine his *ſteps* with his majeſtic air,
Not ev'n the lofty *cedars* can compare.
So ſweet his *voice*, the lift'ning angels throng,
With ſilent *harps* to the *muſic* of his *tongue*.
—— He's altogether —— lovely. —— This is
he, ——
Now virgins? — pity — tho' you envy Me!

Written on a BENCH.

HAIL, peaceful ſeat, where oft I have retir'd,
When ev'ry ſcene a ſecret joy inſpir'd;
And hope again, when they their charms employ,
To thee to haſten and renew my joy.
Soon ſhall the ſpring its wonted ſweetneſs yield,
And various beauties deck the verdant field;
Rich blooming flow'rs around ſhall paint the way,
And breathe perfumes as panting *Zephyrs* play:
Then let me haſte, for here my ſoul receives
The various joys the youthful ſeaſon gives.
Here ſolitude ſpreads wide its ſweet domains,
Here meditation ſeeks the peaceful plains,
Here all around their kind aſſiſtance bring,
Then here I'll mount on contemplation's wing.
Juſt when the ſun has fill'd his heav'nly way,
And balmy gales have cool'd each ſcorching ray,
From thouſand flow'rs while fragrant ſcents are giv'n,
Like ev'ning incenſe, to all gracious heav'n:
And when the birds, from ev'ry blooming ſpray,
In ſofteſt notes their willing homage pay:
While graſſy blades point upwards to the ſkies,
And own the hand that genial rain ſupplies;
Here will I ſit, their ways attempt to ſcan,
Then ſtraight reproach ingratitude in man:
Or, as the ſongſters tune their ev'ning lay
In chearful ſonnets to departing day,
Then I'll reflect how great is his content
Whoſe life throughout in innocence was ſpent:
When death proclaims the period of his days,
Calmly he ſings his willing ſoul away.
So the gay flow'rs, which court my roving eye,
Shining awhile, then hang their heads and die:
They teach how ſhort all ſublunary joys,
Which cares deface, or death too ſoon deſtroys!
Thus will I ſit and paſs a pleaſant hour,
While buſy fancy ſtill exerts her pow'r,
Till ev'ning hours with-hold from more delight,
And cloſe the ſcene by haſting on the night:
Chearful I'll ſit, then joyful haſte away,
And learn thoſe leſſons which thy ſcenes convey.

RETIREMENT.

I.

A ſolemn gloom at mid-day hour,
With lonely ſilence, here prevails;
No proud ambitious ſultan's pow'r,
This peaceful manſion dare aſſail.

II.

Weak ſuperſtitions — errors dark,
The ſureſt means of ſadeſt woe;
With fawning ſycophants this ark
Of hermitage, diſdains to know.

III. Grief

III.

Green mofs and fhrubs its walls furround,
No poliſh'd panes reflect a light,
Thoſe glimmering rays that hover round,
Thro' cavities attract the ſight.

IV.

No ſculptur'd ornaments are found,
Nor painted figures gay its roof,
No curious portal, labor'd mound
At entrance's ſeen, but ſtature ruff;

V.

Unſtrain'd by art, untaught by pride,
To pleaſe the giddy ſons of men,
Unſtript with ſhew, and ſheſt outſide,
Regardleſs, of what's hid within.

VI.

So ſore misfortunes prove the lot;
Of thouſands whom weak paſſion guides,
Who ſearch for pleaſure, where ſhe's not,
And overlook, where ſhe abides.

VII.

The fickle turn of fortunes die,
The facinating charms of wealth;
Of beauty, dreſs, and luxury,
Here ne'er impair, the mind or health.

VIII.

Here contemplation calmly lives,
Secure from folly's frantic mirth;
Here pure devotion lectures gives,
To ſweeten life and ſoften death.

S. Pye.

Acroſtic addreſſed to Miſs

A ſ mild as ſpring, as free as open air;
N othing you ſpeak, or think, but what's ſincere:
N o envious hate, hypocriſy or pride,
S ully your virtue, or your beauty hide:
C ould then your tender ſoul to friendſhip move;
O r could you make me ſweet returns of love,
T he greateſt joy on earth 'twould be to me;
T he greateſt bleſſing I here wiſh to ſee.

Witham, in Eſſex, Mar. 15, 1762. R. Dallinger.

A Chronological Memoir *of* Occurrences,

For *MARCH*, 1762.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Peterſburg, Jan. 19.

ON Saturday laſt the Gentlemen of the Britiſh Factory had the Honour to be preſented to their Imperial Majeſties by Mr. Keith, and was received in the moſt gracious Manner; the Emperor having declared to them, in very obliging Terms, that they might depend upon his Protection.

21. The late Empreſs is, in all future Hiſtories, to be ſtiled *Elizabeth the Clement*; a Title which ſhe merited from the Moment ſhe mounted the Throne, to that of her Deceaſe. She directed, in her laſt Moments, the remitting of all Fines, the ſetting at Liberty 40,000 Priſoners, and the abatement of the Salt Duties, to the Amount of a Million and a half of Rubles.

The King of Pruſſia has named Count de Schwerin to go to Peterſbourg to Congratulate the Grand Duke upon his acceſſion to the Ruſſian Empire.

Orders had been given by the King of Pruſſia for releaſing all the Ruſſian Priſoners without Ranſom; and that a ceſſation of Hoſtilities had been ſettled between the Ruſſian and Pruſſian Forces in Pomerania.

Private Letters from Peterſburg ſay, that the Emperor Peter III. in imitation of his glorious Grandfather, admits all the Ruſſian Nobility freely to his Preſence.

All the Letters from Peterſburgh are full of commendations of the new Czar, who, like another Titus, they ſay, lets not a Day paſs without ſome diſtinguiſhed Mark of his Benevolence.

The new Emperor of Ruſſia has ordered all the Frenchmen, that were Domeſticks to the late Empreſs, to be diſcharged, and has given them leave to return home to their native Country.

Wed-

Wednesday Morning arrived a Messenger from Petersburg, since which it is confidently reported, that the Czar had made a publick Declaration of having ordered his Troops to cease from Hostilities, and separate from the Austrians.

Likewise it is reported, that he wrote a very polite Letter to the King of Prussia, and a Treaty was actually very far advanced, and almost concluded, which would give the Ballance of Power entirely in Favour of the Prussians.

Magdeburg, Feb. 12, The Russian Prisoners, to the Number of 300 Men, and 25 Officers, set out from hence, three Days ago, for Stettin; and orders are given to provide them with all Necessaries on the Road.

His Prussian Majesty has named one of his Adjutants, Baron Goltz, to carry his Compliments of Congratulation to the Emperor and Empress of Russia.

Hamburgh, Feb. 12. The Prince Royal of Prussia is expected the 14th Instant at Berlin from Magdeburg, in his Way to join the King of Prussia at Breslau, as his Royal Highness is to make this next Campaign.

Count de Hordt and General Werner, two Prussia Generals, Prisoners at Petersbourg, released by the Emperor, are upon the Road on their return to Berlin from Petersbourg.

All the young Prussian Cadets, which the Russians carried off from Berlin, when they made themselves Masters of that Capital, are expected back from Konigsberg.

We have received Intelligence, that all Hostilities have ceased, since the 1st Instant, between the Prussian and Russian Armies.

Hamburgh, Feb. 16 "The Rupture between Spain and England is a Phenomenon that must soon cease. History, perhaps, cannot furnish an Example of a War begun on such frivolous Pretexts. What have the two Nations to charge each another with? It is something singular that this War should take its rise from a pacifick Negociation. I shall only add, that, if the Animosity of one Nation against another is the Measure of the vigour and continuance of the War between them, this War will not last long."

Amsterdam, Feb. 16. The Answer of his Britannick Majesty to the remonstrances made by our East-India Company, in relation to the Affairs of Bengal, has been universally received here with the utmost Satisfaction; as it discovers those Sentiments of Equity and Goodness, that so eminently adorn that excellent Prince. We say, universally; for we can scarcely admit as exceptions to the general Suffrage, the Clamours of one or two Hot-headed men, whom an unhappy Spirit of Faction renders blind to the true Interests of this Republic.

Hanover, Feb. 26. The French treat the Inhabitants of the Places where their Posts are stationed, with the utmost Rigour, stripping them of every Thing; which shews that they will soon contract their Quarters, in order to avoid the Visits which our Light Troops are preparing to make them.

On the 23th Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick set out from this City, on his return to Hildesheim.

Hamburgh, Feb. 26. The Corps of Russian Troops, under the Command of Gen. Czernichef, has not yet separated itself from the Austrian Army in Silesia, in order to return into Poland.

Cologne, March 1. The French have demanded of this City a great Number of Palisadoes, to be employed in the Fortification of Deutz; but the Burger-masters having made some Difficulty of complying with the Demand, as we have no Territory out of the Walls, the French commandant has let them understand, he will cut down all the Trees on the ramparts, if they do not comply; and our Garrison has been augmented by the Arrival of the Regiment of Conde. The French Engineers have orders to fortify Deutz, and a Battalion of Orleans are sent to garrison that Place. M. Dauvet, who was placed here, as Commandant, by Marshal Broglio, is set out this Morning for Paris; and M. Thiange commands here in his Place till the Month of May, when another will be named. The Management of the Forage, Hospitals, and Provisons of the Army, that were under the Direction of Persons named by the General in chief, are to be given this Campaign to Undertakers, if proper ones can be found.

Hague, March 2. Marshal d'Etrees has accepted the Command of the French Army in Germany, jointly with the Prince de Soubise, in the room of Marshal Broglio.

Madeburg, March 6. Prince Wolkowsky, Commander of the Russian Troops in Pomerania, has received Orders from the Emperor to agree to a general Armistice between the Russian and Prussian Armies in Silesia, as well as in Pomerania; and to set at Liberty all the Prussian Prisoners without Ransom.

COUNTRY

COUNTRY NEWS.

Portſmouth, Feb. 28.

THE Embarkation of the Troops began, and it was expected it would be finiſhed on Monday laſt, and that the whole Fleet would ſail preſently after. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York and the Prince of Mecklenburgh ſaw part of the Troops embark: and, with the Lords Albemarle and Anſon, and the Hon. Colonels Keppel and Weſt, went to Spithead, and dined on board the Namure, Adm. Pocock. As ſoon as his Royal Highneſs ſet his Foot on Board, there was a Royal Salute from all the Ships at Spithead. There were fifty Diſhes progreſſively ſet on the Table. About 5 o'Clock in the Evening his Royal Highneſs came from the Ship in a twelve-oared Barge, with the Standard of England flying in her Bow, attended by Lord Anſon, with the Admiralty Flag flying in the Bow of his Barge; Adm. Pocock, with his Flag flying in the Bow of his Barge; Commodore Keppel's Broad-pendant flying in the Bow of his Barge; and all the Captains of Men of War followed according to Seniority: a moſt ſuperb and pleaſing Cavalcade. When his Royal Highneſs got from on Board into the Barge, he was again royally ſaluted from all the Ships at Spithead; and when the Cavalcade came off the Platform, his Royal Highneſs was again ſaluted from thence.

Weſton Hall Staffordſhire, March 3. A Hog-pig was killed that was 10 Feet 3 Inches long, 12 Hands high, and weighed 766*lb.*

Letter from Portſmouth, dated March 5.

"Sailed the Portland Man of Water, having on Board Lord Tyrawley, for Liſbon.

"Yeſterday Morning the expedition Fleet, under the Command of Admiral Pococke and Lord Albemarle, with the under-mentioned Men of War, ſailed down to St. Helen's, viz. the Namur, Valliant, Hampton-Court, Belleiſle, and Rippon; and this Morning the whole Fleet got under Sail with a fair Wind. They are to be joined at Plymouth by the Burford, and St. Florentine.

The Expedition Fleet appeared off Plymouth on Sunday Morning, from whence they were joined by the Burford, Captain Gambier, and Florentine, Captain Treleweney, and were all out of ſight by one o'Clock, with a fine Gale at N. E. which was very likely to continue.

LONDON.

Feb. 25. THIS Day the Right Hon. Lord George Cavendiſh, Comptroller of his Majeſty's Houſhold; and Sir Charles Pratt, Knight, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas, were, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn of his Majeſty's Moſt Hon. Privy Council, and took their reſpective Places at the Board accordingly.

The General and Staff-Officers for the Expedition are,

Earl of Albemarle, Commander in Chief,

Major Gen. Elliot, as Lieutenant General,

Major Gen. La Fauſille,

Col. Keppel, as Major General,

Major Gen. Michelſon, commanding the Artillery,

Col. Howe, Adjutant General,

Col. Carlton, Quarter-maſter General,

Lieut. Col. Ackland, Deputy-Adjutant General,

Capt. Dundas, Major of Brigade,

Dr. Wintringham, Phyſician General,

Four Surgeons, and 47 Mates.

The Expedition Fleet is victualled for the Weſt-Indies.

Sunday the Right Hon. the Earl of Albemarle took his Leave of their Majeſties, and on Monday his Lordſhip ſet out for Portſmouth, to embark with the intended Expedition, as Chief Commander of the Forces.

Monday Sir George Pococke, Knt. took his Leave of his Majeſty at St. James's, and on Wedneſday ſet out from his Houſe, in Bennet-ſtreet, St. James's, for Portſmouth, in order to embark on the intended Expedition.

On Monday Major Gen. La Fauſille, Col. Howe, and Dr. Wintringham, kiſſed the King's Hand on taking Leave to ſet out for Portſmouth. — Dr. Wintringham received the Honour of Knighthood.

Two Regiments are added to the Number formerly ordered out with the Expedition Fleet, which will ſail, if the Wind permits, the Beginning of the Week.

A Liſt

A Liſt of French *Ships and Prames, lying in the Mouth of the* Charante *at* Rochfort, *Jan.* 25.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men*
Le Tonnant	84	1100
Le Coronné	84	1100
Le Soverain	74	900
Le Guerrier	74	900
Le St. Michael	70	750
L'Intrepid	70	750
Le Solitair	70	750
Le Magnifique	64	680
Northumberland	64	680
Frigates.		
La Halce	38	350
La Greete	30	280
Prames.		
La Louiſe	20	250
L'Elizabeth	20	250
La Chaſſot	20	250
Quenacond	20	250
La Fortune	20	250
Le Lagliar	20	250
Le Surfie	20	250

Each Prame, beſides her Guns, hath two thirteen Inch-mortars, and is the Length and Breadth of a 74 Gun-ſhip, one Deck, and draws only eight Feet Water.

A Liſt of Ships under the Command of Sir Tho. Stanhope, *in* Baſque-road, *watching the above Fleet, Jan.* 25, 1762.

	G.		*G.*
Sandwich	90	Naſſau	64
Princeſs Amelia	80	Prince Frederick	64
Hero	74	Monmouth	60
Superbe	74	Achilles	60
Buckingham	74	Phœnix	44
Trident	70	Ætna Fireſhip	
Swiftſure	68	Veſuvius Fireſhip	

Ships off Belleiſle.

Royal George	100	Tamer Sloop	
Cornwall	74	Eſcort Sloop	
Torbay	74	Mortar Bomb	
Prince of Orange	60		

Lord Tyrawley has kiſſed his Majeſty's Hand on his being appointed Ambaſſador Plenipotentiary to the Court of Portugal.

In an Hour after the Death of Elizabeth Petrowna, the late Czarina, the Drums beat to Arms, the imperial Guards aſſembled, and the grand Duke came and put himſelf at their Head, when he was received with univerſal Acclamations of Joy, and this was the eſſential Inveſtiture of the Empire, the Ceremonies that followed after being Things merely of Courſe.

It is ſaid that a noble Duke hath received a Letter from Mr. Keith, our Miniſter at Peterſburgh, acquainting him, that the new Emperor had ſent for him, and told him, that he had given Orders to his General in Pomerania to ſuſpend Hoſtilities againſt the King of Pruſſia.

The King has been pleaſed to iſſue a Proclamation for continuing all Officers, Civil or Military, not already removed or diſcharged, in Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Iſles of Jerſey, Guernſey, Alderney, and Sark, for the Space of four Months, from the 11th Inſt. unleſs ſooner removed.

A like Proclamation is iſſued for continuing Officers in Scotland for the further Space of four Months.

17. The Executors of Mr. Highſtreet, paid in to the Treaſurer of Weſtminſter-Hoſpital, One hundred Pounds, being one of the Legacies of the ſaid Mr. Highſtreet, for the Incurables ſupported there.

The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Glouceſter have made a Preſent to their Majeſties of a large Cup and Cover in Paſte, with ſome fine Lamprey Eels, richly potted, in the Cup; it being an annual Cuſtom to preſent the ſame, by which that City holds its Charter.

19. At a Court of Common Council held at Guildhall, it was unanimouſly reſolved, "That the Committee of City Lands, charged with the Care of the Bridge-houſe Eſtates, do give their beſt Attention to the Intereſts of this City, as Conſervators of London-bridge; taking particular Care, at the ſame Time, that the Order of the Committee of the Hon. Houſe of Commons, of the 9th Inſt. upon the Petitions relating to the Toll of the ſaid Bridge, be obeyed by the proper Officer, with the utmoſt Candor and Diſpatch: This Court relying, with unreſerved Confidence, upon the Wiſdom and Juſtice of Parliament."

Eſſex Merrick Lilly, committed to Newgate for ſundry Forgeries, ſtabbed himſelf, and the Coroner's Jury brought in their Verdict, *Non Compos Mentis*.

Letters from ſeveral Parts of England, make mention of incredible Quantities of Snow that has fallen of late, and of many fatal Conſequences attending it to the Lives of many Perſons.

March 2. The Hon. Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms had a ſpecial Board in order to appoint proper Officers to go to Quebec, in order to eſtabliſh a Cuſtom-houſe there, when Mr. Wilſon was choſen Collector, and Mr. King Comptroller.

All the Coronation Medals which were given to the Hon. Houſe of Commons, were by his Majeſty's Order made of Gold.

There now remains of regular Troops in Great-Britain 21,500; Militia embodied 22,500; regular Troops on the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment 15,020; in all 59,000; beſides the Militia of Ireland, which is forming.

The Supply granted by the Iriſh Parliament to his Majeſty, is 1,0 9,100 l. The national Debt of that Kingdom is 123,438 l. And the Penſions upon that Government for two Years paſt, amount to 118,590 l. which exceed the whole Charge of the Civil Liſt by 35,129 l.

At a Committe of the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, held on Saturday laſt, for conſidering of Carriages proper for bringing Fiſh to London from the diſtant Sea-ports of this Kingdom with Expedition and Safety, 15 Models of four-wheeled, and 7 of the two-wheeled Carriages, of different Conſtructions, were preſented for their Inſpection.

St. James's, March 1. This Day Prince Gallitzin, Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor of Ruſſia, had a private Audience of Leave of his Majeſty. And on Thurſday he had a private Audience of Leave of her Majeſty. As had likewiſe Huſſein Bey, Ambaſſador from Tripoly.

Leiceſter-Houſe, March 7. This Day Prince Gallitzin, Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor of Ruſſia, and Huſſein Bey, Ambaſſador from Tripoly, had private Audiences of Leave of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales; and afterwards of her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Auguſta.

8. This Day Prince Gallitzin, Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor of Ruſſia, had a private Audience of Leave of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland.

The late Mr. Henry, of Hatton-garden, has left 200l. and Tho. Warde, Eſq; of Holbourne, 20l. to the Hoſpitals for Small-pox and Inoculation.

Whitehall, March 9. Early this Morning Capt. Walſingham arrived with the following Letter from Major General Monckton, dated from the Head-quarters in the Iſland of Martinico, Jan. 20, 1762.

" *My Lord,*

" I have the Honour to acquaint your Lordſhip, that we left Barbadoes the 5th Inſtant, anchored in St. Ann's Bay in this Iſland the 7th, the Ships of War having ſilenced ſome Batteries which the Enemy had erected there, and where I was in Hopes to have been able to have landed on the weſtern Side of the Bay, and to have croſſed over to *Port Royal Bay*; but the Difficulties that would have attended our being ſupplied with Proviſions and Stores, added to the Scarcity of freſh Water in that Part, made me deſiſt. I then thought that if I could get Poſſeſſion of Pidgeon Iſland, a ſecure Anchorage might be had for the Fleet and Tranſports in Fort Royal Harbour. For this Purpoſe I detached two Brigades of the Army, under the Command of Brigadier Haviland, and Grant, to Ance Darlet, where they landed, and marched to the Ground oppoſite to the Iſland; but finding the Road impaſſable for Cannon, which were neceſſary for the Reduction of that Iſland, I judged it beſt for his Majeſty's Service to proceed (having previouſly reconnoitred the Shore) and land near the Caſe des Navires; which we effected on the 16th; without any Moleſtation, the Ships of War having ſilenced the Batteries above us. I had forgotten, my Lord, to mention, that with the above Command were the Light-Infantry under Lieut. Col. Scott, who were advanced the Night the Command remained there, and were attacked in the Night by three Companies of Grenadiers, ſome Freebooters, Negroes, and Mulattoes, which the Enemy had paſſed over from Fort Royal; but they were ſo warmly received, that they retreated precipitately, leaving ſome dead; and a Serjeant and three of their Grenadiers taken Priſoners, without any Loſs on our Side.

" We are now encamped upon the Heights above Caſe des Navires; and I was in Hopes, before this Time, to have given your Lordſhip more ſatisfactory Accounts of our Operations. But the Ravines, or Gullies, we have to paſs, are of ſuch Depth and Difficulty of Acceſs, and that in the Face of many Batteries and Redoubts, with the whole Country, as well Mulattoes and Negroes, as Inhabitants, in Arms, and without being able to procure any material Intelligence, that I do not think it prudent to expoſe his Majeſty's Troops, until I can erect Batteries to cover them, which we are at Work upon with the utmoſt Expedition.

" However, my Lord, I have the Pleaſure to acquaint you, that the Troops continue healthy, although they have been neceſſarily expoſed to laying on their Arms, and are in the higheſt Spirits; and I don't in the leaſt doubt but that I ſhall be able to execute this principal Object of his Majeſty's Commands, of which I ſhall give your Lordſhip the earlieſt Notice.

" It gives me great Pleaſure to acquaint your Lordſhip, how much I am indebted to Admiral Rodney, for the Aſſiſtance received from the Fleet under his Command: The utmoſt Harmony has ſubſiſted hither-

to,

to, and I am perſuaded will continue to do ſo.

" This will be delivered to your Lordſhip, by Capt. Walſingham, who takes home the Admiral's Diſpatches."

I have the Honour to be, &c.

ROB. MONCKTON.

Admiralty-Office, March 9.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Rodney *to Mr.* Cleveland, *dated on Board his Majeſty's Ship the* Marlborough, *in* Cas Navire Bay, Martinico, *the 19th of* Jan. 1762.

" I deſire you will acquaint their Lordſhips, that I arrived at Barbadoes on the 22d of November, having parted Company with the Squadron under my Command in a hard Gale of Wind, a few Days after we left the Channel.

" The Foudroyant, Modeſte, and Baſiliſk, joined me the 27th, the Nottingham and Thunderer the 1ſt of December, and the Vanguard, with the Remainder of the Squadron, on the 9th. The Temeraire and Achæon, with the Troops from Belleiſle, arrived the 14th of December, and Major-General Monckton, with the Forces from North-America, on the 24th; and having remained a few Days to water the Ships, refreſh the Men, and make the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for our Enterprize, we arrived off Martinico the 7th of January; and on the 8th we all anchored in St. Ann's Bay, the Ships I had appointed (under Sir James Douglas) having ſilenced the Forts of that Coaſt; in performing which, we had the Misfortune to loſe the Raiſonable, as ſhe was leading in for one of the Enemy's Batteries, owing to the Pilot's being ignorant of a little Reef of Rocks, which took her up. We have ſaved all her People, all her Stores, and I hope ſoon to get all her Guns.

" Having, by this Motion of the Fleet and Army, taken Poſſeſſion of an excellent Harbour, and ſecured a Landing on the weathermoſt Part of the Iſland, which might be made tenable at any Time, as likewiſe thereby greatly alarmed the Enemy, at General Monckton's Requeſt, I diſpatched Commodore Swanton, with a Squadron of Ships, and two Brigades, to the Bay of Petite Ance, in order to take Poſt there. Captain Hervey of the Dragon having ſilenced the Battery of the Grand Ance, landed his Marines and Seamen, who attacked it alſo from the Shore, and took Poſſeſſion of the Fort; and, on the 14th, I followed with the whole Fleet and Army, after deſtroying the Enemy's Batteries at St. Anne's Bay, when, having reconnoitred the Coaſt with the General, we came to a Reſolution to make an Attempt between Point Negroe and the Cas de Pilotte, which I ordered to be attacked on the 16th; and having very ſucceſsfully and with very little Loſs ſilenced the Batteries, I landed Gen. Mounckton with the greateſt Part of his Forces by Sunſet; and the whole Army was on Shore a little after Day-light next Morning, without the Loſs of a Man (the Boats being commanded by Commodore Swanton in the Center, Capt. Shuldham on the right Wing, and Capt. Hervey on the Left) with ſuch Neceſſaries as they were moſt immediately in Want of, and had all the Ships and Tranſports anchored as much in Safety, as this Coaſt will admit.

" I alſo landed two Batallions of Marines, conſiſting of 450 Men each.

" The Army are now carrying on their Approaches to the Heights of Mount Grenie and Mount Tortueſon, which the Enemy have made as ſtrong as Art can do, and from whence the General propoſes to lay Siege to Fort Royal.

" I have the Happineſs to add, that the Army and Navy continue in perfect Health; and carry on the Service with the greateſt Spirit and Harmony."

Gunnerſbury-houſe was ſold laſt Week for nine thouſand Guineas; it was purchaſed for her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Amelia.

The Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Weſtminſter, have ordered 1000 Guineas towards building a new Choir, and as ſoon as the Election from the King's School to the two Univerſities is over, the Workmen will have Orders to begin.

From the LONDON GAZETTE *Extraordinary.*

Whitehall, March 22. Late laſt Night arrived Major Gates, with the following Diſpatch from General Monkton to the Earl of Egremont, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Fort Royal, Iſland of Martinico, Feb. 9, 1762.

My Lord,

I had the Honour of writing to your Lordſhip the 20th of January, when I acquainted you, that I intended to attack the Enemy in the ſtrong Poſts they occupied on the oppoſite Heights, and the Morne Tartenſon, leading to Fort Royal, ſo ſoon as I had erected Batteries (which were thought neceſſary) to aſſiſt us, in the paſſing a very deep and wide Ravine or Gully, which ſeperated us from them.

My Diſpoſition for the Attack being made, on the 24th of January, at Break of Day, the Troops advanced, under a briſk Fire of our Batteries. The Grenadiers, under Brigadier Grant, firſt falling in with the Enemy's advanced Poſts, began the Attack; Brigadier Rufane on the Right, with his Brigade, and the Marines, was to advance and attack the Redoubts along the Coaſt; 1800 Seamen, in the Flat-bottomed Boats, rowing up as he advanced; Lord Rollo's Brigade ſupported the Grenadiers; Brigadier Walſh, with his Brigade, (ſupporting the Light Infantry under Lieu. Col. Scott) to attack the Left of a Plantation, and to endeavour to get round the Enemy. The Light Infantry effected their Attempt; and while the Grenadiers were driving the Enemy from Poſt to Poſt, they got upon their Left, which helped to complete the Event of the Day. The Enemy's Works were now ſucceſſively attacked with the moſt irreſiſtable Impetuoſity; ſo that at Nine o'Clock we were in entire Poſſeſſion of all their Works, and the ſtrong Ground of Morne Tartenſon, conſiſting of many Redoubts, mounted with Cannon, and advantageouſly ſituated, to aſſiſt the natural great Strength of the Country. The Enemy retired, in the greateſt Confuſion, to the Town of Fort Royal, and to Morne Garnier (a ſtill higher Hill than the Morne Tartenſon, and ſeparated from it by a deep Ravine, covered with a very thick Bruſh, and a Rivulet at the Bottom) from whence they thought they were never to be diſlodged, both from its natural Strength, and the Works and Batteries they had on it. The Spirit of the Grenadiers in this Attack was ſuch, that ſome of them even purſued the Enemy to the Bridge of the Town, and brought off Priſoners from thence.

While this was doing on this Side, Brigadier Haviland with his Brigade, two Battalions of Highlanders, and a Corps of Light Infantry (which I had formed from the ſeveral Regiments, and given the Command of to Major Leland) had Orders (from the reported Practicability of the Paſſage) to croſs the Ravine a good deal to the left, and Attack a Body of the Enemy who were poſted on ſeveral Heights oppoſite him, and try to get in on their Left, and by that Means divide their Force. Yet, although they began their March at Two o'Clock in the Morning, ſuch was the Difficulty of Acceſs, though I am convinced every Means were tried, that it was late before they effected it.

When I found that the Enemy were giving Way on all Sides, I ordered Lieut. Col. Scott's Light Infantry, Brigadier Walſh's Brigade, and a Diviſion of the Grenadiers to a Plantation more to our Left, where Brigadier Haviland was to have come down: They drove off ſome of the Enemy poſted there; and the Light Infantry poſſeſſed themſelves of a very advantageous Poſt oppoſite to Morne Garnier: To ſupport them, I ordered Brigadier Haviland's Corps, which had now paſſed, to their Right; the Diviſion of Grenadiers under Brigadier Grant, and Walſh's Brigade, kept Poſſeſſion of this Upper Plantation, and communicated with Haviland's Corps. The Marines, which I had taken from Brigadier Rufane, I poſted to cover the Road between the two Plantations.

On the 25th we began to erect Batteries on Morne Tartenſon, againſt the Citadel of Fort Royal, but were much annoyed on that, and the following Day, by the Enemy from Morne Garnier. Finding that it was abſolutely neceſſary to attack this Place to the Left, where the Corps of Light Infantry, and Brigadier Haviland's Brigade were poſted, I determined immediately to erect Batteries againſt theſe of the Enemy which annoyed us, and which might alſo cover our Paſſage of the Ravine.

On the 27th, about four o'Clock in the Evening, the Enemy, under Cover of their Batteries, and with the greateſt Part of their Force, had the Temerity to attack the two Corps of Light Infantry and Brigadier Haviland's Brigade, in the Poſts they occupied; but were received with ſuch Steadineſs, that they were immediately repulſed; and ſuch was the Order of the Troops, that they paſſed the Ravine with the Enemy, ſeized their Batteries, and took Poſt there, being reinforced by Brigadier Walſh's Brigade, and the Diviſion of Grenadiers under Brigadier Grant, who immediately on the Attack had marched to ſupport them. Night was now come on; but Major Leland moving on to the Left with his Light Infantry, and finding no Oppoſition, continued his Route towards the Enemy's Redoubt, which he ſoon came up to, and took Poſſeſſion of, the Enemy, except a few Grenadiers, who were made Priſoners, having abandoned it. Their Troops retired into the Town and Citadel, and the Militia diſperſed in the Country. Brigadiers Walſh, Grant, and Haviland, immediately moved up to ſupport the Light Infantry; ſo that at Nine o'Clock at Night his Majeſty's Troops were in Poſſeſſion of this very ſtrong Poſt, which entirely commanded the Citadel. So precipitate was the Enemy's Flight, that they left a Mortar loaded, and eight or nine Guns unſpiked, with a Quantiy of Ammunition and Proviſions. The Cannon and Mortar we turned againſt the Citadel in the Morning.

Having

Having gained this advantageous Poſt, from which the Enemy had ſo much annoyed us, and having completed two Batteries on Morne Tartenſon, conſiſting of 14 Guns and three Mortars, we opened them on the 30th; but finding that the Diſtance was too great, and having now Morne Capuchin in our Power, not more than 400 Yards diſtant from the Fort, as well as the Poſſeſſion of the Town, I immediately reſolved to erect Batteries at both theſe Places, the ſooner to reduce the Citadel; and for the eaſier Conveyance of our Cannon by Water, I ordered Major Leland, with his Light Infantry, to take Poſt on the River Monſieur.

The Enemy perceiving our Deſigns, and for Reaſons beſt know to themſelves, on the Evening of the 3d. Inſtant, beat the Chamade; in Conſequence of which, the Gate of the Citadel was delivered up to his Majeſty's Troops the Evening of the 4th, and at Nine o'Clock next Morning the Garriſon marched out, on the Terms of the incloſed Capitulation. It conſiſted of about 800 Men, Grenadiers, Marines, Militia and Free-Booters. About 150 of the Garriſon were killed and wounded in the Siege. The Enemy might have kept us much longer, as it would have been abſolutely neceſſary to have made two or three Breaches, which muſt have taken ſome Time.

In the ſeveral Attacks, I am credibly informed, that the Enemy had not leſs than 3000 Men killed, wounded, and taken Priſoners; among the latter, ſeveral of their principal Officers of the Militia, taken the 24th. Our Loſs your Lordſhip will ſee by the incloſed Return. You have alſo incloſed, my Lord, a Return of the Artillery and Stores taken from the Enemy on the 24th and 27th of January; and in the Citadel at its Surrender on the 5th Inſtant.

I cannot find Words, my Lord, to render that ample Juſtice due to the true Valour and perſevering Ardour of his Majeſty's Troops, which I have the Honour to command. The Difficulties they had to encounter in the Attack of an Enemy, poſſeſſed of every Advantage that Art or Nature could give them, were great. Their Perſeverance, in ſurmounting theſe Obſtacles, furniſhes a noble Example of Britiſh Spirit.

The Brigadiers Haviland, Grant, Rufane, Lord Rollo, and Walſh, and all the Officers in general, deſerve the higheſt Applauſe, for their animated and Soldier-like Conduct.

The Grenadiers of the Army, in three Diviſions, headed by the Leiutenant Colonels Fletcher, Maſſey, and Vaughan, and the Light Infantry and Rangers, in three Bodies, commanded by Lieut. Col. Scott, Major Leland, and Capt. Kennedy, particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, the warmeſt Part of the Service having fallen to their Lot.

M. La Touche, the Governor General, after leaving a Garriſon in Fort Royal, retired with the Remans of his Grenadiers, and is now, as I am informed, at St. Pierre. We have not as yet had the leaſt Correſpondence together, nor has he ſo much as ſent to enquire after his Killed, Wounded, and Priſoners.

Immediately upon the Fort offering, the Admiral and I received a Deputation from moſt of the Quarters of the Iſland, deſiring likewiſe to capitulate, M. La Touche having refuſed them to enter into any Terms. On the 7th Inſtant we agreed upon the incloſed Capitulation, to which we have every Day ſome of the other Quarters of the Iſland acceding. St. Pierre, and the neighbouring Quarters, are the only ones which hold out, owing to the Preſence of M. La Touche; but ſhould they not come in, in a Day or two, (which I am told I may expect every Hour) I purpoſe moving that Way, and do not in the leaſt doubt but that I ſhall ſoon reduce them to Reaſon.

On the 7th Inſtant, Pidgeon Iſland, one of the Defences of this Harbour, ſurrendered by Summons, on the ſame Terms of the Citadel, Cannon excepted.

Your Lordſhip may look upon the Capitulation for the Iſland, as fixed, the Admiral and myſelf being reſolved not to make the leaſt Alteration. The other Quarters muſt accede to it.

We hope both the Capitulations will receive his Majeſty's Approbation, as it has been our earneſt Study to obtain, on our Part, every Advantage to the Nation, that could accrue from the Conqueſt of this Iſland.

The Day after the Affair of the 27th, learning by one of my Parties that M. Nadau Detruil, late the French Governor of the Iſland of Gaudalupe, was at a Houſe about two Leagues from my Quarters, I thought it neceſſary to ſend, and bring him in, and he is now with me a Priſoner. I purpoſe ſending him to France by ſome Opportunity that may offer hereafter. The French Troops are all Aboad, and will ſoon ſail for France according to the Capitulation.

I have given Orders for the Repair of the Citadel and for every neceſſary Work. The Inhabitants, who had all quitted their Houſes, and retired to the Heights, are now returning to them; and as ſoon as I have fixed the Inhabitants of St. Pierre, I

ſhall

ſhall purſue the other Part of his Majeſty's Inſtructions.

I muſt repeat to your Lordſhip the Harmony that ſubſiſts between the Fleet and Army, and the cordial Aſſiſtance we have received from Admiral Rodney, in every Part of the Operations where his Aid could be uſeful.

This will be delivered to your Lordſhip by Major Gates, one of my Aid de Camps, who will inform your Lordſhip of any Particular you may deſire to know. I muſt beg Leave to recommend him to his Majeſty's Favour, as a very deſerving Officer, and who has now ſerved upwards of Twelve Years in America with much Credit. I have the Honour to be, &c.

R. MONCKTON.

Copy of a Letter from Rear Admiral Rodney to Mr. Clevland, dated in Fort Royal Bay, Martinico, February 10, 1762.

SINCE my Letter of the 19th of January, ſent Expreſs by Capt. Walſingham, acquainting their Lordſhips with my Arrival and Landing the Army at Cas Navire; I have the Honour to Congratulate them on the Surrender of the moſt important Citadel of Fort Royal and Pidgeon Iſland; which has given his Majeſty's Forces Poſſeſſion of the nobleſt and beſt Harbour in theſe Parts of the Weſt-Indies.

The almoſt inſurmountable Difficulties the Troops had to ſtruggle with, and the ſurprizing Strength of the Country, improved by all that Art could add, will be beſt explained by General Monckton. But this I muſt ſay, in Juſtice to thoſe I have the Honour to command, with the Intrepidity and gallant Behaviour of the Officers and Troops employed on this Expedition, could be equalled only by the eager and chearful Activity of the Officers and Seamen; who contributed every Thing in their Power towards the Reduction of the Place, and made no Difficulties in tranſporting Numbers of the heavieſt Mortars and Ships Cannon, up the ſteepeſt Mountains, at a very conſiderable Diſtance from the Sea, and acroſs the Enemy's Line of Fire.

I have the Pleaſure to acquaint their Lordſhips, that we have taken, in this Port, fourteen of the Enemy's beſt Privateers, and many more which are in the other Ports of the Iſland, will be immediately delivered into my Hands, agreeable to the Capitulation with the Inhabitants; which Capitulation, as likewiſe that of the Citadel and Pidgeon Iſland, I have the Honour to incloſe to them; and for all further Particulars I muſt refer their Lordſhips to Capt. Darby, who is charged with theſe Diſpathes:

It gives me the ſincereſt Satisfaction, that I can aſſure their Lordſhips, the moſt perfect Harmony has ſubſiſted between the Navy and Army, each vying (in the moſt friendly Manner) which ſhould ſerve his Majeſty and their Country beſt.

Terms of CAPITULATION of Fort Royal, Feb. 4, 1762.

The Commanding Officer to march out at the Head of the Garriſon, with Colours flying, two Pieces of Cannon, and two Rounds of Ammunition each. The Garriſon to be ſent to Rochfort, and to be maintained till their Departure at the Expence of his Britannick Majeſty.——A reaſonable Time to be allowed the Officers to ſettle their Affairs, they behaving according to the Rules of War.——Officers and others, who have Effects in the Country, to keep them.——The Volunteers of St. Vincent to remain Priſoners of War——The Sick and Wounded to be taken the ſame Care of as our own, and after their Recovery to follow the Fortune of their reſpective Corps.——An Inventory to be taken of the Artillery, Ammunition, Proviſions, and all other Effects within the Place.——The Armed Free Negroes and Mulattoes to remain Priſoners of War.——The Gate of the Fort to be given up this Evening at 5 o'Clock, and the Garriſon to march out at Nine To morrow Morning.——As ſoon as the Capitulation is ſigned, and the Gate of the Fort poſſeſſed by the Britiſh Troops, the Commandant ſhall be allowed to acquaint his General with it.

Signed

DE LIGNERY. ROBERT MONCKTON. G. B. RODNEY.

CAPITULATION granted to the Inhabitants of MARTINICO.

That they ſhall march out of their Garriſons and Poſts (none excepted) with their Arms and Colours flying, on Condition that afterwards the whole of their Cannon and Ammunition be delivered to us.—The Inhabitants of St. Lucia and St. Vincent are to remain Priſoners of War.—The Inhabitants to have the free Exerciſe of their Religion, and to become Subjects, and to take the Oath of Allegiance to his Britannic Majeſty.—The religious Orders of both Sexes to be ſecure in the Property of their Effects, moveable and immoveable.—The Inhabitants and Mulattoes, now Priſoners, to become Britiſh Subjects, and to enjoy the Benefit of it; but the Negroes taken in Arms to be deemed Slaves.—The Inhabitants to furniſh Barracks and Quarters for the King's Troops in the ſeveral

rial Diſtricts of the Iſland. —— Freebooters to be allowed to go to France, but no where elſe. —— Merchants to enjoy the Privileges of their Commerce, provided it does not infringe the Laws of England. —— The Inhabitants to continue to make white and clayed Sugar, but to pay Duty in Proportion to their ſuperior Value to the common Muſcovado Sugar. —— The Money to remain upon the ſame Footing it now is.

Signed, *D'Aleſſo, l'Feriere, Lapiere, Maboix,* and *Dorienterſack.*

Demanded. All Archieves and Papers, relative to the Government of the Iſland, to be given up; and Leave granted to the Gentlemen of the Iſland, to keep neceſſary Arms for the Defence of their Plantations.

Signed, ROB. MONCKTON.
G. B. RODNEY.

Total of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing.

Killed. 1 Captain, 5 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign, 3 Serjeants, 86 Rank and File.

Wounded. 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Majors, 11 Captains, 15 Lieutenants, 3 Enſigns, 20 Serjeants, 5 Drummers, 332 Rank and File.

Miſſing. 11 Rank and File.

BIRTH.

March 8. The Lady of Sir John Read, Bart. of two Boys, in Hanover-ſquare.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 16. Tho. Pierſe, Eſq; of Pierſbridge, in Yorkſhire, to Miſs Robinſon, eldeſt Siſter to Sir William Robinſon, of Newby, Bart.

20. John Bright, of Pontefract, in Yorkſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Stenhewer, Daughter of the Rev. Dr. Stenhewer, at Houghton le Spring.

22. The Rev. Mr. King, Rector of St. Michael's Cornhill, to Miſs Kitty Bolwerk.

23. The Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Yondley, of Highgate, to the Widow of the late Rowland Rogers, Eſq;

26. Capt. Rd. Durling, of Dartford in Kent, to Miſs Rachael Hanham, of Aldgate.

March 2. James Lloyd Dickens, Eſq; to Miſs Rully, of Enfield.

7. Mr. Newman, Silverſmith, to Miſs Mott, of Gracechurch-ſtreet.

9. Mr. Joſeph Jacob, Coachmaker, of Great Tower ſtreet, to Miſs Ann Hayward, of the ſame Place.

Mr. John Jacob, Druggiſt, in the Poultry, to Miſs Hannah Hayward, of Great Tower-ſtreet.

Mr. Hezekiah Atſford, of Earl's-Stoke, Wilts, to Mrs. Rachael Ruſſel, at St. Bride's Church, he is her ſeventh Huſband, and ſhe his fifth Wife, he aged 69, ſhe 72.

Mr. Haynes, Apothecary, in Ruſſel-ſtreet, Covent-garden, to Mrs. Blaco, Relict of Dr. Blaco, late of Windſor.

10. Mr. John Colebrooke, in Fenchurch-ſtreet, to Miſs Sophia Yowell, of Watling-ſtreet.

DEATHS.

Feb. 11. Died at the Abbey du Bois, aged 90, an Engliſh Princeſs, Daughter of James II. King of England, and Siſter to the Chevalier de St. George. She was ſupported there by the King's Munificence, without any mention being made of it. Her Corps was removed with great Pomp, followed by many Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh Lords, to the Church of St. Antony.

18. Mr. John Feary, Coroner of the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter.

Lady Chitty, Wife of Sir Tho. Chitty, Knt. and Alderman of London.

John Moore, Eſq; at Kenſington.

20. Mr. Skurry, Attorney at Simmond's Inn, ſuddenly, as he was going to his Country Houſe.

21. Mr. Wm. Lampſon, aged 83, at Chriſt-church in Surry.

22. Mrs. Sarah Stewart, of Featherſtone-ſtreet, a Widow Lady of great Fortune.

M. de Crebillon, the celebrated Dramatic French Writer at Paris, aged 91.

The celebrated Profeſſor Hilmer, at Paris, Occuliſt and Phyſician to the King of Pruſſia.

The Rev. Dr. John Goldie, late Principal of the College of Edinburgh, in the 80th Year of his Age, and 59th of his Miniſtry.

24. John Tyrrel, Eſq; at Hatford, in Berks, one of his Majeſty's Juſtice of Peace for that County.

The Hon. Charles Wm. Beauclerk, Son of Lord Beauclerk, in St. James's-ſtreet.

Miſs Lucy Pitt, eldeſt Daughter of the late George Pitt, of Stratfieldſea, in Hampſhire.

Col. Grantham, of High-houſe in Eſſex, eldeſt Brother of the Trinity-houſe.

25. Mr.

25. Mr. Tho. Broadhelt, Mathematician in Duke ſtreet, St. James's, in the 80th Year of his Age.

The Lady of Major Ramſden.

28. Henry Cockſedge, Recorder at Thetford.

Rd. Langham, Eſq; Mayor of Coventry.

March 2. Mr. Lambourne, of St. Clement's Church-yard, one of the Governors of St. Thomas's Hoſpital.

Mr. John Wiltſhire, Maſter of one of the public Rooms at Bath; about half an Hour after died his Brother Mr. James Wiltſhire, and both were interred in one Grave.

The Lady of Tho. Crawley Boevey, of Flaxley, Eſq; after a ſhort Illneſs. —— Next Day died Mrs. Lloyd, Mother to the above Lady.

6. The Ducheſs Dowager of Brunſwick Wulfenbuttle, Mother of Prince Ferdinand, on which Occaſion our Court will go into Mourning.

8. Mr. John Davey, Ironmonger, in Holbourne, and one of the Common Councilmen of Farringdon-ward.

Mr. Sparks, at St. James's, famous for blowing the French-horn, who from his extreme Thinneſs, acquired the Name of Ruſhlight.

The Right Hon. Geo. Earl of Tyrconnell, of the Kingdom of Ireland, Member of Parliament for Taunton in Somerſetſhire.

9. Peter Johnſon, Sen. Eſq; Counſellor at Law, at York.

Mrs. Eliz. Smith, aged 111, at Hipley in Derbyſhire, poſſeſſed of a conſiderable Fortune.

Mr. Wm. Giffard, Brewer, in Long-acre, immenſly rich.

12. Sir John Croſs, at his Houſe at Millbank.

Philip Gybbon, Eſq; in Saville-row, Member of Parliament for Rye in Suſſex.

Mr. Twyning, a conſiderable Dealer in Tea, in Devereux-court.

The Right Hon. the Lady Dowager Middleton, at her Houſe in St. James's-ſtreet.

The Lady of Sir Tho. Hankey, Knt. at Clapham in Surry.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Whitehall, Feb. 23. The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Edward Younge, Chriſtopher Rigby, John Trenchard, John Fane, and George Quarme, Eſqrs. together with Thomas Wyndham, Eſq; in the Room of Henry Kelſall, Eſq; *deceaſed, to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for Taxes.*

Lord George Lenox, is made Aid de Camp to the King, and raiſed to the Rank of Colonel.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Capt. Holyrood, Eſq; Capt. of the Royal Foreſters.

Major Keary, of the 86 Regiment, is appointed Governor of Goree.

B——KR——S.

Thomas Stone, of Gravel-lane, Houndſditch, London, Brewer.

Thomas Brown, of Pattrington in Yorkſhire, Dealer.

Rob. Brailsford, of Watling-ſtreet, London, Haberdaſher.

John Drury, of St. Savicur's Churchyard, Merchant.

David Murray, of St. Martin le Grand, London, Peruke-maker.

James Redmain, of St. Mary White Chapel, Surgeon and Apothecary.

Ann St. John the Elder, of Norwich, Hoſier.

Samuel Peach, of Reading in Berks, Timber-merchant.

Stephen Maſſey, of Waltham Holy Croſs in Eſſex, Innholder.

Thomas Willis, of Cheping Wycombe, Bucks, Dealer.

John Readfearne, of Sheffield in Yorkſhire, Scrivener.

James Langford, of Briſtol, Hoſier.

Ann Bedford, of Droitwych, Worceſterſhire, Vintner.

Henry Allbrey, of St. Saviour, Southwark, Victualler.

Samuel Hanſon, of Kingſton upon Hull, Merchant.

Mary Hawes, of Wellingborough in Northamptonſhire, Grocer.

BILL *of Mortality from Feb.* 16, *to Mar.* 23.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males 1231	} 2443		Males 783	} 1569	
Females 1212			Females 786		
Under 2 years old	718		Buried,		
Between 2 and 5	189		Within the walls	176	
5 and 10 —	63		Without	596	
10 and 20 —	93		*Mid.* and *Surry*	1118	
20 and 30 —	216		City & Sub. *Weſt.*	553	
30 and 40 —	229				
40 and 50 —	194			2443	
50 and 60 —	213				
60 and 70 —	215		Weekly *Feb.* 23.	473	
70 and 80 —	162		*Mar.* 2.	510	
80 and 90 —	41		9.	471	
90 and 100 —	10		16.	498	
100 and 110 —	0		23.	491	
	2443			2443	

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *APRIL*, 1762.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 370, *anſwered by Mr.* Tho. Boſworth, *of* Peterborough.

LET $\frac{x^2}{2}+2y$, $\frac{x^2}{2}-y$, and $\frac{x^2}{2}-2y$, be the three Numbers required; then (per Queſtion) $\sqrt{x^2+y}$, x, and $\sqrt{x^2-3y}$, are to be whole Numbers.

Put $ax+\frac{a^2}{4}=y$, and $ax-\frac{a^2}{4}=3y$; then, by Subſtitution, we have $\sqrt{x^2+y}=\sqrt{x^2+ax+\frac{a^2}{4}}=x+\frac{a}{2}$, and $\sqrt{x^2-3y}=\sqrt{x^2-ax+\frac{a^2}{4}}=x-\frac{a}{2}$; but $ax-\frac{a^2}{4}=3y$, or $y=\frac{4ax-a^2}{12}$, and $y=ax+\frac{a^2}{4}$, therefore $\frac{4ax-a^2}{12}=ax+\frac{a^2}{4}$, whence $x=\frac{a^2+3a^2}{4a-12a}$, which, is is evident from what precedes, muſt be an even whole Number; it is further evident, that a muſt be greater than $3x$; ſuppoſe $a=4x$, then $x=\frac{19x}{4}$, whence, it is evident, that x muſt be ſome even Multiple of 4; ſuppoſe $x=2\times4=8$, then $x=38$, and $y=320$; and the three Numbers are 1362; 402; and 82.

PROOF. As $1362-402:402-82::3:1$; alſo $1362+402=1764=42\times42$; $1362+82=1444=38\times38$; and $402+82=484=22\times22$. *R. E. R.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Tonthu, *whoſe Numbers are the ſame with Mr.* Boſworth's, *but the Propoſer's Numbers are* 7338, 1878, *and* 58, *and Mr.* Tonthu *has obſerved, that the univerſal Value of the Numbers are* $4^n\times1362$, $4^n\times402$, *and* $4^n\times82$, *where* n *is any Affirmative integer Number.*

Queſtion 371, *anſwered by Mr.* Tho. Barker.

GIVEN $y=x^5-x^3-x$, then $y\dot{x}=x^5\dot{x}-x^3\dot{x}-x\dot{x}=$ Fluxion of the Area, whoſe Fluent $\frac{x^6}{6}-\frac{x^4}{4}-\frac{x^2}{2}$ is the Area, which call a, and put $x=$ Son's Part;

in square Chains, then $a - x =$ Daughter's; whence $\overline{a-x} \times x^3 =$ a Maximum. $\therefore x = \frac{3}{4} a = 123087\frac{1}{2}$ square Chains the Son's Part, and $41029.\frac{1}{6} =$ Daughter's, *&c.*

This Question was also answered by Mr. Tho. Vanner, *Mr.* Christ. Smith, *Mr.* Tho. Bosworth, Tonthu, *and the Proposer, Mr.* T. Harris.

Question 372, *answered by Mr.* Tho. Vanner, *of* Sunbury.

PUT b, for Bung-diameter, b, for Head, and l, for the Length of the Cask, and p, for .7854. Then in *Martin*'s Institutes 844, by deducing, is $\frac{2pb^2 + pb^2}{3} + \frac{l}{3} =$ the Solidity of the middle Zone of the Spheroid. And (*per* Question) $l = 2b$, and $b \times lb = 45000 = a$. $\therefore b = \frac{a}{lb}$; then by Substitution, $\frac{2b^2lp + b^2lp}{3} = \frac{4a^2bp}{12b^4} + \frac{2b^3p}{3} = \frac{a^2p + 2b^6p}{3b^3}$ which (*per* Question) is a Maximum.* Fluxed and modelled $36b^6 = 18b^6 + 9a^2$, or $b^6 = \frac{9a^2}{18}$, hence $b = \sqrt[6]{\frac{a^2}{2}} = 31.69$ $b = 22,404$, and $l = 63,38$.

Tonthu, *and also Mr.* Ch. Smith, *have given Answers to this Question, the same as above, and have also both shewn that the Content of the Cask is a Minimum and not a Maximum.*

Question 373, *answered by Mr.* James Freeth, *of* Birmingham.

LET $d =$ Diameter sought, then $.5236\,ddd = .7854\,dd$ (*per* Question). But $.5236d = .7854$, consequently $d = \frac{.7854}{.5236} = 1.5$. *Q. E. F.*

The same also answered by Mr. Rob. Eling, *at* Henley.

LET $x =$ the Diameter of the Sphere,
Then if $.5236x^3 = .7854x^2$, and $x = 1.5$
But, if those Expressions are not equal $x = 15$.

This Question was also answered by Mr. Christ. Smith, *Mr.* J. Frazer, *Mr.* T. Vanner, *Mr.* G. Cetii, *Mr.* T. Bosworth, *Mr.* T. Barker, *and by the Proposer, Mr.* D. Dunn.

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 382.

By Mr. Daniel Holcroft.

THE Area of a Circle being given $= a$, it is required to find the Radius of that Circle (whose Center is in the Circumference of the given one) that will cut off half the given Circle's Area, with the Investigation of the Theorem.

Question 383.

By Mr. Tho. Robinson.

LET the Diameter of a Circle be 100 Inches, required the Area of the greatest Parabola that can be inscribed, and also the Diameter of the greatest Circle that can be Inscribed within the required Parabola?

Question

* By the Theorem is a Minimum.

Queſtion 384.

By Mr. J. Barber.

GIVEN $x\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = a$, $y\sqrt{x^2} = b$. Quere x and y.

Queſtion 385.

By Mr. G. Cetii.

IT is required to place 24 Points in the Perimeters of three concentric Circles, ſo poſited, with reſpect to each other, that 20 Right-lines may be drawn through 4 Points each?

N. B. *We have received ſome new Queſtions and Theorems, but without any Demonſtrations, which therefore cannot be inſerted till proper Anſwers are ſent by the Propoſers.*

And whereas ſeveral of our Correſpondents, and others, are frequently enquiring, if any particular Part of the Magazine can be had alone? We return, for Anſwer, they may have any Part entire as ſoon as completed, but not before, from the Nature of the Publication.

As in many mathematical Societies and Converſations, Queſtions of a dubious and diſputable Nature ariſe, which occaſion Difference in Opinion, and often Diſagreement between Parties; for the Determination of which, they frequently appeal to me: But, as I have not Leiſure to attend to ſuch Intricacies, (generally ſpeaking Speculative,*) I ſhould be very glad if thoſe Gentlemen would pleaſe to draw up the Caſe, in Form of a Queſtion, which ſhall be readily inſerted in the Magazine; which would prove a proper Subject of Amuſement to our Correſpondents, and, at the ſame Time, give them a more general Satisfaction: of this Sort is Queſtion* 382 *above, on which, a conſiderable Wager is depending.*

On the CATERPILLER.

BEHOLD yon vile reptile, how hateful to ſight!
Still creeping on earth, which confines its delight,
Till a few fleeting days ſhall ſeclude it from ſight,
Then to a cloſe *cell* 'tis confign'd:

There paſſing ſome hours, it burſts its ſad bands,
Thence grown a new object, vaſt beauty expands,
It ope's its gay wings, and with vigour aſcends
To feed on the dew moſt refin'd.

Juſt ſuch is mankind, in this manſion from whence
He ſeeks all his comfort, how vile then his ſenſe!
How low all his joys! 'till death ſnatch him from hence
And conceal him in earth from the ſight;

Yet thence ſhall he riſe, at the dawning of day,
Array'd in rich ſplendor of beauteous diſplay,
Then ſtraight up on high ſhall with joy wing his way
To feaſt on cæleſtial delight.

April 9th, 1762. *R. W——s.*

The following Fragment, preſerved in a very old Manuſcript on the Bath.

TWO tunne there beth of bras,
And other two imaked of glas
Seve ſeats there buth inne
And other thing imaked with ginne:
Quick brimſton in them alſo,
With wild-fier imaked thereto:
Sal gemmæ and *petree*,
Sal aronak there is eke
Sal albrod and *ſal alkine*,
Sal gemme is minged with him,
Sal cudis and *ſal ademetre* bright,
That borneth both day and night:
Al this is in the tonne ido,
And other things many mo;
And borneth both night and day,
That never quench it ne may.
In your wel-ſprings the tonnes liggeth,
As the philoſophers us ſiggeth,
The hete within, the water without
Maketh it hot, al about:
The two wel-ſprings earneth mere,
And the other two bath inner clere.
There is maked full iwis
That *kings bath* icluped is.
The rich king *Bladud*,
The kings ſon *Lud!*
And, when he maked that *bath* hot,
And, if he failed ought
Of that that ſhou'd thereto;
Herkeneth what he would do!
From *Bath* to *London* he would flee
And thulke day ſelf againe bee,
And fetch that thereto bivel.
He was quicke, and ſwith fell,
Tho the maſter was ded,
And his ſoule went to the qued.
For *God* ne was not yut ybore,
Nor deth ſuffered him biuore.

Advice to a young Lady, lately married.

DEAR *Peggy*, ſince the ſingle ſtate
You've left, and choſe yourſelf a mate;
Since metamorphos'd to a wife,
And bliſs or woe are your's for life,
A friendly muſe the way would ſhow
To gain the bliſs, and miſs the woe.
But firſt of all, I muſt ſuppoſe
You have with due reflection choſe;
And this premis'd, I think you may
Here find to married bliſs the way.
Small is the province of a wife,
And narrow is her ſhare of life;
Within that ſphere to move aright
Should be her principal delight;
To guide the houſe with prudent care,
And properly to ſpend and ſpare;
To make her huſband bleſs the day
He gave his liberty away;
To form the tender infant mind;
Theſe are the taſks to wives aſſign'd;
Then never think domeſtic care
Beneath the notice of the fair;
But daily thoſe affairs inſpect,
And ſee you loſe not by neglect.
Be frugal plenty round you ſeen,
And always keep the golden mean.
Be always clean but ſeldom fine,
Plain in your neatneſs always ſhine;
If once fair decency be fled,
Love ſoon deſerts the nuptial bed.
Not nice your houſe; but neat and clean;
In all let houſewifry be ſeen.
Some of your ſex miſtake in this,
Too anxious ſome, ſome to remiſs.
The early days of wedded life
Are oft ore-caſt by jealous ſtrife;
Then be it your peculiar care,
To keep that ſeaſon bright and fair;
For then's the time by gentle art,
To fix your empire in his heart.
With kind obliging carriage ſtrive
To keep the lamp of love alive;
For ſhould it, thro' neglect, expire,
No art can e'er re-light the fire.
To charm his reaſon dreſs your mind,
The love ſhall be with friendſhip join'd;
Rais'd on that baſis, 'twill endure,
And from enfringements be ſecure.
Be ſure you ne'er for pow'r contend,
Nor try by tears to gain your end.
Sometimes the tears which cloud your eyes,
From pride and obſtinacy riſe.
Heav'n gave to man ſuperior ſway,
Then heav'n and him at once obey.
Let ſullen frowns your brow ne'er cloud;
Be always chearful, but not loud;
Let trifles never diſcompoſe
Your features, temper, or repoſe.
Abroad for happineſs ne'er roam;
True happineſs reſides at home;
Still make your partner eaſy there,
(Man finds abroad ſufficient care.)
If ev'ry thing at home be right,
He'll always enter with delight;
Your converſe he'll prefer to all
Thoſe cheats the world does pleaſure call;
With chearful chat his cares beguile,
And always meet him with a ſmile.
Shou'd paſſion e'er his ſoul deform,
Serenely meet the burſting ſtorm;
Never in wordy war engage,
Nor never meet his rage with rage.
With all your ſex's ſoft'ning art
Recal loſt reaſon to his heart;
Thus calm the tempeſt in his breaſt,
And ſweetly ſooth his ſoul to reſt.

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Be ſure you ne'er arraign his ſenſe;
Few huſbands pardon that offence;
'Twill diſcord raiſe, diſguſt it breeds,
And hatred certainly ſucceeds.
Then ſhun that rock you ſoon would rue,
Still think him wiſer of the two;
And, tho' you otherwiſe believe,
Ne'er let him ſuch a thought perceive.
When care invades your partner's heart,
Bear you a ſympathiſing part,
And kindly claim your ſhare of pain,
And half his troubles ſtill ſuſtain;
From riſing morn to ſetting night,
To pleaſe him be your chief delight.
Theſe rules obſerved by a wife,
Will make her happy for her life.

NATHAN's PARABLE. II. SAMUEL. Chap. xii. *by the Rev. Mr.* Francis Fawkes.

TO *Iſrael*'s king thus ſpoke the holy ſeer:
'O mighty monarch, fam'd for wiſdom, hear
'While to my lord a tale of woe I tell:
'Two men, O king, in one fair city dwell;
'The one is friendleſs, and exceeding poor,
'The other rich, and boaſtful of his ſtore:
'Large herds of oxen in his paſtures feed,
'And flocks unnumber'd whiten every mead.
'The poor man's ſtock was only one ewe-lamb
'Of ſnowy fleece, wean'd lately from its dam;
'He bought it with what treaſure he could ſpare,
'Ev'n all his wealth, and 'twas his only care;
'Nurs'd by his hand, and with his children bred,
'With them it wanton'd, and with them it fed;
'Of his own meſs it eat without controul,
'And drank the beverage of his milky bowl;
'Then lightly-ſportful ſkipt, and tir'd with play,
'Dear as a daughter in his boſom lay.
'A traveller of no ignoble fame,
'By chance conducted, to the rich man came;
'Yet from his herds he could not ſpare an ox
'To treat him, nor a weather from his flocks,
'But took by cruel force, and kill'd and dreſt
'The poor man's lamb to feed his pamper'd gueſt.'
The monarch paus'd — then made this ſtern reply
Incens'd: 'I ſwear by God that rules the ſky,
'The man that did this thing ſhall ſurely die:
'The lamb fourfold he likewiſe ſhall reſtore,
'To recompence the friendleſs and the poor:
'Becauſe his heart no ſoft compaſſion felt,
'At others woe unknowing how to melt.'
'Thou art the man, reply'd the holy ſeer,
'Thus ſaith the Lord, the God of *Iſrael*, hear;
'A king thou art, anointed at my call,
'O'er *Iſrael*, and I reſcued thee from *Saul*;
'And gave thee all thy maſter's ſervants lives,
'His large poſſeſſions, and his numerous wives:
'Was that too little? Could'ſt thou more require?
'I would have given thee all thy heart's deſire.
'Then wherefore didſt thou God's commandment ſlight,
'Committing this great evil in his ſight?
'Lo! thou haſt robb'd *Uriah* of his wife,
'Defil'd his bed, and then deſtroy'd his life,
'Haſt ſlain him with the adverſary's ſword:
'Now therefore hear the judgment of the Lord,
'And lock this awful ſentence in thy heart;
"The ſword ſhall never from thy houſe depart,
"For thou haſt robb'd *Uriah* of his wife,
"Defil'd his bed, and then deſtroy'd his life."
'Thus ſaith the Lord, nor thou his words deſpiſe,
'The power of evil in thy houſe ſhall riſe,
'Lo! I will take thy wives before thine eyes;
'Thy concubines ſhall be in triumph led,
'The ſun ſhall ſee them in thy neighbour's bed:
'Thou didſt it ſecret — this thing ſhall be done
'Before all *Iſrael*, and before the ſun.'
Aghaſt, convict the mighty monarch ſtood,
And from his eyes ſtream'd ſorrow in a flood;
And while a ſigh repentant heav'd his breaſt,
He thus the anguiſh of his ſoul expreſt:
'Thy words are ſharper than the two-edg'd ſword,
'For I, alas! have ſinn'd againſt the Lord.'
Stung with remorſe he mourn'd his paſt offence
With bitter tears, and heart-ſprung penitence:
The ſeer then ſooth'd him with this calm reply;
'Thy ſin is pardon'd, and thou ſhalt not die.'
Thus may we clearly ſee each ſecret ſin,
Warn'd by the faithful monitor within:
Thus may we, bleſt with bounteous grace from heaven,
Like *Judah*'s king repent, and be forgiven.

An ÆNIGMA *for the Ladies.*

Τον δ' εγιπε Ψυχη, κατα δ' οφθαλμων κεχυτ' αχλυς. HOMER.

WHEN the fair ſacred fruit ungathered hung
And all things as immortal ſeem'd as young:
So I was made 'fore *Adam*, and began
To *prophesy* in this *terraqueous* van!
On ſome *primordial* tree I choſe a ſeat,
Thus highly mounted, I appear compleat.
Mirrour of wonder! in *Noah*'s *ark* was I,
And ſaw fierce purling ſtreams this world deſtroy;
Alive and briſk, when *Chriſt* was *crucify'd*,
Rebuked him who had the truth deny'd!
To make the *riddle* plain, *celeſtial fair*,
I will deſcribe my features, habit which I wear.
A *bloody crown* is plac'd upon my head,
Yet never *reign'd*: —— to ſchool was never bred;
Not made with hands — more like an angel's dreſs,
A *velvet hue* — bedeck'd with gold — arras —
My doublet is. —— A *beard* grows from my *chin* ——
No *teeth* I have — a *beak*, tho' longer — *thin*.
Belov'd am I by th' *king* and *quality*,
And often ruin thoſe of mean degree;
By my engagements — bloody harmony!
Bold — *valiant* — *ſtout*, carry my *arms*: —— nay more,
The ſtouteſt *ſoldier* ne'er bore ſuch before! ——
—— In pulpits often by the clergymen,
My pretty name is brought to queſtion then:
I never meddle with the ſtate affairs,
Unmindful of religion, and ſuch cares.
Some think I am inclin'd to *popery*,
In *lent* do *faſt*, *drink water*, *and eat rye*;
Foretell what's *paſt*, what's *preſent*, what's to come,
Bid word-lings prepare 'gainſt the day of *doom*.
I love the male kind well: — but female beſt,
Thus much you ſee I freely have confeſt;
Theſe revenues and wonders from me ſpring,
Yet never known to do an evil thing!
A prophet am I. (*Fair ladies*) diſcover,
And you'll oblige your affectionate lover.

Γαμηλιων 13, 1762. GEO. HAYDEN.

EX TEMPORE opportuno,

Qu'on peut faire graver, pour le SPECTACLE, prochain, *de* TABLEAUX, *ſous un des* PORTRAITS *de* CHARLOTTE, *Reine* Auguſte, *et la* DIXIEME *des* MUZES VERTUEUSES, PRINCIPALEMENT, *depuis* Publication *d'une* Lettre, *que j'ay lû*, traduite, *en* LANGUE ANGLOISE, *et de la quelle, le* ROY, genereux, *des* BRAVES PRUSSIENS, *a* MANUSCRIPT, *qu'il*, vrayſemblablement, *ne perdra pas.*

It requires, to my Judgment, an Heart *of* Diamond, *to compoſe* fine, tender, firm, *not leſs* flowing, VERSES, *in an* Age *of* Steel, Lead, *and* Iron. *Deſcazeauxiana.*

Tranſlated, by the late *Ingenious*, and *Good*, Mr. *HENRY FIELDING.*

IL ne me *convient* point de peindre PORTRAITURE,
Comme qui voudroit faire un ROMAN, *fade*, et *vain*,
D'HYPERBOLE, jointe a LETHARGIQUE PEINTURE,
Ou *Miſcellaneum* de NOIX de GALLE, et VIN;
L'*Epouſe* du COEUR de GEORGE le TROISIEME
N'eſt pas (en *Total*) la PASSAGERE Beauté,
Neanmoins, ce ROY, *beau (ſenſible*, en CHRETIEN) l'*aime*,
Parce qu'elle a VERTUS, TALENTS, GRACE, et Bonté,
Sur *Fond*, d'Heröique, et *tres ancienne*, ORICINE;
Les VANDALS (jadis, *fiers*) aujourduy, VERTUEUX,
Peuvent *gouter* MON ART, ou je plus q'*imagine*,
Oh que ces VERS ſont *francs*, *meurs*, et RESPECTUEUX!

Finis *coronet* Opus. ARS, et NATURA, declarant Opificem.

Fait, a LONDRES, le 28*eme* MARS, 1762.

A CHRO-

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences,

For APRIL, 1762.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Peterſbourg, Feb. 15, 1762, O. S.

Tranſlation of a Declaration delivered a few Days ſince, by the Emperor's Order, to the Imperial, French, and Swediſh Miniſters reſiding here.

HIS Imperial Majeſty, who, upon his happy Acceſſion to the Throne of his Anceſtors, look upon it to be his principal Duty, to extend, and augment the Welfare of his Subjects, ſees with extreme regret, that the Flames of the preſent War, which has already continued for ſix Years, and has been for a long Time burthenſome to all the Powers engaged in it, far from tending now to a Concluſion, are, on the contrary, gathering freſh Strength, to the great Misfortune of the ſeveral Nations; and that Mankind has ſo much the more to ſuffer from this Scourge, as the Fortune of Arms, which has been hitherto ſubject to ſo many Viciſſitudes, is equally expoſed to them for the Future:

Wherefore his Imperial Majeſty, compaſſionating, through his humane Diſpoſition, the Effuſion of innocent Blood, and being deſirous, on his Part, of putting a Stop to ſo great an Evil, has judged it neceſſary to declare to the Courts in Alliance with Ruſſia, that, preferring to every other Conſideration, the firſt Law, which God preſcribes to Sovereigns, which is the Preſervation of the People intruſted to them, he wiſhes to procure Peace to his Empire, to which it is ſo neceſſary, and of ſo great Value; and at the ſame Time to contribute, as much as may be in his Power, to the Re-eſtabliſhment of it throughout all Europe.

It is in order to this, That his Imperial Majeſty is ready to make a Sacrifice of the Conqueſts made by the Arms of Ruſſia in this War, in Hopes that the allied Courts will, on their Part, equally prefer the Reſtoration of Peace and Tranquility, to the Advantages, which they might expect from the War, and which they cannot obtain but by a Continuance of the Effuſion of human Blood. And to this End, his Imperial Majeſty, with the beſt Intention, adviſes them, to employ, on their Side, all their Power towards the Accompliſhment of ſo great, and ſo ſalutary a Work.

Hague, March 9. Letters from Stettin mention, that the Emperor of Ruſſia has not only ratified the eventual Armiſtice, which the Prince of Bevern had agreed upon with the Prince of Wolkouſky, commanding the Ruſſian Troops in Pomerania; but had ſent a full Power to the latter, to make ſuch Arrangement with the Prince of Bevern, as to put a total Stop to Hoſtilities in Poland and Sileſia, as well as in Pomerania.

Hamburg, March 12. M. de Goltze, whom his Pruſſian Majeſty has ſent to Peterſburg to make his Compliments of Felicitation to the new Emperor, upon his Acceſſion to the Throne of Ruſſia, had already paſſed Koniſgberg, and hoped to arrive at Peterſburg the 26th of laſt Month.

Brunſwick, March 12. The Funeral of her late Serene Highneſs the Ducheſs Dowager, is fixed for Monday next.

Hague, March 16. We hear from Vienna, that General Czernichew had quitted that Place abruptly, recalled all the Ruſſian Officers from Prague, and, immediately upon his Arrival at the Army, begun his March towards the Viſtula.

Hamburg, March 19. We are informed from Berlin, that the Court of Vienna has recalled eight Regiments of Marſhal Daun's Army out of Saxony, in order to replace Gen. Czernichew's Corps in Sileſia.

Hague, March 24. They write from Copenhagen, that the Count de Lynar, a Nobleman in great Eſteem with the Czar, is going to Peterſburg as Ambaſſador from the King of Denmark, to endeavour to reconcile the Difference between the two Courts.

Hamburg, March 26. Six thouſand Danes are already encamped within a League of Lubeck; and we are informed, that before their Arrival a Ruſſian Party was ſeen at a little Diſtance from that City. This made the Magiſtrates reſolve to keep the Gates ſhut during almoſt two Days and two Nights, and to double the Guards and the advanced Poſts. The King of Pruſſia likewiſe hath demanded of the Magiſtrates of Lubeck, the

young

young Fellows of the Duchy of Mecklenburg, who were enrolled among his Troops, and made their Eſcape into their City; but they refuſe to deliver them up. Mean while, the Clouds that threaten Denmark ſtill encreaſe; and ſcarce any Hope is left that an amicable Accommodation can be accompliſhed. The Number of Recruits that are raiſing for the Service of Denmark exceeds Belief. All the young Fellows enter Volunteers. We are aſſured, that the Militia of Denmark will be embodied; and that a Body of Volunteers is to be raiſed at Altena, equal in Number to the Body of Huſſars, which is almoſt complete, their Number amounting already to 1800. The King of Denmark hath publiſhed a general Amneſty in Favour of all Deſerters from his Troops, with Leave for them to join any Regiment they pleaſe. It is thought that by the End of April he will have an Army of 50,000 Men ready to take the Field.

Embeck, March 22. The Day before Yeſterday 3000 of the allied Troops arrived here, by which Reinforcement our Line is made ſo ſtrong, that we are under no Apprehenſions from the Attempts of the Enemy. The Garriſon of Munſter conſiſts of four Regiments of Hanoverians, and one of Heſſians, beſides 270 Heſſian Gunners, and 80 of the Hanoverian Body of Artillery.

Hamburg, April 9. We hear from Mecklenberg, that the Swediſh General Ehrenſchwerd has propoſed to the Prince of Wurtemberg, who commands the Pruſſian Troops in that Duchy, a Ceſſation of Arms for two Months.

Hanover, April 9. General Luckner having detached 500 Huſſars to Heiligenſtadt, the Marquis de Lortange marched out of Gottingen with 1800 Horſe, and 2000 Foot, to intercept them, of which the former having Notice, he put himſelf at the Head of 1600 Horſe; and having come up with the French General the 6th Inſtant, as he was retreating in great haſte towards Gottingen, he fell upon his Rear, killed him 30 Men, and took fourſcore Priſoners, beſides 100 Horſes. Major Wintzingerode, who commands the Heſſian Huſſars, has taken an Officer, with 50 French Huſſars, in the Country of Eichsfeld. M. de Vaux, Commandant at Gottingen, has, on a ſudden, ſet at Liberty the Town's People, whom he had impriſoned, by Order, as is ſuppoſed of his Court, in Conſequence of Repreſentations made there by Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, of the tyrannical Conduct of that Officer.

Hague, April 13. The French Troops are in Motion from the Lahne towards Caſſel; and another Corps is aſſembling at Frankenberg; but we do not ſee any Thing tending to an immediate opening of the Campaign. The Prince of Soubiſe's Equipages were arrived at Marbourg; and he was to ſet out himſelf for Paris the 11th Inſtant; and his Collegue, the Marſhal d'Etrées, to follow towards the End of the Month.

LONDON.

Mar. 24. HIS Majeſty went in State to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the Bill to puniſh Mutiny and Deſertion: The Bill for the better Regulation of his Majeſty's Marine Forces on Shore: The Bill to prevent vexatious Proceedings againſt Innholders, Victuallers, and others, relating to Beer and Ale; and to ſeveral other public and private Bills.

30. The Convicts under Sentence of Tranſportation, were brought from Newgate to Black-friars, and put on Board a Lighter in order to be ſhipped for his Majeſty's Plantations.

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, March 30, *juſt before the Packet ſailed.*

"Our Fears are every Day increaſing on Account of the Army aſſembling by Spain on our Frontiers, which, we are informed, already amounts to 40,000 Men; many of them, indeed, are raw and undiſciplined Troops, but they are training them daily to their Exerciſe, and more are coming down to join them. Our Fortifications in the frontier Towns have been examined by ſeveral experienced Officers, and are allowed to be in a good State of Defence; our Army is augmented to 32,000 Men, ſome of whom have already begun their March. Theſe, with the Troops and Arms we expect from England, will enable us to defend ourſelves againſt three Times that Number of Spaniards. Our Naval Force is alſo in a better State than it has been for ſome Years paſt, having already eight Men of War of the Line in the Tagus, all well manned, two of which are 74 Gun Ships, and ſix of 64; one of the largeſt is gilt in a very extraordinary Manner, as if deſigned for the Reception of ſome of the Royal Family. The

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Spanish Ambassador has Orders to leave this Court in two Hours; and we expect Spain will declare War in two or three Days."

April 7. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common-Council, waited on his Majesty at St. James, with the following Address, on the most important Conquest of the Island of Martinico.

To the King's most excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled.

"*May it please your Majesty,*

"Graciously to accept the humble Congratulations of your ever dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of your City of London, in Common-Council assembled, upon the glorious and important Conquest of the strong, fertile, and opulent Island of Martinico, and the consequential Surrender of Sainte Lucie; Acquisitions doubly valuable, as they considerably diminish the naval and commercial Strength of France, and proportionably extend and secure the Commerce and Navigation of Great-Britain and her Colonies.

"The amazing Rapidity of this Conquest reflects a Lustre upon our former Triumphs, as well as the highest Honour upon the Royal Wisdom that planned and directed, the Skill, Unanimity and Activity that conducted, and the heroic Valour of the Fleet and Army that effected it with so little Loss, and leaves your Majesty at full Liberty to turn your victorious Arms to other Places, where the Enemies of your Majesty, and your Kingdoms, are no less vulnerable, and will most sensibly feel the Necessity of dissolving their late dangerous Compact, and of submitting to Terms of Peace, adequate to our Successes, and the Expences of this just, and necessary War; Your Majesty, undazzled by the Splendour of repeated Victories, having no other View than to vindicate the Honour of your Crown, and to establish and secure the just Rights and Possessions of your Subjects.

"In so laudable a Pursuit, so becoming the Father of his People, your Majesty may firmly rely on the strongest and most chearful Efforts of the grateful Citizens of London, united in Duty and Affection to your Majesty's Sacred Person and Government, and in Zeal for the Glory and Prosperity of their Country."

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

"I thank you for your loyal and affectionate Congratulations, upon our late important Success. Too much Praise cannot be given to the Bravery and Conduct of my Fleet and Army. You say truly, that I am not dazzled by the Splendour of repeated Victories: The permanent Prosperity of my People, as a free and commercial Nation, has always been the Object of my Ambition: What conduces most to that End, I shall ever count my greatest Glory."

They were all received very graciously, and had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

St. James's, April 13. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Samuel Swallow, Esq; to be his Majesty's Consul General of the several Parts of the Russian Empire, where the British Subjects have Trade and Commerce.

15. His Majesty went to the Parliament House, attended in the Coach by his Grace the Duke of Rutland and the Earl of Buckinghamshire, and passed 40 Bills. Among which were,

The Bill for providing a public Reward for such Person or Persons as shall discover Longitude at Sea.

The Bill for the better Preservation of the Game in that Part of Great-Britain called England.

The Bill for better supplying the Cities of London and Westminster with Fish, and to reduce the present exorbitant Price thereof, and to encourage Fishermen.

The Bill for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor, and for cleansing the Streets, Lanes, and Passages, in the Parish of St. James, in the Liberty of Westminster.

The Bill for the Punishment of Frauds and Thefts committed by Persons navigating Boats, commonly called Bumb-boats, on the River Thames.

The Bill to explain, amend, and reduce into one Act of Parliament, the Laws in being relating to the raising and training the Militia within that Part of Great-Britain called England.

By the Act to explain, amend, and reduce into one Act of Parliament, the several Laws relating to the Militia,

Every Person liable to serve in the said Militia may be chosen by Ballot, as before; or otherwise the parish Officers, with the Consent of the Inhabitants, may provide Volunteers, to be approved of by two Deputy Lieutenants and one Justice of the Peace; and whatever Expence they are at for providing such Volunteers, they are impowered to reimburse themselves by a Rate on the Parish, to be made in Proportion to that for the Relief of their Poor, and the Overplus, if any, to go in Aid of the Poor's

Rate. By the ſaid Act, pariſh Officers are to pay every Perſon choſen by Lot, and ſworn in, or ſubſtitute, ſuch Sum of Money, not exceeding five Pounds, as any two Deputy Lieutenants and a Juſtice of the Peace ſhall adjudge to be one half of the current Price then paid for a Volunteer in the County where ſuch Perſon ſhall be choſen; which Sum ſhall be raiſed and reimburſed the ſaid pariſh Officers by a Rate to be made according to the Poor's Rate, as aforementioned.

It is alſo enacted, that no Perſon under the Age of 18, nor above 45, articled Clerk, Apprentice, or poor Man with three Children born in Wedlock, ſhall be compelled to ſerve.

Alſo, that every Perſon who ſhall contract, or agree with any other (liable to ſerve) to inſure him from ſerving in the Militia, by providing a Subſtitute, or paying the Penalty of ten Pounds, ſhall, for ſo doing, pay the Penalty of one hundred Pounds, one half to the Proſecutor, the other to the Poor of the Pariſh.

But nothing in this Act is to extend to prevent Perſons of the ſame Pariſh, Town, or Place, from entering into Subſcriptions among themſelves, for paying jointly, for any Subſtitute or Subſtitutes, who may be provided for one or more of the Subſcribers, who may happen to be choſen by Lot.

The ſaid Act takes Place from the paſſing thereof, and is to continue in Force for the Space of ſeven Years, and from thence to the End of the then next Seſſion, and no longer.

By this wiſe and wholſome Alteration in the Militia Laws, which obliges, and very juſtly, every Man to pay his Quota, all Pariſhes have it in their Power to keep their good and uſeful Hands at home; and by a ſmall and equitable Tax, to be raiſed only twice in ſeven Years, to ſend the Idle and Diſſolute to ſerve their King and Country for three Years in the Militia.

From the LONDON GAZETTE *Extraordinary.*

Whitehall, April 2. Yeſterday Morning Capt. Ricaut, Aid de Camp to Major Gen. Monckton, arrived here with the following Letter to the Earl of Egremont, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, dated St. Peter's, Iſland of Martinico, Feb. 27, 1762.

" *My Lord,*

" I had the Honour of writing to your Lordſhip the 9th Inſtant, from Port Royal, which went by my Aid de Camp Major Gates, who ſailed from thence in his Majeſty's Ship Nightingale, on the 10th Inſtant; a Duplicate of that Letter I now incloſe.

" Juſt when I was about to embark for the Reduction of St. Peter's, two Deputies arrived at Fort Royal on the 12th Inſtant, offering Terms of Capitulation for the whole Iſland, on the Part of M. Le Vaſſor De la Touche, the Govenor-general. On the 13th they received the Admiral's and my Anſwers to their Propoſals, which they carried to St. Peter's; and on the 14th returned with the Capitulation ſigned. In Conſequence of which, I left Fort Royal the 15th, with the Grenadiers of the Army, and the 2d Brigade; and on the following Day took Poſſeſſion of this large and opulent Town, with all the Poſts in the Neighbourhood. The Enemy marched out about 320 Grenadiers, who are embarked, and will ſail immediately for France. M. Le Vaſſor De la Touche, the Governor-General, M. Rouille, Lieutenant-Governor, and the Staff will ſhortly follow.

" Incloſed I ſend your Lordſhip a Copy of the Capitulation for the Iſland, which we humbly hope will meet with his Majeſty's gracious Approbation. Commodore Swanton is now off the Granades with a Squadron of Men of War; and I purpoſe ſending immediately Brig. Gen. Welch with the 5th Brigade, and the Corps of Light Infantry under Lieut. Col. Scott, in order to reduce that and the other Iſlands. I have undoubted Intelligence, that the Number of white Men in the Grenades do not exceed 500; and in the other Iſlands not quite ſo many.

" I ſhould have proceeded upon this Service myſelf, had I not thought it of more Conſequence for his Majeſty's Service my remaining here at this critical Time, when, by what we can learn, a Rupture with Spain may be daily expected: And here I am alſo at Hand to ſettle many material Affairs relative to the Security of this Conqueſt.

" Indeed, I have good Reaſon to believe, that Brigadier Walſh will meet with very little Obſtruction in his Operations. However, ſhould he not immediately ſucceed, I ſhall move that Way with a larger Force, and make no Doubt to compel them to a ſpeedy Surrender.

" It was not my Intention to have ſent home an Expreſs until I could have informed your Lordſhip of the Reduction of the other Iſlands mentioned in his Majeſty's Inſtructions. — But as this Iſland is now compleatly reduced to his Majeſty's Obedience, I was apprehenſive that a Delay, in ſignifying this intereſting Event, might be attended with ſome bad Conſequence at this critical Juncture. I therefore ſend this by my

my Aid de Camp, Capt. Ricaut, who can inform your Lordſhip of any Particulars you may deſire to know; and I beg Leave to recommend him to your Lordſhip's Countenance, as a very deſerving and good Officer.

"As it was neceſſary for his Majeſty's Service, immediately to fill ſome civil Employments here, I have accordingly appointed proper Perſons to act until his Majeſty's Pleaſure be known.

"Your Lordſhip has herewith a Return of the Artillery, and warlike Stores, found in the Town, the Reduit, and the other different Poſts."

I have the Honour to be, &c.
ROB. MONCKTON.

According to the late Act of Parliament for granting an additional Duty on Houſes and Windows, which commenced on the 5th Inſtant, every Houſe is to pay as follows:

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
8 Windows	0	11	0	14 Winds.	1	4	0
9 ——	0	12	0	15 ——	1	5	6
10 ——	0	13	0	16 ——	1	7	0
11 ——	0	14	0	17 ——	1	8	6
12 ——	1	1	0	18 ——	1	10	6
13 ——	1	2	6	19 ——	1	11	6

And for twenty and upwards, the ſame as before, viz. 1s. 6d. per Window, and 3s. the Houſe; and all Houſes or Cottages, that have only ſeven Windows, to pay 3s. for the Houſe, unleſs, on Account of their Poverty, excuſed from pariſh Rates.

By the late Act for providing a Reward for diſcovering the Longitude at Sea, the Commiſſioners appointed are empowered to hear and receive Propoſals for diſcovering the Longitude at Sea, and being ſo far ſatisfied of the Probability of ſuch Propoſal, as to think proper to make Experiment thereof, they ſhall certify the ſame, with the Authors Names, to the Commiſſioners of the Navy, who ſhall make out Bills thereupon for any Sum not exceeding 2000l. as ſhall be thought neceſſary, to be paid by the Treaſurer of the Navy out of any Money in his Hands unapplied. — This makes 6000 l. granted for this laudable Purpoſe.

In the Act for the better ſupplying the Cities of London and Weſtminſter with Fiſh, and to reduce the preſent exorbitant Price thereof, the following Articles are inſerted:

Any Perſon, though not a Fiſhmonger, may buy, at any Market, Sea-Coaſt, or River, &c. any Fiſh in Seaſon, and ſizeable, paying the accuſtomed Duez at the Place of Purchaſe; and may ſell the ſame again in any Fiſh or Fleſh-market, paying the uſual Market Dues, Covent-garden Market, and its Precincts excepted.

Such Fiſh ſhall not be reſold by the firſt Purchaſer before the ſame ſhall be brought to London or Weſtminſter, or to where confined, under Penalty of 20l. and ſhall be conveyed to the Places conſigned, without being ſtopped and expoſed to Sale on the Way.

Carriages employed in the Service ſhall carry Fiſh only, and ſhall be marked on the Outſide, FISH MACHINES ONLY; and ſhall be entered at the Office for licenſing Hackney Coaches, paying 1s. for the Regiſtering; and numbered, on Penalty of 40s. and ſhall not be liable to be deemed common Stage-waggons, &c.

If Bulk ſhall be broke of any Fiſh-carriage conſigned for the London Markets, &c. before being brought within the Bills of Mortality, or Sale made of the Fiſh before they are expoſed in the ſaid Markets, the Offender ſhall forfeit 10l.

After the 1ſt of May, 1762, no Perſon ſhall employ, or be employed in buying at the Markets of London or Weſtminſter, &c. Fiſh brought there for Sale, to be afterwards divided amongſt Fiſhmongers, or others, to be ſold; nor ſhall any Perſon buy in the ſaid Markets any Fiſh but what ſhall be for his own Sale or Uſe, on Penalty of 10l.

No Saleſman or other Perſon ſhall refuſe to ſell, or enter into Agreement not to ſell, to or for any particular Perſon's Uſe, any Fiſh expoſed to Sale at a public Market, on Penalty of 20l.

No Fiſherman, &c. after the Arrival of his Veſſel from Fiſhing, ſhall deſtroy or caſt away any of the Fiſh, not being unwholeſome, periſhed, or unmarketable, remaining unſold after Market is over; on Penalty of being committed, and kept to hard Labour, for any Time not exceeding two Months, nor leſs than one Week.

Proſecutions ſhall be commenced within three Months after the Offence; and Perſons ſuffering Impriſonment for any Offence, ſhall not be liable to pay the Penalty.

One Moiety of all Forfeitures, not otherwiſe appropriated, ſhall go to the Proſecutor, and the other to Greenwich Hoſpital.

Eaſter Monday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with their Ladies, went in Proceſſion to St. Bride's Church in Fleet-ſtreet, according to annual Cuſtom. The Sermon for this Day was preached by the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Peterborough, in the Courſe of which the following

Report of the State of the City Hospitals was read before the Governors.

St. Bartholomew's.

Cured and discharged from this Hospit.	5863
Trusses given by a private Hand to	10
Trusses given by the Hospital to	24
Buried this Year	351
Remaining under Cure	521
In all	6769

St. Thomas's Hospital.

Cured and discharged from this Hospit.	7428
Buried this Year	408
Remaining under Cure	472
Out Patients	201
Total	8511

Christ's Hospital.

Children put forth Apprentices, and discharged out of this Hospital last Year, ten whereof were instructed in the Mathematics	172
Buried the last Year	73
Remaining in this Hospital	942

Bridewell Hospital.

Vagrants, &c. relieved and discharged	579
Maintained in several Trades, &c.	70

Bethlem Hospital.

Admitted into this Hospital	199
Cured	151
Buried	56
Remaining under Cure	252

The Spanish Gazettes, and the private Letters from Spain, even those that are written to Merchants at Genoa, are not only inconsistent, but as opposite as they can be. The former speak of nothing but vigorous Preparations for War, carried on with the utmost Spirit and Alacrity; whereas the latter represent these as very backward, and the Inclinations of the Spanish People, in general, as still more backward than their military Preparations.

The Court of Vienna seems to be influenced in its present Disposition by the visible Reluctance that is found in the Diet at Ratisbon, to concur in the Measures that have been suggested, and their great Uneasiness at the French continuing in Germany, out of which they have carried so many Millions; for these Reasons the News of a Conclusion of Peace, or at least of Preliminaries, would not be at all surprizing.

The Hanoverian Generals, Lewkenor and Scheiter, have opened the Campaign by surprizing a great French Convoy, and besides a large Booty, have taken a great Number *of Prisoners.* It is believed the next Operation will be the Attack of Gottingen, in which the Allies will be supported by a Corps of Prussian Troops.

The Jesuits seem already to feel their Fate in France, by their having sent circular Letters to the Families of all the Students under their Care, desiring them to fetch away their Children before the 1st of April.

The French Troops quartered in Dunkirk, and the Neighbourhood, express such a Reluctance to the embarking on board the flat-bottom'd Boats, that they have been obliged to quarter them in the Town to prevent their Desertion.

Number of Men are to be preferred to the Largeness of Dominions; and it is certain that the Increase of Hands, with the right Employment of them, is the great Art of Government: As also that the Prince who shall be so wise and good, as by establishing Laws of Liberty, to secure Protection and Encouragement to the honest Industry of Mankind, against the Oppression of Power, will consequently be more potent than his Neighbours.

The British Colonies and Plantations in America, together with the Newfoundland Fishery, have been the chief Increase of our Navigation and Seamen, as also the greatest Encouragement to both.

Yet it has been a Matter of Question with some, whether our American Colonies and Plantations are not prejudicial to Great-Britain? and a Moot-point with others, whether they are of any Anvantage to it?

It must be allowed, that a Country which takes no Care to encourage an Accession of Strangers, in a Course of Time will find Plantations of pernicious Consequence.

As for Example; the Colonies in America have ruined the European Spaniards. But this can be no Argument against Great Britain and her Colonies; for the Spaniards have been guilty of great Impolicy in making no Provision to repair the Loss of People which their Colonies carry out: Whereas in the British Colonies and Plantations, all Foreiners may be made Denizens at an inconsiderable Charge; whereby many People of all Nations are invited and encouraged to settle and plant in the British Territories, where the Crown gains Subjects in them and their Children, while the Nation gets Wealth by their Labour and Industry.

The Observance of National Faith has always made Great-Britain the best Friend of Portugal; who, in her late dreadful Calamity, sensibly and bountifully experienced the Friendship and Generosity of the British Government.

Portugal pays a great Balance in Specie to the Countries up the Baltic; as also to the Vari-

United Provinces, France and Italy. The Portugueſe even pay a Balance to Spain: But no Nation is more eſſential in Commerce to them than Great-Britain, who furniſhes them with the Neceſſaries of Life, and chiefly receives Articles of Luxury. The Treaty made between Queen Anne and Peter II. of Portugal, is ſufficient to ſhew the Neceſſity of a proper Underſtanding and perpetual Friendſhip, between both Crowns: For Portugal is thereby for ever to admit the Woollen Manufactures of Great-Britain, and Great-Britain is to admit the Wines of Portugal for one Third leſs Duty than the Wines of France. All the Articles of Trade imported and exported between both Countries, are reciprocally advantageous: But the Balance is greatly in Favour of Great-Britain, whoſe Intereſt it is to protect Portugal; and the Portugueſe are ſenſible how much they ought to rely on the Britiſh Nation.

In the Addreſs of the Commiſſion of the general Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland, preſented on the 6th Inſtant to his Majeſty, the Miniſters and Elders of that Kingdom aſſure his Majeſty, that as the Scotch participate of the ſame Advantages with the reſt of his Subjects, they yield to none of them in Attachment to their gracious Sovereign, and in Veneration for that wiſe Conſtitution, from which they derive their preſent Happineſs: And if his Majeſty, in the Courſe of this War, which his Enemies, blinded with Envy and Ambition, have prolonged and extended, ſhall find it proper to call his Subjects in that Part of the united Kingdom, to defend his ſacred Perſon, their Religion and Liberties, they will embrace the Opportunity with Ardour, and will act with the Spirit becoming a free and loyal People.

By Advices from the Hague we learn, that the Differences between Denmark and Ruſſia were nearly adjuſted, under the Mediation of Great-Britain and Pruſſia; and that a Negotiation is in great Forwardneſs for an Alliance, in Conſequence of which, Denmark is to furniſh England with twelve Ships of the Line and Frigates, and to put into Britiſh Pay 25,000 Danes, who are to join the Allied Army; that England is to pay Denmark fifteen Millions of Florins (about 1,250,000l. Sterling) which Money will be paid again by Denmark to the Emperor of Ruſſia, who is willing to give up his Claim to Holſtein in Conſideration of a certain Sum of Money, the Remainder of which is to be paid at the Terms ſettled in the Treaty now on the Carpet.

Other Letters inform us, that a Treaty of Peace between Ruſſia and Pruſſia is at Length actually ſigned; that Denmark has nothing further to apprehend, ſince the Ruſſian Troops had received Orders to march back immediately againſt the Coronation, at which Time there were Fears of ſome Diſturbances ariſing.

April 16. The Light Troops of his Majeſty's Army in Weſtphalia have been lately very ſucceſsful in ſeveral Skirmiſhes with the Enemy. The Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick was marching from Munſter, as we hear by the laſt Letters, upon ſome Expedition.

The French are in continual Motion in Heſſe, and have thrown ſome Bridges over the Werra, between Heidemunden and Witzenhauſen; but their Motions ſeemed to be rather of the defenſive than of the offenſive Kind.

Our lateſt Accounts from Charles-town, February 28, mention, that they ſtill remain in ſome Doubt, whether the Peace with the Cherokees will be of any Duration, becauſe they had not yet heard of the little Carpenter's Arrival in his Country, and of the Reception he has met with there, as he carried no Preſents, which it ſeems they did, or were to expect: But if the Advices from Virginia are to be depended on, Things look fair; and the Little Carpenter in his Talk promiſes to collect and deliver up all the Engliſh Priſoners and Horſes in three Months, although the Greek Warrior is from Home, and the Standing-tukey gone to Virginia—Theſe are his Words. The Creeks are quiet. Georgia and Carolina are bleſſed with good Governors, Men of Integrity and Ability, and while they continue at the Helm, theſe Provinces cannot fail to flouriſh, notwithſtanding their having felt the Weight of a War in the Articles of Expence and Deſolation: Mr. Boone and Mr. Wright are equally beloved in both Provinces.

The Report of a Spaniſh War has alarmed us not a little, as this Province and Georgia are the only ones to whom ſuch an Event is not deſirable.

Letters from *Charles-town*, *Mar.* 6. mentions, that the young Lieut. of the Cowetas has been under ſome Uneaſineſs at a Piece of Intelligence which he received from two white Men whom he met in the Woods carrying Goods to the Cherokees, who were Villains enough to tell him, that the Engliſh were on the Point of ſending a large Army againſt the Creeks by the Way of Albahma; but not giving entire Credit to this wicked and infamous Story, he has applied, we hear, for better Information, and at the ſame Time ſent the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances and Profeſſions of his being ſtedfaſt in his Friendſhip to the Engliſh. It has even been inſinuated, by ſuch vile Wretches, that the Spa-

Spaniards and Engliſh are to join to extirpate the Creeks. Among the Cherokees there are the ſame Sort of People, who have told them, that while they treat with us, a large Army from Virginia is to enter their Country. To the Practices of ſuch abandoned Villains as theſe, is too often to be imputed the unexpected Outrages of the Indians.

The following appears to be the moſt ſucceſs Account of a Sett of Miſcreants in the Counties of Waterford, Cork, Limerick, *and* Tipperary, *called* Bougheleen Bawins, *(i. e.* White Boys) *the Children of* Sive Oultaugh, *(i. e.* Sarah Ulſter) *in whoſe Name moſt of their Letters were ſigned: — Being an Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman reſiding in* Youghall, *to his Son in* London.

"Their firſt Riſe was in October laſt, and they have ever ſince been increaſing; they then and all along pretended, their aſſembling was to do Juſtice to the Poor, by reſtoring the antient Commons, and redreſſing other Grievances, for which Purpoſe they always aſſembled in the Night, with their Shirts over their Cloaths, which cauſed them to be called White Boys: Their Number in the County of *Waterford* is computed at ſix or ſeven Hundred. They have done infinite Damage in the Country, levelling Ditches, Stone-walls, rooting up Orchards, &c.

"On the 11th Ult. I ſaw ſeveral Ditches they had levelled, Part of an Orchard deſtroyed, and two Graves they had dug, on the Road between *Clonmel* and *Cappoquin*; the Graves were to hold thoſe that did not comply with their Orders. Some Time before this they came by Night, into the Town, (a large Village) of *Cappoquin*, where is a Horſe-barrack, drew up in the Green near the Barrack, fired ſeveral Shots, and marched by the Centry with their Piper playing *The Lad with the white Cockade*.

"The 23th I ſaw a Bier, near Affane Church, which they had carried two Days before, to be made, to carry People alive, and bury them in thoſe Graves. An Eſquire at Cappoquin, when a Batchelor, agreed with a Peaſant for the Uſe of his Daughter, for which he paſſed the Peaſant his Bond for 100l. but on the Eſquire's entering the matrimonial State, he was compelled to take up his Bond; *Sive* wrote to the Peaſant to refund the Money, upon Pain of having his Tongue drawn through his under Jaw, and faſtened with a Skewer.

"On the 14th they aſſembled at Lifmore (between Cappoquin and Tallow) and poſted an Advertiſement on the Door of the Poſt-office, requiring the Inhabitants to have their Houſes illuminated, and a certain Number of Horſes bridled and ſaddled ready for them to mount againſt the next Night, which was complied with. On the Night of the 15th, they mounted, and went to Tallow-bridge (near Tallow) where they levelled Ditches of ſeveral fine Parks, and cut down a Number of full grown Ash-trees (Kree high to ſave them the Trouble of ſtooping) belonging to Mr. K——y of the ſaid Place; they then proceeded to Tallow; the Horſe marched to the Weſt Bridge; the Commander called out halt; to the Right about; and then proceeded into the Market-place in a ſmart Trot. They broke open the Marſhalſea; diſcharged the Debtors; ſent an Advertiſement to D—y F———s the Juſtice, to take ſeveral Copies and ſee them poſted up; that a Pot or Wain of Turf ſhould be ſold for 6d (half the uſual Price) twenty Ounces of freſh Butter, 4d. Potatoes, 2s. 8½d. per Barrel, &c. They alſo ſent a Letter to him, to ſend for the Man who built a Cock-pit for him twelve Months ago, to pay him Part of the Money he withheld from him, and alſo a Guinea he promiſed him for Expedition; all which he complied with.

"On the 22d they came to the *Ferry-point*, oppoſite this Town, and levelled the Ditches of a ſmall Park oppoſite the back Window of my Parlour, and a Muſket Shot off the Town; they made a large Fire, dug a Grave, and erected a Gallows over it, fired ſeveral Shot, and at each Diſcharge huzza'd; ſent ſeveral threatening Letters to the Inhabitants of this Town, in particular to M——w P———, an active Juſtice, that they would pull down his Houſe, and tear him to Pieces; and that on the 25th, they would pull down a very handſome Houſe (within a Mile of this Town) which they ſaid was built on Commons.

"The Militia Arms were delivered to the Proteſtant Inhabitants, who, being joined by two Companies of Foot from the Barracks, marched through the Town, and made a handſome Appearance; 70 Men mounted Guard that Night, a Party of which patroled every two Hours to the ſaid Houſe: No Attempt was made. One D—s C——r, of Tallow, a Comber, came here, and endeavoured to enliſt another of the ſame Trade under *Sive*'s Banner: He was apprehended and lodged in the Barracks; and on the 26th he was ſent in the Revenue cruizing Boat to Cork, to prevent a Reſcue by Land. The 27th P——k R———h, formerly a Smith to a Troop of Horſe, who lived near Cappoquin, was apprehended here,

here, ſuppoſed to have made Part of their levelling Tools; at the ſame Time he gave Information againſt ſeveral to M———w P———r, Eſq; he was ſent to Cork by the ſame Conveyance as C———r.

"The 27th the Ditches of *Tinkelling* and *Baliadaniel* near *Tallow*, belonging to M—— P——, were levelled; five hundred Men in a Day would not repair the Damage.

"The 30th four Pieces of Iron Cannon, taken out of our Fort, were placed at the North and South Gates, charged with Cartridge Shot.

"The 31ſt, ſeveral Alarms.

"April the 1ſt, between ſeven and eight in the Evening, the Alarm was beat; after that, to *Arms*, a falſe Alarm being given that *the White Boys* were within half a Mile of the North Gate; the Town in an Uproar; by nine all quiet. About one in the Morning, the Mayor, Mr. ———, and ſeveral other Gentlemen, in Number 41, well mounted and accoutred, with each a Soldier behind him, went from this to *Tallow*, eight Miles diſtant, and before Sunriſe ſeized 11 *White Boys*, whom they brought to this Town.

"The 2d they marched them through it in their uniforms, with Drum beating, Fifes playing, &c.

"The 3d two Brothers of the Town of Tallow, by Name K———, Shoemakers and Proteſtants, gave Information, upon which the Inhabitants, together with the Collector, and ſeveral revenue Officers, equipped as before, went to Tallow and Places adjacent, and brought to Town 13 *White Boys*, and lodged a Lieutenant Colonel in *Tallow* Barracks; his Name O'B——n, it is ſaid he has been ſome Time in the *French Service*. There was another Party with the Army from *Cork*, met at *Youghall*, and had ſeized about 25 at *Liſmore* and Places adjacent; the *Cork* Informations were from P——— R———, called *Adjutant to the White Boys*."

Birth.

Mar. 20. The Lady of Sir Tho. Head, of a Son, at his Houſe in Park ſtreet.

Marriages.

March 25. Hen. Stephens, Eſq; Mayor of Harwich, to Mrs. Tibbenham of Ipſwich.

26. Sam. Roycroft, Jun. Eſq; of Carey-ſtreet, to Miſs Kenrick, of Hambledon in Bucks.

April 5. Lord Rob. Bertie, Brother to the Duke of Ancaſter, to the Dowager Lady Raymond.

7. Col. Guydickens, to Miſs Tracy, a Relation to the Right Hon. Lord Tracy.

14. Patrick Blake, Eſq; of St. John's College, to Miſs Bunbury, only Daughter of the Rev. Sir William Bunbury.

15. Mr. Joſ. Hughes, Clerk of the Impreſt-office, to Miſs Harriot Fowler, Siſter to the late Sir Wm. Fowler.

19. The Right Hon. Lord Stopford, eldeſt Son to the Earl of Caſtletown, to Miſs Powis.

The Right Hon. Lord Petre, to the Hon. Miſs Howard, Neice to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

20. Wm. Poyntz, Eſq; Brother to the Hon. Lady Viſcounteſs Spencer, to Miſs Iſabella Courtney, Niece to the Earl of Sandwich.

Deaths.

March 14. The Lady of Sir Wm. Banbury, Bart. at Baton in Suffolk.

16. John Proby, Eſq; at Ipſwich, formerly Member of Parliament for the County of Huntington and Burrough of Stamford.

17. The Counteſs Ferrers, at Twickenham.

Mr. Daniel Browne, a conſiderable Bookſeller at Temple Bar, a Perſon of a truly amicable Character.

Courthope Clayton, Eſq; at the Bath, many Years Equerry to his Majeſty.

Sir Geo. Ribton, Bart. one of the Aldermen of Dublin.

25. The Lady of Sir Tho. Woolaſton, Eſq; in Arlington ſtreet.

27. Sir James Norris, at his Houſe in Bond ſtreet.

28. The Rev. James Tunſtall, D. D. from Leiceſterſhire, at his Brother's in Mark-lane, where he came to pay him a Viſit.

29. The Rev. Mr. Peters, at Iſleworth, where he was Lecturer.

Tho. Page, Eſq; Stationer, on Tower-Hill, near 40 Years.

Sir Wm. Hanham, Bart. in the 76 Year of his Age.

31. Lachlin Leſſie, Eſq; a Commodore in his Majeſty's Navy.

April 2. The Right Hon. Paul Stafford Howard, in Stanhope-ſtreet, aged 80.

3. John

3. John Robinſon Lytton, Eſq; at Knebworth in Hertfordſhire.

4. Henry Streathfield, Eſq; of Chiddingſtone in Kent.

George Pettey, Eſq; at Kingſton upon Thames.

5. Cha. Powlet, Eſq; who in the late War diſtinguiſhed himſelf upon many Occaſions in one of his Majeſty's Ships of War.

John Mockford, at Brighthelmſtone in Suſſex, aged 86, he was 60 Years Clerk to that Pariſh, and never but once abſented himſelf from his Duty, thro' Illneſs, or any other Cauſe.

Major General Andrew Robins.

7. Sir Harry Trelawney, of Irelawne in the County of Cornwall, Bart. he was Aid de Camp to the Duke of Marlborough.

Mathew Eſtcourt, Eſq; at his Seat at Shipton Moyne in Glouceſterſhire.

Mary Burch, at Pirſhore in Worceſterſhire, aged 105.

15. Sir Edward Dering of Surrenden in Kent, at his Houſe in Albemarle-ſtreet, he had repreſented that County in ſeveral Parliaments.

17. Mr. John Robertſon, aged 107, in Petty France, Weſtminſter.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Philip Sharpe, Eſq; ſucceeds Lord Orwell, as one of the Chief Clerks to the King's Privy Council.

Mr. Tully Lamb, appointed Land Waiter in the Port of London.

Lieut. Gen. Noel, appointed Colonel of the 44th Regiment of Foot, now in the Weſt Indies.

John Wemys, Eſq; Deputy Governor of the Caſtle of Edinburg.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

Cha. Weſton, Cl. M. A. to the Rectory of Therfield, in the County of Hertford.

Jeremiah Milles, D. D. the Place and Dignity of Dean of the Cathedral Church of St. Peter at Exeter.

Geo. Littleton, L. L. D. to the Biſhoprick of Carliſle.

The Rev. Mr. Marſden, Præcentor of St. Aſaph, was collated to a Prebendary in the collegiate Church of Southwell.

James Robinſon, Clerk, to the Rectory of Warnham, All-Saints, in Norfolk.

The Rev. John Clarke, to the Rectory of Pagula, alias Paul, in Yorkſhire.

B——KR——S.

Samuel Levy, of Carpenters Yard, Poor Jury Lane, Dealer.

Chriſtopher Roſe, of Lombard-ſtreet, London, Turner and Hat-preſſer.

John Howſon, of Southwark, Hop Factor.

Moſes Jacobs and Lazarus Jacobs, of Little Dukes Place, London, Merchants and Partners.

William Hill, of Briſtol, Mercer and Linen Draper.

David Salomons, of Crutched Fryers, London, Broker.

Arthur Anneſley, of New Caſtle Court, Middleſex, Goldſmith.

Iſaac Gingell, of Sutton Benger, Wilts, Shopkeeper, Baker and Maltſter.

John Matthews, of St. John the Baptiſt, in the City of Glouceſter, Victualler.

Richard Cheſelden, of Melton Mowbray, Money Scrivener.

James Cofferatt, of Exeter, Merchant.

John Hutchiſſon, late of Portſmouth, Shopkeeper.

Kirby Curling, late of Wooton in Kent, Dealer.

Nathaniel Waterhouſe, of Lutterworth in Leiceſterſhire, Dyer.

Hugh Macawlay, of Bridzor in Wiltſhire, Linen-draper.

Andrew Hunter, of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, Jeweller.

Elizabeth Vallance, late of Borden in Kent, Shopkeeper.

Richard Cheeſe, late of Leigh, Worceſterſhire, Cyder-Merchant.

John Lawſon, of Kingſton upon Hull, Merchant.

John Oram, of Leiceſter, Furrier.

Thomas Walker, of Thames-ſtreet, Merchant.

BILL *of Mortality from Mar.* 23, *to Apr.* 20.

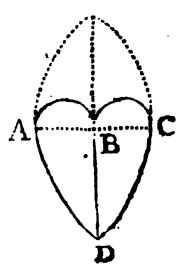
Buried		Chriſtened	
Males 1023	2021	Males 640	1231
Females 998		Females 591	
Under 2 years old	612	Buried,	
Between 2 and 5	169	Within the walls	152
5 and 10	58	Without	494
10 and 20	66	*Mid.* and *Surry*	970
20 and 30	159	City & Sub. *Weſt.*	405
30 and 40	202		2021
40 and 50	220		
50 and 60	193		
60 and 70	180	Weekly *Mar.* 30.	471
70 and 80	117	*Apr.* 6.	564
80 and 90	41	13.	430
90 and 100	4	20.	556
100 and 110	0		2021
	2021		

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *M A Y*, 1762.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

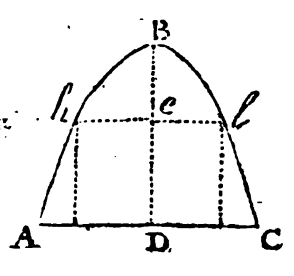
Queſtion 374, *anſwered by Mr.* Tho. Robinſon, *of* Biddick.



IF I take the Propoſer's Meaning right, the annexed Figure is the Field, but think he ought to have given the Chord Line B D, which put $= b$, $d = 320$ Chains, $2x =$ Diameter of each Semi-Circle $=$ the verſed Sine of each Semi-Segment. Then $\frac{b^2 + 4x^2}{2x} =$ Diameter of the Circles, put $\frac{82}{100} = c$; alſo $m = 4 - 4c$, and (by *Robertſon's* Menſuration) $\frac{16bx^2 + 6mbx^2 + 6b^3}{3b^2 + 3mx^2}$ $=$ the Length of the circular Arches of the two Semi-Segments, and $\frac{44x}{7} =$ the Circumference of the two Semi-Circles, then we have $\frac{16bx^2 + 6mbx^2 + 6b^3}{3b^2 + 3mx^2} + \frac{44x}{7} = d$, whence the Value of (x) may be found, and the required Area.

We have inſerted the above Solution as the Figure anſwers to the Words of the Queſtion. We received other Anſwers, by which we find our Correſpondents did not underſtand the Author's Meaning, or that there were ſufficient Data for a proper Solution; and we ſhould be very glad, for the Future, to have no Queſtion ſent us but what is propoſed truly ſcientifically.

Queſtion 375, *anſwered by Mr.* Chriſ. Smith, *at* Sunbury.



PUT x for the conjugate Diameter of the Ellipſis, (m) for ,7854, and (A) for the Area thereof; then we have $2x^2 m = A \therefore x = \sqrt{\frac{A}{2m}} = 2,371$, call this (b) any indeterminated Abſciſſa of the Ellipſis (x) and its correſponding Ordinate (y); then (*per* Property of the Ellipſis) $\frac{b}{2b} \times \sqrt{2bx - x^2} = y$, but (*per* Queſtion) yx is to be a Maximum. Wherefore its equal fluxed and reduced, gives $x = \frac{3}{4}b = 3,557$, hence the Baſe of the Parabola $=$

2,054 : Let A B C be the Parabola, B D its Abscissa, call a, A C its Base, call e, and cD call v, then $Bc = a - v$, and we have (*per* Property of the Parabola) $a : e^2 :: a - v : bl^2 = \overline{a - v} \times \frac{e^2}{a}$ $\therefore bl = \sqrt{a - x} \times \frac{e}{\sqrt{a}}$, which multiplied by v, is to be a Maximum. $\therefore$ being fluxed and ordered, $v = \frac{2}{3} a = 2{,}371$, and hence $bl = 1{,}283$; consequently the Area of the required Parallelogram $= 2{,}804893$ Acres. *W. W. R.*

This Question was likewise answered by Tonthu, *Mr.* T. Bosworth, *Mr.* T. Vanner, *and by the Proposer, Mr.* J. Drape.

We received other Answers, some of which being imperfect, and others not right, are not inserted.

Question 376, *answered by Mr.* James Watson, *at Mr.* John Buddle's *Mathematical School in* Chester-le-street.

LET x = Tangent of Declination, y = Sine Latitude, then by Spherics $\frac{1}{x} : 1 :: \sqrt{1 - yy} : x\sqrt{1 - yy} = b$ = Tang. 13° 20′ Azimuth, and $1 : \sqrt{\frac{1 - yy}{y}} :: x : x\sqrt{\frac{1}{yy}} = c$ = Sine 56° 30′ the Time from 6; from these two Equations, $y = \frac{b}{c} = .8344775$ the N. Sine of 56° 33′ 41″ the Latitude, and from thence the Declination 23° 16′ answering to about *June* 14th, the Time required.

This Question was also answered by Mr. T. Barker, *Mr.* T. Bosworth, *Mr.* Chrift. Smith, Tonthu, *Mr.* T. Vanner, *and by the Proposer, Mr.* T. Robinson.

Question 377, *answered by Mr.* Tho. Orme, *of* Ashby de la Zouch.

PUT $2x$ = greater Leg, d = common Difference of Progression, then $2x - d$, $2x$ and $2x + d$, will be the Sides of the Triangle, then we have the two following Equations, *viz.* $\overline{2x - d}^2 + \overline{2x}^2 = 2x + d^2$, *per* 47 *E.* 1. and $2x^2 - dx = 20736$, *per* Queft. from the first Equation we get $x = 2d$ which substitute in the 2d, and we shall have $8d^2 - 2d^2$, or $6d^2 = 20736$, and $d = \sqrt{\frac{20736}{6}} = 58.7877$, and the Sides of the Triangle $= 176.3631$, 235.1508, and 293.9385.

This Question was also answered by Mr. T. Barker, *Mr.* James Freeth, *Mr.* James Watson, *Mr.* T. Robinson, *Mr.* Christ. Smith, *Mr.* R. Duncan, *Mr.* J. Scott, *Mr.* Matthewson, *Mr.* Ed. Reed, Tonthu, *Mr.* T. Vanner, *and the Proposer, Mr.* Sam. Beeken.

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 386.

By Mr. T. Todd, *of* West Smithfield.

OF all the parabolic Conoids of the same given Solidity, to find that which being suspended at its Vertex, shall vibrate in *the shortest* Time.

Question 387.

By Tonthu, *of* Newcastle upon Tyne.

IT is required to divide a given Right-line into two Parts, geometrically; so that the Product of those Parts may be equal to the Square of their Difference.

Que-

Queſtion 388.

By Mr. W. W. *of* Greenwich.

THERE is a Piece of Ordnance, whoſe horizontal Amplitude (being planted in an Angle of 35° 20′) is 640 Yards. Query, the perpendicular Height, and Deſcent of a Plain, upon which the ſaid Piece muſt be planted to reach a Caſtle, whoſe horizontal Diſtance is 870 Yards, at the ſame Elevation, together with a Demonſtration?

Queſtion 389.

By Mr. Geo. Hayden.

IN two Northern Latitudes under the ſame Meridian, the one being as far from the Equator as the other from the Pole, on *June* the 10th, 1761, the Sun was obſerved to riſe in the greateſt Latitude 1 Hour 18 Minutes ſooner than in the leſſer. Required the Latitude of both Places with the Inveſtigation of the ſame?

The following ODE *on the Coronation of their* Britannic *Majeſties King* George III. *and Queen* Charlotta Sophia, *is humbly inſcribed to all true Lovers of* Great-Britain, *and particularly to the* Britiſh *Merchants of* Rotterdam. *By the Rev. Mr.* Sowden, *Miniſter of* Rotterdam.

Tune, *When Britain firſt at Heaven's Command.*

I.

THY grateful ſons, O queen of iſles!
Dread empreſs of th' unbounded main!
While pow'r celeſtial o'er thee ſmiles,
Enraptur'd ſwell *this* choral ſtrain:
Long Britannia, *blaze thy charms,*
Freedom, Commerce, Arts and Arms.

II.

Hail white-wing'd hours! by fate aſſign'd,
And mark'd with radiance all its own,
When *youth*, and *virtue*, ſweetly join'd
In GEORGE and CHARLOTT', mount thy throne.
Long, &c.

III.

Thy *genius* ſmiles; old *ocean* roars;
Thy guardian *angels* clap the wing;
And all around thy vocal ſhores,
To notes aetherial, hark! they ſing:
Long, &c.

IV.

Lo! *conqueſt*, to diffuſe thy ſway,
Awaits thy camps, awaits thy fleet;
And either *India* haſts to lay
Her choiceſt tribute at thy feet.
Long, &c.

V.

Thy patriot prince, 'midſt heaven's applauſe,
Thy free-born race with bliſs ſhall crown:
And on the ſacred baſe of *laws*,
Build his firm fabrick of renown.
Long, &c.

VI.

While, chear'd beneath his ſoft'ring eyes,
Each muſe, and ev'ry virtue's thine;
Let *peace*, fair daughter of the ſkies!
Her olives round his temples twine.
Long, &c.

VII.

See realms where haughty tyrants reign,
And call oppreſſion *right divine*,
Languiſh beneath the galling chain,
And wiſh their potentates like thine.
Long, &c.

VIII.

By *empire*, *love*, and *virtue* bleſs'd,
Long years may thine illuſtrious pair,
Each joy they give ſublimely taſte,
And grace the diadems they wear.
Long, &c.

IX.

To thee, bleſt iſle! by birth ally'd,
Our hearts with unfeign'd tranſports glow:
Not *Rome*, in all her antient pride,
A nobler honour could beſtow.
Long Britannia, *blaze thy charms,*
Freedom, Commerce, Arts and Arms.

On NIGHT.

NIGHT gives to wiſdom peace and ſweet releaſe,
From all the vanities of buſtling day,
In ſecreſy delightful, and increaſe
The harmonizing philoſophic mind,

With new created energy of reaſon,
That flows like gentle ſtreams by ſummer gales
In rich exuberance, and purge away,
The feculence of dull and drowſy nature,
Impure deſires, and ſenſual enjoyments.
She ſpreads her ſacred wing around fair virtue,
And decent modeſty's deſcending eye,
That dreads the glare of ſtruting impudence,
That ſearch for ſolitude and lonely haunts,
To muſe in and employ their peaceful hours.
To merit, ſhe beſtows a ſelf applauſe,
Surpaſſing far, ſmooth adulation's breath;
And the vain epitaphs which fortune buys.
To ſons of labor, temperance, health and eaſe,
She brings miſterious ſleep at wonted time,
Fraught with refreſhment ſweet and vigor — new,
To fit their facalties for arts and commerce,
Or what the morrow's dawn may introduce.
To thoſe of luxury, diſeaſe, and ſloth,
Intoxicating fumes, and vain ſollicits.
A ſilent privacy and awful ſhade,
Lend frequent light to folly's miſty eye,
To ſcan the foul receſs of inward gloom,
And raiſe ſad fears and terrors in the breaſt;
But vice and perfidy no covert find,
No ſuccour thence, for crimes and guilty heart.
Graves, ſepulchres, and monuments, of death
Where prieſts, and ſinners, prince, and peaſant lay
Interr'd in one promiſcuous motly heap,
At midnight hour, to the ſerious good
Wear no terrific form, but ſerve to raiſe,
The nobler paſſions to an higher height,
And nearer intercourſe with heav'n and ſaints.
Hail! then thou ſable goddeſs of repoſe,
Of virtue, and the nurſe of meditation,
That calmly ſits on reaſon's ſtow'ry mount
Exalted above tumults, ſtorms, and wiles
Weighing paſt actions, arguments and aims,
And ſearching out the ſecrets of futurity,
To thy auſpicious preſence welcome n ght,
The humble theme in gratitude belongs.

May 3d, 1762. *S. Pye.*

Verſes inſcribed to Miſs Ann S—tt.

I.

LET others boaſt of riches great,
I care not for their lot,
If I but gain my heart's delight,
The charming *Nanny S—tt.*

II.

'Tis all that I of heaven do crave;
I aſk not any more:
Far hence be honours, fame, and gold,
That curſed, worthleſs ore.

III.

With my dear *S—tt,* a lonely cell
Would be more pleaſing far,
Than gilded gorgeous palaces,
Without enjoying her.

IV.

O! fortune, then propitious prove,
And bring her to my arms,
That I may taſte the ſweets of love,
And feaſt upon her charms.

V.

Grant that we both may live in love,
In peace, and harmleſs joy;
In thoſe refin'd delights which will
Ne'er ſicken, pall, or cloy.

VI.

May providence upon us ſmile,
And guide us all our days;
And may his goodneſs fill our ſouls
With gratitude and praiſe.

Witham, in *Eſſex,*
April 7th, 1762. Rob. Dallinger.

The NUNNERY, *an Elegy, in Imitation of the Elegy in a Churchyard.*

Son pittore anche io ——— CORREGIO.

RETirement's hour proclaims the tolling bell,
Each ſacred virgin follows its decree;
With meek ſubmiſſion ſeeks her lonely cell,
And leaves the grate to ſolitude and me.

Now ſhows the ſinking ſun a fainter glare
And ſilence thro' the convent reigns confeſt,
Save where ſome pale-ey'd novice (wrap'd in pray'r)
Heaves a deep groan; and ſmites her guiltleſs breaſt.

Save where in artleſs melancholy ſtrains
Some *Eloiſa* whom ſoft paſſion moves,
Abſorpt in ſorrow to the night complains;
For ever bar'd the *Abelard* ſhe loves.

Within thoſe antient walls by moſs o'erſpread,
Where the relenting ſinner learns to weep;
Each in her narrow bed till mid-night laid,
The gentle daughters of devotion ſleep.

No ſtings of conſcience goad their eaſy breaſt,
No unrepented crimes their ſlumbers fright,
No mournful dreams invade their peaceful reſt,
Nor ſhrouded ſpectres ſtalk afore their ſight!

Th'

Th' endearing ſcenes of life they all forego
Ev'n *Hymen*'s torch for them muſt never blaze,
The huſband's fond embrace they ne'er ſhall know,
Nor view their image in their children's' face.

Oft did they ſteal the flow'ry robe of *May*
To deck the altar and the ſhrines around:
How fervent did they chant the pious lay,
While the deep organ ſwell'd the ſacred ſound?

Let not the gay coquette with jeſt profane,
Mock their veil'd life and deſtiny ſevere:
Nor worldly beauty with a ſneer diſdain
The humble duties of the cloyſter'd fair.

The gliſt'ning eye: the half-ſeen breaſt of ſnow,
The coral lip, the clear vermilion bloom
Awaits alike th' inexorable foe,
The paths of pleaſure lead but to the tomb.

Forgive, ye fair, whom *Britain*'s ſons admire,
If this her meaneſt bard incur your blame,
While he devotes not to your praiſe the lyre,
But to the convent dedicates his theme.

Can theſe partake the ſprightly-moving dance?
Or in the garb of luxury appear?
Can theſe e'er pierce the lover with a glance?
Or grace the tragic ſcene with pity's tear?

Perhaps in this drear manſion are confin'd
Some whoſe accompliſh'd beauty cou'd impart
The ſoft deſire to the ſevereſt mind,
And wake to extacy the throbbing heart.

But ſplendid life in each allurement dreſt
Attracts them not, tho' fluſh'd with youthful bloom:
Stern penance chills the ardour of their breaſt,
And buries their ambition in this gloom.

Full many a riv'let ſteals its gentle way
Unheard, untaſted, by the thirſty ſwain,
Full many a *Philomel* attunes her lay,
And pours her plaintive melody in vain.

Some veil'd *Eliza* (like the clouded ſun)
May here reſide inglorious and unknown;
Some, like *Auguſta*, might have rear'd a ſon
To bleſs a nation and adorn a throne.

From flatt'ry's lip to drink the ſweets of praiſe,
In wit and charms with other belles to vie,
In circles to attract the partial gaze
And view their beauty in th' admirer's eye.

Their lot forbids: nor does alone remove
The thirſt of praiſe, but e'en their vices chains,
Forbids thro' folly's labyrinth to rove,
And yield to pleaſure the unheeded reins:

To raiſe mid *Hymen*'s joys domeſtic ſtrife,
Or ſeek that converſe which they ought to ſhun,
To break the ſacred ties of married life
And give to many what they vow'd to one.

Far from the buſtle of the ſplendid throng
They tread obſcurity's ſequeſter'd vale,
Where the white hours glide ſilently along
Smooth as the ſtream, when ſleeps the breezy gale.

Yet tho' they're ſprinkled with ethereal dew?
With blooming wreaths by hands of Seraphs crown'd?
Tho' heav'n's eternal ſplendors burſt to view?
And harps celeſtial to their ear reſound?

Still grateful mem'ry paints the abſent friend,
Not ev'n the world to their remembrance dies:
Their mid-night oriſons to heav'n aſcend
To ſtop the bolt deſcending from the ſkies.

For who entranc'd, in viſions from above
The thought of kindred razes from the mind?
Feels in the ſoul no warm returning love
For ſome endear'd companion left behind?

From friendſhip's breaſt reluctant they withdrew,
And with a ſigh forſook their native air:
To their fond parents when they bad adieu
Guſh'd from their eye the tender filial tear.

For thee, who mindful of th' encloyſter'd fair
Doſt in theſe lines their artleſs tale relate,
If chance in diſtant time's revolving year
Some kindred ſpirit ſhall enquire thy fate,

Haply ſome aged veſtal may reply,
"Oft have we ſeen him 'ere *Aurora*'s ray
Had faintly ting'd with red the op'ning ſky,
Haſten to church, and join the matin lay.

"There at the tomb where *Eloiſa* lies,
He'd read th' inſcription: and her fate condole,
Then in his breaſt, as ſcenes of grief ariſe,
Sigh the kind requiem to her gentle ſoul.

"Againſt

" Againſt yon pillar careleſs now he'd lean,
Smiling at what his wayward fancy moves:
Now drooping, wan, and penſive, wou'd be ſeen
As one abandon'd by the fair he loves.

" One morn I miſs'd him in the awe-ful dome
Along the iſle, and in the ſacriſty:
Another came, nor yet beſide the tomb,
Nor at the font, nor in the porch was he.

" The next we heard, which did our wonder move,
He was departed to return no more,
Yet left the ſudden change we ſhou'd reprove,
Theſe lines he ſent us from *Britannia*'s ſhore.

" What time in tranſport left the Naïad throng,
Firſt catch'd their *Akenſide*'s enchanting lay,
And rapture'd fancy liſten'd to the ſong
Of laurel'd *Whitehead*, and ſweet-plaintive *Grey*."

The LETTER.

A Veſtal fair (her name I may'nt unfold)
Has planted in my breaſt the pleaſing dart;
Who by relentleſs vows, if not controll'd,
Wou'd own, perchance, a ſympathy of heart.

The growing paſſion impotent to quell,
Severe diſcretion urg'd me to retreat;
Now at my native rural home I dwell,
Where contemplation keeps her lonely ſeat.

Seek not to draw me from this ſtill abode,
Where the kind muſes to my aid repair,
And when the thoughts of hapleſs love corrode,
Check the deep ſigh, and wipe the trickling tear.

PROLOGUE *to the* STUDENTS.

THE ſtage, 'tis granted, is a moral ſchool,
An exhibition of the knave and fool;
Where in each attitude the muſe is ſeen,
The ſneer-taught eye, the laughter-moving mien:
Where keeneſt ſatire guides the poet's pen
With *Shakeſpeare*'s humour, or the wit of *Ben*;
Where characters are drawn with niceſt art,
Exhibiting a portrait of the heart;
Where fools are taught to laugh at one another,
Whilſt each applies the likeneſs to his brother.

Bold is the taſk, in this diſcerning age,
For bards to riſque their pictures on the ſtage;
What tho' a thouſand vices daily riſe,
Or conſtant follies ſwim before our eyes,
Yet wou'd we give each draught its proper ſhade,
Or wiſh each tint were delicately laid,
All *Congreve*'s wit, the poliſh'd ſcenes require,
All *Farquhar*'s humour, and all *Hoadly*'s fire.
Our bard, advent'ring to the comic land,
Directs his choice by *Shakeſpeare*'s happier hand;
Shakeſpeare! who warms with more than magic art,
Enchants the ear, whilſt he inſtructs the heart;
Yet ſhould he fail, he hopes, the wits will own,
There's enough of *Shakeſpeare*'s ſtill, to pleaſe the town.

EPILOGUE.

To be ſpoken by ROSALINE.

WELL, gentlemen, what think you of our art?
No vows, you find, can ſhield a lover's heart:
What are your muſty maxims drawn from books,
When put in competion with our looks?
Can youths, immur'd in colleges, deny
The force of ſmiles, the rhetoric of the eye?
See ſome gay ſpark, moſt fam'd for high renown,
Quit the dull college, and the tatter'd gown,
To ſhine among the belles and beaux in town.
At firſt, indeed, he wildly ſtares about,
As if from *Bedlam*, he had juſt ſtole out:
With modeſt bluſhing he attacks the fair,
A very *Cymon* in his gate and air.
Well, 'tis agreed—deny it, if you can—
We ſpoil the ſcholar—but we make the man.
A *Grecian* ſopling in theſe modern days,
From our academy claims all his praiſe,
And reaps his ſtock of learning from our ſchool,
A wit with us; at you know where—a fool.—
We form your critics, and your bards inſpire,
Wits without judgment; poets without fire.
But jokes apart—ſhall we confeſs our pow'r?
Howe'er we triumph in the marriage hour,
Your men of ſenſe with pleaſure we obey,
Nor wiſh to contradict their ſovereign ſway;
Pleas'd to conſent, as they are pleas'd to rule,
But prove mere rebels to a ſtubborn fool:
Learn hence, ye fair, whene'er you chooſe for life
A man of ſenſe will make the happy wife.—

The

The Ænigma *in* April *Magazine, answered by* S. Beeken.

"WITHIN this homestead liv'd, without a peer
For crowing loud, the noble chanticleer.
So hight the *Cock*, who singing did surpass,
The merry notes of organ at the mass."
DRYDEN.

The same also answered by Mr. T. Barker, *and by Mr.* Geo. Langley.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *M A Y*, 1762.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hamburgh, April 20.

WE have received Advice, that a Cessation of Arms, for two Months, was signed the 7th Instant at Ribnitz, in the Dutchy of Mecklenbourg Schwerin, by the Prince of Wirtemburg on the Part of his Prussian Majesty, and by Lieutenant General Ehrenschwerdt on that of the King of Sweden. A separate Convention was likewise agreed upon the same Day at Ribnitz, for the free Intercourse of Commerce, both by Sea and Land, which was signed by the Prussian Lieutenant Colonel L'Homme de Courbière, and by the Swedish Adjutant General de Grevenhagen, and the first Auditor Fischer.

Prague, April 24. Affairs in Silesia begin to be serious. The Enemy have already quitted their Quarters. Their Troops also are encamping. The advanced Posts of the two Armies are only half a League distant. We hourly expect to hear of a general Engagement. We, on our Part, desire to put a glorious End to this tedious and ruinous War: And it is the Interest of the King of Prussia to prevent an Augmentation of the Austrian Troops in Silesia. Our Troops in that Dushy amount already to 100,000 Men; and when all the Reinforcements arrive, the Number of fighting Men cannot be less than 140,000, full of Courage and Good-will. The Hungarian Nation hath offered the Empress Queen an Army of 30,000 Insurgents.

Demitz, April 26. The Hostages carried by the Prussians from Schwerin to Rostock are set at Liberty. M. Belling remains in Mecklenburg with five Squadrons and two Battalions. His Center is at Rostock. He hath demanded of this Duchy 500 Recruits (which had been demanded by Prince Eugene before the Armistice) or in Lieu thereof 200 Rix-dollars for each Recruit, to be delivered or paid before the 1st of May next, under Pain of military Execution. Colonel Kleist is collecting the Remainder of the Contributions which had before been imposed on the Mecklenburghers. The Remission of the 25,000 Rix-dollars from the Magistrates of Wismar is a particular Favour, and does not extend to the whole Duchy.

By Letters from Silesia of the 8th Instant, there is an Account, that several Skirmishes had happened there between the Prussians and Austrians; in which the former had the Advantage. In one of these Rencounters the Austrian Regiment of Baden Baden was very roughly handled, having been almost cut off, and that Col. Count de Harrack is so desperately wounded that his Life is despaired of.

The Allied Army has transported all their Magazines, from the County of Bentheim upon the Ems, to Munster.

Dusseldorff, May 8. Early yesterday Morning we received Advice, that the allied Troops were in Motion, on which Orders were sent by Couriers to the French Regiments in this Neighbourhood, to immediately put themselves in March, with their Colours, Cannon, Baggage, &c. In Consequence, Yesterday at Two in the Afternoon, the nine Battalions, in Garrison at Cologne, marched 400 Men per Battalion, having three Days Bread with them.

Hague,

Hague, May 11. By our last Letters from the Prussian Armies we have an Account, that the King of Prussia assembled his Army on the 6th in Silesia; and that Prince Henry did the like, on the same Day, in Saxony.

The Austrians were also in Motion; and General Laudohn has detached a considerable Corps towards Neiss.

Marche of Brandenbourg, May 11. It is not known whether the King our Sovereign has yet left Breslau, but it is certain that his Army is all encamped except a few Regiments. That of the Austrians is the same, and Marshal Daun, who arrived there five Days ago, is very busy in visiting every Part of it; but all is very quiet on both Sides. It is reported that General Laudohn will besiege Glogau, but we don't believe it. Our General Werner is at the Head of 18,000 Men in Upper Silesia, from whence he will attempt to invade Moravia, which Diversion will oblige Marshal Daun to send Part of his Army that Way.

Hanover, May 14. All the Pontoons which were repairing here during the Winter, set out Yesterday for the Weser. General Luckner hath taken Post on Mount Hube. General Sporcken, who had his Quarters at Hamelen, hath put himself in Motion; but with what View we know not. The whole Army is said to be in Motion; So that our Advices will soon become interesting.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Kingston in Jamaica, Feb. 25.

THE Island is still under Arms, on Account of the Rumour of an intended Invasion; and our new Governor keeps the Militia under strict Discipline: He reviewed the Militia of this Town the other Day, which consisted of 1000 effective Men, all well armed. The Militia of the other Parishes are likewise in good Order, and all in high Spirits. There is an Embargo upon all Shipping; and if War is actually declared with Spain, these Ships which were to have run it will then wait for the Convoy. It is said, Admiral Rodney is coming down here with his whole Squadron.

The Creek Indians still continue the Scalping War against the Spaniards. About three Weeks ago, a Party of those Indians went towards St. Augustine, and took some Scalps very near that Place. In Case of a Rupture with Spain, the present Disposition of the Creeks towards the Subjects of that Crown proves, it is thought, no unfavourable Circumstance to this Province and Georgia.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Oxford, April 30.

YEsterday Benj. Franklin, Esq; of Pensylvania, eminent for his extraordinary Improvements in electrical Experiments, was presented by this University to the honorary Degree of Doctor in Civil Law. At the same Time his Son, who has also distinguished himself in the same Branch of natural Knowledge, was presented to the honorary Degree of Master of Arts.

May 2. There fell at Amersham in Bucks, and many Miles round it, the greatest Storm of Thunder, Lightning, and Rain, ever known there. It began about twelve at Noon, and lasted till half an Hour after Five; the Claps of Thunder were so great that the Inhabitants expected their Houses to be thrown down, and continued great Part of the Time with very little Intermission. Mr. Ware, a Plumber, and Glazier at Amersham, going to Town, took Shelter under a large Tree on Amersham-common, where he and his Horse were both struck dead by the Lightning; the Top of the Tree was rent in two. When he was found, his Body was swelled to a very great Bulk, as was also the Horse. On several Parts of Mr. Ware's Body appeared large blue Spots, like the burning of Gunpowder; Part of the Silver-clasp in his Stock was melted; he smelt very strong of Sulphur, as did the Place where he was found for some Hours after. Great Damage is done to many Houses and Fruit-trees thereabouts.

On Sunday in the Afternoon a Man and his Horse were struck dead by the Thunder and Lightning, on Hamstead-heath.

LON-

LONDON.

Translation of a Memorial of the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, and of the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France, to his moſt faithful Majeſty.

"DON Joſeph Terrero, Ambaſſador Extraordinary of the Catholic King, and Don James O Dun, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the moſt Chriſtian King, at his Court, by the expreſs and poſitive Orders of their Maſters, declare, with the greateſt Reſpect, to the moſt Faithful King;

"That the two Sovereigns of France and Spain, being obliged to ſupport a War againſt the Engliſh, have found it proper and neceſſary to eſtabliſh ſeveral mutual and reciprocal Obligations between them; and to take other indiſpenſable Meaſures to curb the Pride of the Britiſh Nation, which, by an ambitious Project to become Deſpotick over the Sea, and conſequently over all maritime Commerce, pretends to keep dependant the Poſſeſſions of other Powers in the new World, in order to introduce themſelves there, either by an underhand Uſurpation, or by Conqueſt.

"That the firſt Meaſure which the King of France and Spain agreed on, was to have the moſt Faithful King in their offenſive and defenſive Alliance, and to deſire him to join their Majeſties forthwith: That they expected, that the moſt Faithful King would acquieſce therein, conformably to what he owes to himſelf and to his Kingdom, ſince his Subjects feel, much more than other Nations, the Yoke which Great-Britain lays, and which ſhe means to extend over all thoſe who have Poſſeſſions beyond Sea; and that it would be unjuſt for France and Spain to ſacrifice themſelves for an Object in which Portugal is ſo much intereſted; and that, inſtead of aſſiſting them, they ſhould make it impoſſible for them to ſucceed, by allowing the Engliſh to enrich themſelves by their Commerce, and to enter their Ports, not only to make Uſe of them as an Aſylum, but to be more at Hand to hurt the Defenders of the Cauſe of Portugal.

"That in this Spirit the Ambaſſador of Spain, and the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France, deſire the moſt Faithful King to declare himſelf united with their Catholic and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties in the preſent War againſt the Engliſh; to break off all Correſpondence and Commerce with that Power, as the common Enemy of all the Three, and even of all maritime Nations; to ſend away from his Ports, and to ſhut them againſt all their Men of War and Merchant-ſhips; and to join to the Forces of France and Spain thoſe which the moſt High has put in his Hands, in order to make them equal to thoſe of the Enemy.

"This Declaration made by the two Monarchs of France and Spain, as being agreed and concerted between them, his Catholic Majeſty has, in the mean Time, inſtructed his Ambaſſador to make his Reflection to the moſt Faithful King (in order that his magnanimous breaſt may the more eaſily and the more ſpeedily determine, without being ſtopped by other Impreſſions, to take the Part the moſt Conſonant to his Advantage, and to his Glory) that it is the Brother of the Queen his Wife, a true Friend, and a moderate and quiet Neighbour, who has made this Propoſal to him, and who has agreed to it, conſidering the Intereſts of the moſt Faithful King as his own, and wiſhing to unite the one with the other, ſo as that, either in Peace or in War, Spain and Portugal may be conſidered as belonging to one Maſter; and in order that, if any Power ſhall think of making War with Spain, they may not imagine they ſhall find, in her own Houſe, Shelter and Succours to attack her, as happened, with regard to Portugal, in the Wars which King Philip the Fifth, his Father, and Father in-law of the moſt Faithful King, was obliged to ſupport againſt England: How much more glorious and more uſeful will it be for the moſt Faithful King to have for his Ally a Catholic King, his near Relation, his Neighbour in Europe and in America, to aſſiſt each other mutually and with Eaſe, than the Engliſh Nation, incapable, by their Haughtineſs, of conſidering other Sovereigns with Equality, and always deſirous to make them feel the Influence of their Power; and what Occaſion can the moſt Faithful King have for the Aſſiſtance of England, when, by an offenſive and defenſive League, he ſhall be united with Spain and France.

"Theſe Conſiderations are ſo ſtrong, that the Catholic King thinks, there can be no Doubt, but that the moſt Faithful King, his Brother-in-law, will yield to them, without ſtopping a Moment; ſo much the more, as his Catholic Majeſty, before making this Invitation, and in order to prevent the Danger which the maritime Places of Portugal might run, when the Part, taken by his moſt Faithful Majeſty, ſhould come to the Knowledge of the Engliſh, his Catholic Majeſty has cauſed his Troops to march to

the Frontiers of Portugal, ſo that, in a very few Days, they may Garriſon the principal Ports of the Kingdom, and they will do it, after the Anſwer of the moſt Faithful King, which, doubtleſs, will be as ſpeedy, as clear, and as deciſive, as the Neceſſity, and the poſitive Determination of his Catholic Majeſty to prevent the Deſigns of his Enemies, require. Liſbon, the 16th of March, 1762.

(Signed) *Don Joſeph Torrero.*
Juque Bernard O'Dun.

The two Miniſters added to this Memorial, That they were ordered by their Courts to demand a categorical Anſwer in four Days, and that every Delay beyond that Term would be conſidered as a Negative.

Tranſlation of the Anſwer of the Secretary of State, to his moſt Faithful Majeſty, to the Memorial of the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, and the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France.

" Don Lewis da Cunha, Secretary of State to the moſt Faithful King, having laid before his Majeſty the Memorial, which his Excellency Monſ. Torrero, the Catholic King's Ambaſſador, and Monſ. O'Dun, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the moſt Chriſtian King, at this Court, delivered to him the 16th of this Month, wherein, after having declared the Reaſons of the preſent War, broken out between the ſaid two Monarchs, and England, his moſt Faithful Majeſty is invited to unite himſelf by an offenſive and defenſive League, to the two Courts of Verſailles, and of Madrid, againſt England; to break off all Communication and Commerce with the Engliſh; to treat them as common Enemies, not only of the three allied Powers, but of all the other maritime Ones, to drive them from his Ports, to ſhut them againſt all Ships of War and Merchant Ships, and to join the Portugueſe Forces to thoſe of France, and of Spain, to obtain, by this Means, the Object of the ſaid War; the Ambaſſador of the Catholic King finally declaring, That that Monarch, before he cauſed the above-mentioned Memorial to be preſented to the King, had ordered his Troops to march to the Frontiers of Portugal, to prevent the Deſigns of the Engliſh, who might have ſurprized the maritime Places of this Kingdom, when the offenſive Union of his moſt Faithful Majeſty, with their Catholic, and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, ſhould come to their Knowledge.

" The King having taken the Contents of the aforeſaid Memorial into ſerious Conſideration, in the preciſe Term of four Days, had ordered his Secretary of State to anſwer:

" That his moſt Faithful Majeſty is ſenſibly affected, at ſeeing the Flames of War kindled between the Powers with whom he is cloſely connected by Ties of Blood, and of Friendſhip, and by ſolemn Treaties, ſuch as Spain, France, and Great-Britain: That his moſt Faithful Majeſty wiſhes that thoſe ſame Ties, and the Neutrality he obſerves, may enable him to propoſe, by his Mediation, a Renewal of the Conferences broken off at London, ſome Time ſince, and to ſee, if, by this Means, it be poſſible to reconcile Intereſts and Minds; ſo that, without further Effuſion of human Blood, an advantageous, neceſſary, and uſeful Peace may be obtained.

" That his moſt Faithful Majeſty, diſpoſed as much as poſſible to comply with the Propoſal made on the Part of the Catholic and moſt Chriſtian Kings, deſires them nevertheleſs to reflect on the inſurmountable Obſtacles which hinder him from entering into the offenſive League propoſed to him. That the Court of Portugal having ancient and uninterrupted Alliances with the Britiſh Court, for many Years paſt, by ſolemn and public Treaties, purely defenſive, and, as ſuch, innocent; and not having received any immediate Offence on the Part of Great Britain, to break the ſame Treaties, his moſt Faithful Majeſty could not enter into an offenſive League againſt that Court, without being wanting to the public Faith, Religion, Fidelity, and Decorum, which are the invariable Principles of his Majeſty's Mind, and of all religious and magnanimous Princes, ſuch as the Catholic and moſt Chriſtian Kings.

" That, beſides theſe Conſiderations, his moſt Faithful Majeſty, loving his Subjects as a Father, and being obliged to attend to their Preſervation as King, it is eaſy to ſee, that he would be wanting both to one and the other, if he ſhould oblige them to endure the Calamities of an offenſive War, which they are not in a Condition to ſupport, after the Misfortunes which have happened in Portugal, by the long Sickneſs of the late King, his Majeſty's glorious Father; by the Earthquake in the Year 1755; and by the horrible Conſpiracy of 1758.

" That his moſt Faithful Majeſty, upon theſe Principles of Religion, Humanity, and public Faith, having embraced the Syſtem of Neutrality, has given Orders to repair his Ports and maritime Places, and to provide them with every Thing neceſſary, and to equip a ſufficient Number of Ships of War to protect them; he has cauſed his

Troops

Troops to be held ready, and at Hand, to prevent, in the ſaid Ports and maritime Places, thoſe Accidents which might happen there: All theſe Diſpoſitions having been made for the common Advantage of the Powers who are at War, without Diſtinction of any; and in order that the Subjects of the ſame Power may enjoy the Protection and Hoſpitality granted, and religiouſly obſerved in all Times, in the Ports of this Kingdom, according to the common Rule of the Law of Nations, and the Practice of all the Courts, who have no Intereſt to take Part in the Wars which are kindled between other Nations.

"In ſhort, the above-mentioned Secretary of State of his moſt Faithful Majeſty has the King's Orders to tell his Excellency Don Joſeph Torrero, in order that he may tranſmit it to the King his Maſter, That his moſt Faithful Majeſty, ſince the Acceſſion of his Catholic Majeſty to the Throne of Spain, has always given him the moſt diſtinguiſhed Marks of a Brother who loves him, of a Brother-in-law who eſteems him, of a ſincere Friend, and of a Neighbour, who has forgotten nothing to cultivate an intimate Correſpondence with him, even ſo far as to ſtipulate by the laſt Treaty of the 12th of February of the preceding Year, even when the Acquiſions of the King were in Queſtion — "That he preferred to every other Intereſt, that of removing the ſmalleſt Occaſion, that might become an Obſtacle to, or altar, not only the good Correſpondence due to his Friendſhip, and to the ſtrict Ties of Blood, but that might prevent an intimate Union between their reſpective Subjects." The King hopes, that the Moment his Catholic Majeſty ſhall have reflected upon all theſe Marks of Love, of Friendſhip, and of uninterrupted Diſpoſitions to pleaſe him, and ſhall have weighed them with the Force of the Reaſons above cited, he will ſee on the one Hand that theſe Reaſons alone, which exceed the Limits of the King's Power, hinder him from entering into the League propoſed to him; and, on the other Hand, he will alſo ſee that it is impoſſible for any Thing to be done in the Ports of this Kingdom contrary to the Intereſts of his Catholic Majeſty, and to the firm Neutrality which this Court conſiders as a neceſſary Principle of her Syſtem. Palace, 20 March, 1762. *Don Lewis de Cunha.*

Tranſlation of a Memorial of the Ambaſſador of Spain, and of the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France, delivered to M. da Cunha the 1ſt of April, 1762.

"Don Joſeph Torrero, Ambaſſador of the Catholic King, and Don James O'Dun, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the moſt Chriſtian King; the firſt, in Virtue of new Orders which he has received from his Catholic Majeſty, after he had ſeen the Anſwer given by his Excellency Don Lewis da Cunha, Secretary of State to the moſt Faithful King, dated the 20th of March laſt, to the Memorial which the two Miniſters delivered to him; and the Second, in Conſequence of the Syſtem which the King his Maſter, and the Catholic King, his Couſin, have embraced, to keep themſelves ſo united, that the Intereſt of the one may be the Intereſt of the other: The ſaid Ambaſſador and Miniſter Plenipotentiary, with the profound Reſpect due to the Monarch of Portugal, deſire to ſatisfy the Reaſons ſet forth, by his royal Order, in the ſaid Anſwer of his Excellency Monſ. da Cunha, of the 20th of March laſt, and at the ſame Time, inſiſting on thoſe which they produced in their Memorial of the 16th of the ſaid Month, they humble declare to his moſt Faithful Majeſty;

"That their Catholic and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties are thoroughly perſuaded, that the Misfortunes of the War, which they ſuffer, are not indifferent to his moſt Faithful Majeſty, and that he would have wiſhed to contribute to the Happineſs of Peace; but unfortunately it is not in his Power to do it, except by Force (and that is what they invite him to) in order to reduce the Enemy not to deſpiſe Propoſals of Accommodation, as they have hitherto done.

"That, if there ſhould be a new Negotiation for Peace, their Catholic and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties would accept the Mediation of his moſt Faithful Majeſty, out of regard to his ſacred Perſon; but the Partiality which his Miniſtry has ſhewn for the Engliſh, deſiring to defend their Neutrality in the Courſe of the preſent War, would make his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty fear, with Reaſon, that the Mediation of his moſt Faithful Majeſty would not be favourable to him; and the Catholic King would act contrary to his own Decorum, if he ſhould, on his Side, admit it, when he calls to mind the Conduct of the Court of Liſbon, on the King's Offers to accommodate the Differences with the Court of Rome, without having been able to obtain from Portugal any Mark of Confidence, or Deſire of Reconciliation with the Holy See, (an incredible Thing) except the ſingle Anſwer, *That hitherto God had not granted the favourable Moment for Reconciliation.*

"That their Catholic and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties thoroughly believe his moſt Faithful Majeſty's Averſion to War, and his conſtant Diſpoſitions for Peace: Their Enemies

alſo know them, ſo as to make Advantage of them.

" That the defenſive Alliances with the Court of London, which his moſt Faithful Majeſty ſets forth to ſhew the Impoſſibility of his accepting the offenſive and defenſive League propoſed to him, cannot be any Obſtacle to him; that the Reaſons, given on this Subject, are not founded; and that thoſe ſame Alliances are not ſo innocent, as they would have them thought.

" They are not an Obſtacle; becauſe there is no Alliance which is Obligatory, when the Queſtion is to ſhake off a Yoke, which one Nation would lay on another; and this is the Project, already far advanced, of England on Portugal.

" They are not founded; becauſe, notwithſtand it is aſſured, that the Crown of Portugal has not received any Offence from England, to induce her to a Breach of Treaties, the contrary is clearly manifeſted; for what ſtronger Offence than that of attacking a French Squadron in one of the Ports of Portugal? This ſingle Inſult is ſufficient to give his moſt Faithful Majeſty a Right to declare War againſt his Britannic Majeſty, if he has not given a ſuitable Satisfaction for it; and if he has done it, without, at the ſame Time, obtaining Reſtitution of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Ships, the moſt Chriſtian King has a Right to declare War againſt his moſt Faithful Majeſty.

" Theſe Alliances are not ſo innocent, though they are called purely defenſive; becauſe they become in Reality offenſive, from the Situation of the Portugueſe Dominions, and from the Nature of the Engliſh Power: The Engliſh Squadrons cannot keep the Sea in all Seaſons, or Cruize on the principal Coaſts for cutting off the French and Spaniſh Navigation, without the Ports, and the Aſſiſtance of Portugal: The Iſlanders would not inſult all maritime Europe, they would let others enjoy their Poſſeſſions, and their Commerce, if all the Riches of Portugal did not paſs into their Hands; conſequently Portugal furniſhes them with the Means to make War; and their Alliance with the ſaid Court is offenſive; and if not, it is aſked, by what Reaſon England ſhould be obliged to ſend Troops to the aſſiſtance of Portugal, and not Portugal to the aſſiſtance of England? if it is not, becauſe England finds a Compenſation in the indirect Aſſiſtance of Portugal, by Means whereof ſhe makes War againſt Spain and France.

The ſaid Alliances were made in the beginning of this Century, when there were Animoſities and Oppoſitions, occaſioned by the preceding Poſſeſſion of Spain, and for as long as they might laſt: Thoſe Animoſities, however, are now ended, and two Brothers are Poſſeſſors of Spain and Portugal; ſhall it then be allowed between two Brothers, for the one to furniſh Arms to the Enemy of the other? Neceſſity might, then, have authoriſed the King of Portugal to adopt an Alliance contrary to his true Syſtem, and to his Decorum: Now he ought to be glad of the Neceſſity, which others lay upon him to make Uſe of his Reaſon, in order to take the Road of his Glory and common Intereſt.

" That if the moſt Faithful King loves his Subjects, as a Father, and if he ought to preſerve them, as King, their Catholic and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties not only approve it, but they imitate it, by pitying their Subjects for ſo many Calamities: However, their Majeſties are not blameable for thoſe they ſuffer by War, no more than his moſt Faithful Majeſty will be, when he enters into it, with ſo much Juſtice as the preſent; he ought, on the contrary, to hope, by the Aſſiſtance of God, and of his good Allies, for new ſplendour to his Crown, and the greateſt Advantages to his Subjects: They will then open a ſtrong and ſolid Syſtem, as well in Peace, as War: Whereas by that of an Union with the Engliſh, the Riſk and uncertainty of the Aſſiſtance of Great-Britain to defend them againſt Spain, may be now ſeen by the very Precautions taken by Portugal; even ſuppoſing, with Reaſon, that the Kingdom of Portugal ought not to be indifferent to the Engliſh; and that they ought to be offended with the Proceedings of Spain.

" That their moſt Chriſtian and Catholic Majeſties do not complain of his moſt Faithful Majeſty's cauſing his Places to be repaired and garriſoned, his Ports to be guarded by Ships of War, and his Troops to approach the Places where they might be neceſſary: Theſe are Precautions of a wiſe and prudent Prince: Their Majeſties might, however, complain of the Preference given to England, to ſend Succours to Portugal, for the Object of thoſe ſame Precautions; to keep at Liſbon an Engliſh General, ſeveral Aid de Camps, and other Officers; ſince it is not poſſible but that they will concert military Projects, according to the Solicitations of the Portugueſe Miniſter at London, which are public, and which the Engliſh themſelves do not conceal. But as his moſt Faithful Majeſty is ſtill in Time to embrace the moſt juſt Party, the two Monarchs of France and Spain flatter themſelves, that the Preparations of the King of Portugal may acquire an Ally; being well aſſured, that they will give him but little Umbrage, and, on the contrary, that they will produce much Advantage to him. If the Engliſh had been convinced, that the Prepara-

tions

tions were only againſt the Offenders of the Neutrality, they would not have contributed thereto without ſuch Good-will ſince they would have furniſhed Arms againſt themſelves.

" That his Catholic Majeſty is ſenſible of the Good will and Tenderneſs, which his moſt Faithful Majeſty has ſhewn for him, ſince his Acceſſion to the Throne of Spain, and particularly of the Readineſs with which his moſt Faithful Majeſty complied with the annulling the Treaty of Limits in Peru, by that of the 12th of February 1761, in order to avoid the Conſequences which might reſult from the bad Conduct of the Officers and Governors, to whom the Execution of that Treaty had been entruſted: However, the Friendſhip and Complaiſance of his Catholic Majeſty was not leſs remarkable, when he himſelf propoſed that Expedient, without thinking of others which he might have made uſe of: What he did then, and what he now propoſes, by Agreement with the moſt Chriſtian King, prove, that the Ties of Blood are ſtronger in the Mind of the Catholic King, than the flattering Ideas of Aggrandiſement.

" Finally, The Ambaſſador of Spain, and the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France, repeat what they have already ſet forth in the Memorial of the 16th of March: They inſiſt on the Demand therein contained, and they declare to the moſt Faithful King, that, without further Repreſentations, or his Conſent, the Spaniſh Troops, already on the Frontiers, will enter Portugal, for the ſingle Object of advancing, till they ſhall obtain, that the Ports of Portugal be not at the Diſpoſal of the Enemy; having, at the ſame Time, the moſt preciſe Orders, not to commit, without Reaſon, the leaſt Hoſtility againſt the Subjects of the moſt Faithful King; to pay them in ready Money, for whatever they ſhall furniſh to them, as if the one and the other belonged to the ſame Maſter. It remains for his moſt Faithful Majeſty to chuſe, either to receive theſe Troops, as Allies, or to refuſe them Entrance, or Subſiſtance, and to oppoſe them, as Enemies: For then the two Allies will take all poſſible Precautions, on the ſuſpicions, already too much founded, that the Court of Liſbon, by Intelligence, for ſome Time paſt, with that of London, will march out to meet them, with Engliſh Forces, in order to hinder their juſt Deſigns, and to make them bloody, contrary to the Sentiments of their Heart. Liſbon, the 1ſt of April, 1762.

(Signed)

Don Joſeph Torrero,
Don Jaques O'Dun.

Tranſlation of the Anſwer to the Memorial of the Miniſters of Spain and France, of April 5, 1762.

" Don Lewis da Cunha, Secretary of State of his moſt Faithful Majeſty, having laid before the King the Memorial which his Excellency M. Torrero, Ambaſſador of the Catholic King, and M. O'Dun, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France, remitted to him the 1ſt of this Month; inſiſting upon all the Demands which they had made in the firſt Memorial of the 16th of March laſt, notwithſtanding the Reaſons given on the Part of the King, by the Memorial in Anſwer, of the 20th of the ſaid Month; and declaring farther, that, without any other Repreſentation, and even without the Conſent of his moſt Faithful Majeſty, the Spaniſh Troops, already upon the Frontiers, ſhould enter into Portugal to ſeize his Ports, and to ſhut them up, and that there only remained to his moſt Faithful Majeſty the Choice of receiving them as Friends, or of treating them as Enemies, the King has ordered his Secretary of State to anſwer,

" That his moſt Faithful Majeſty (notwithſtanding a Declaration ſo ſurprizing and unexpected) perſiſts in the Sentiments which he has always at Heart, of complying with the Wiſhes of their Catholic and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties; nevertheleſs he cannot perſuade himſelf that it is in his Power to break the defenſive Treaties which he has with Great Britain, without that Court's having given him Motives ſo ſtrong, and of ſuch immediate Intereſt to Portugal, as to oblige him to undertake a War, and to make the People, whom his Majeſty ought to preſerve, endure the Calamities of this Scourge.

" That he can no more perſuade himſelf that the ſaid Treaties which ſubſiſt, for ſo many Ages paſt, between Portugal and Great-Britain, are offenſive, as is inſinuated in this laſt Memorial, on Account of the Commerce which Portugal allows to the Engliſh Subjects; on the contrary, this Reaſon, and the others alledged therein, are the Baſis and the Spirit of all defenſive Treaties; it being generally known to all the World, that theſe Sort of Treaties conſiſt of Engagements between the Powers, to enable them the better to defend and maintain themſelves, by the Succours which one receives from the other, either in Troops, or Money, or in ſomething elſe which may be of Advantage to them; and this is the Caſe of the Treaties of League and Commerce between Portugal and Great-Britain, and it is what the Law of God, of Nature, and of Nations, and the univerſal Practice of all Na-

Nations, have always deemed innocent, without there ever having been any Power, who would undertake to force others to break these same Treaties, because they find their Interest in it, and would prefer the same private and particular Interest to the common and universal one, of the public Tranquility of neutral Powers; to attack them and invade their Dominions, especially among Monarchs so religious as their Catholic and most Christian Majesties.

"That the unbounded Confidence, which his most Faithful Majesty has always had in the Ties of Blood, the Friendship, and the good Neighbourhood which he has always cultivated with his Catholic Majesty, cannot be better proved, than by the Silence and Tranquility with which the King has seen, for a long Time past, his Frontiers almost blocked up and infested; the Commerce of Corn prohibited, the Spanish Magazines upon the said Frontiers filled with all Sorts of military Stores, and the Places swarming with Troops, without his most Faithful Majesty's having given the least Order to his Ambassador at Madrid to know the Object of these Preparations.

"That after having acted with such Sincerity, Tranquility and good Faith, at the Time only when his most Faithful Majesty saw that it was necessary for him to listen to the Clamours of his Subjects, and to preserve his Royal Decorum from the universal Censure of all Europe, which had spread even into every public News paper: And at the same Time that it was known to all the World, that the Kingdom of Portugal was in Want of experienced Officers, his most Faithful Majesty invited over Lord Tyrawly; he also took some English Officers, and of other Nations, to exercise his Troops, as has been constantly practised in this Kingdom, and as their Catholic and most Christian Majesties, and all Sovereigns in general, practise also, without there arising any suspicious Distrust from such a proceeding.

"That his most Faithful Majesty, passing over in Silence the Reproaches against Individuals, who only execute the Orders of their Masters, to give an Answer upon the Affair of M. de la Clue's Squadron, must necessarily call to mind, that after having received from the King of Great-Britain, the most obliging Reparation for what concerns the Right of the Territory, and of the Port, near which the French Vessels were taken, and having by repeated Solicitations demanded Restitution of those Ships, as he has assured the most Christian King, his most Faithful Majesty thinks that it is more natural to obtain the Restitution of the said Ships, from the Friendship of his Britannic Majesty, at a convenient Opportunity, than to undertake it by the Means of a precipitate War, which might, perhaps, render the said Restitution impracticable.

"That his most Faithful Majesty hopes, that the Solidity of these Reasons will make upon the Minds of their Catholic and most Christian Majesties an Impression worthy of their Religion, and of their Humanity; and that they will perceive the crying Injustice of pursuing against Portugal the War kindled against Great-Britain; that they will give an Example, that would produce the Destruction of Mankind, if neutral Powers were to be attacked, because they have defensive Treaties with the belligerent Powers; that a Maxim so destructive would occasion Desolation in all Europe, the Moment a War was kindled between two Nations; and that his most Faithful Majesty, in these Circumstances, could not recede from the Neutrality which he adopts for his System, without losing, even with their Catholic and most Christian Majesties that good Opinion, which he prefers to every other Interest.

"That, for these Reasons, and, in the unexpected Case of the Spanish Troops entering Portugal (under any Pretence whatever) not only without, his most Faithful Majesty's Permission, but contrary to his express Declaration, made in the Memorial of the 20th of March, and repeated by the present, making a declared and offensive War against him by this violent and unexpected Invasion: In such a Case, his most Faithful Majesty, no longer able (without offending the Laws of God, of Nature, and of Nations, and without universal Censure) to avoid doing his utmost for his own Defence, has commanded his Forces to hold themselves in Readiness, and to join with those of his Allies, in Support of his Neutrality, which is the only and single Object for which they shall be employed.

"His most Faithful Majesty declares finally, that it will affect him less (though reduced to the last Extremity, of which the Supreme Judge is the sole Arbiter) to let the last Tile of his Palace fall, and to see his faithful Subjects spill the last Drop of their Blood, than to sacrifice, together with the Honour of his Crown, all that Portugal holds most dear, and to submit, by such extraordinary Means, to become an unheard of Example to all pacific Powers, who will no longer be able to enjoy the Benefit of Neutrality, whenever a War shall be kindled between other Powers with which

which the former are connected by defenſive Treaties. Palace of Alcantara, the 5th of April, 1762.

Don Lewis da Cunha.

Whitehall, May 1. Extract of a Letter from Major Gen. Monckton to the Earl of Egremont, dated at St. Peter's in the Iſland of Martinico, 18th of March, 1762. Received the 28th of April, by Capt. Wood.

"I had the Honour of writing to you the 27th of the laſt Month, and of tranſmitting to your Lordſhip a Copy of the Capitulation of this Iſland, by Capt. Ricaut, one of my Aids de Camp, who ſailed from hence the 1ſt Inſtant, in his Majeſty's Ship the Zephyr.

"I have now the Honour of acquainting you of the Surrender of the Iſland of Granada, with its Dependencies, on the 5th Inſtant, to the Ships of War and Troops, which the Admiral and I ſent for its Reduction, under Commodore Swanton, and Brigadier General Walſh. The ſame Terms of Capitulation were granted, as the Citadel of Fort-Royal and this Iſland had. Incloſed in a Copy of Brigadier Gen. Walſh's Letter.

"By the Account our Engineers give of the Situation of the Fort in this Iſland, and the intrenched Hills above it, the Enemy might have defended it a long Time, altho' their Force conſiſted chiefly in Inhabitants and Freebooters: There were but a very ſmall Number of Soldiers.

"As the Iſland of Granada is now reduced, I have ordered Brigadier Walſh from the Granades, leaving the 95th Regiment there, to take Poſſeſſion of St. Vincent's; and I am ſending a Detachment from hence to take Poſſeſſion of St. Lucia, where there is a Fort, but none at St. Vincent's.

"I have now, my Lord, to acquaint you, that on the 8th Inſtant a French Fleet appeared to windward of this Iſland of Trinity, and the ſame Evening ſent a Boat to the Shore, with an Officer in it, to get Intelligence. They did not land, but ſpoke to a Frenchman, and ſome Negroes, that were at Work in a Field. They laid to, and ſtood to, and ſtood to windward, until about one o'Clock on the 10th, when they ſtood before the Wind, and came almoſt within Cannon-ſhot of Trinity, inſomuch that Major Gordon Graham, who commanded there with the ſecond Battalion of Royal Highlanders, thought they were going to land; but they changed their Courſe, and ſtood for the Iſland of Dominique. The Admiral, immediately on receiving the Account of the Enemy's Fleet being to windward, got under Sail, and went in Search of the Enemy; but was not lucky enough to meet with them.

"This, my Lord, will be delivered to you by Capt. Wood of the 98th Regiment, whom I had appointed as an additional Aid de Camp, on being joined at Barbadoes by the Troops from Belleiſle. I ſhould not do him the Juſtice due to his Merit, did I not acquaint your Lordſhip that he is very deſerving of his Majeſty's Favour."

Copy of a Letter from Brigadier Gen. Walſh to Major General Monckton.

Sir, Iſle of Granade, March 6, 1762.

"I have the Pleaſure to congratulate you on the entire Reduction of this Iſland, together with the Granadillas and their Dependencies, to the Obedience of his Majeſty.

"I arrived here the 3d Inſtant, with the Troops under my Command; and according to your Orders, and in Conjunction with Commodore Swanton, I ſent Lieutenant Col. Scott the ſame Day on Shore, to ſummons the Governor, with the Troops and Inhabitants, to ſurrender, and accept the favourable Terms you were pleaſed to offer them. They had been ſummoned by Commodore Swanton to ſubmit, before my Arrival, but they declined it; however, upon being made ſenſible of your Clemency, and the Riſque they ran if they continued obſtinate, the Inhabitants thought proper to take the Benefit of the Capitulation, and accordingly ſigned it the Night before laſt.

"They abandoned a very ſtrong and advantageous Poſt commanding the Fort, which the Governor, with the Regulars and Filibuſtiers, had determined to defend. I landed Yeſterday, at Day-break, with the Grenadiers, Light-infantry, and 27th Regiment, and got Poſſeſſion of a favourable Poſt. The Governor, finding himſelf abandoned by the Inhabitants, and the Communication with the Country and every Supply cut off, ſubmitted without firing a Gun; ſo that this valuable Conqueſt has not coſt us a ſingle Man.

"A Return of the Artillery, which, I am told, will be near 100, with Ammunition and warlike Stores, together with the Number of Troops and Inhabitants on this Iſland and the Granadillas, ſhall be ſent to you as ſoon as it is in my Power to obtain them."

I am Sir,
Your moſt obedient and faithful Servant,
HUNT WALSH.

Ad-

Admiralty-office, May 1. By Letters from Rear Admiral Rodney, dated the 24th of March laſt, at Antigua, there is an Account that the Iſlands of Lucie and Granada had ſurrendered to his Majeſty's Arms.

An Expreſs arrived late on Monday Night from Cork, which brings Advice, that the Men of War and Tranſports, with 2000 Land Forces on Board, failed from thence the 26th Ult. for Lisbon.

Whitehall, May 4. The Riots and Diſturbances lately raiſed, in the Southern Parts of Ireland, by a Set of People called Levellers, are entirely put a Stop to by the Vigilance and Activity of the Earl of Halifax. It appears, that the Authors of thoſe Diſturbances have conſiſted, indiſcriminately, of Perſons of different Perſuaſions, and that no Marks of Diſaffection to his Majeſty's Perſon or Government have been diſcovered upon this Occaſion in any Claſs of People.

The Number of Men to be raiſed, according to the new Act, for the better regulating the Militia, amount in the Whole to 30,740.

The Societies Office, for the Fiſh brought to London by Land carriage, is in Long-Acre: And on the 8th, the Receptacle for the Societies Fiſh in St. George's Fields was finiſhed, which is very commodious.—Shops are now fitting up in St. James's and Oxford Market for the Diſpoſal of the ſaid Fiſh.

10. Was opened, in Weſtminſter-abbey, a Monument erected to the Memory of JAMES THOMPSON, Author of the Seaſons, and other poetical Works. It is ſituated between Shakeſpear's and Rowe's. There is a Figure of Mr. Thomſon ſitting, who leans his Left-arm upon a Pedeſtal, and holds a Book with the Cap of Liberty in his other Hand. Upon the Pedeſtal is carved a Bas relief of the Seaſons, to which a Boy points, offering him a Laurel Crown as the Reward of his Genius. At the Feet of the Figure, is the tragic Muſe, and antient Harp. The whole is ſupported by a projecting Pedeſtal; and in a Pannel is the following Inſcription:

JAMES THOMSON,
Ætatis 48. Obiit 27 Aug. 1748.
Tuneful by three, ſweet Poetry exalts
Her Votive to Ages; and informs the Page
With Muſic, Image, Sentiment, and Thoughts,
Never to die!
This Monument was erected 1762.

B——K.P.——S.

Gabriel Benjamin Maillemeuve, late of Craven-ſtreet in the Strand, Middleſex, Jeweller.

William Boden, late of Queen's Court in Baſinghall ſtreet, London, Warehouſeman.

Benjamin Mitchell, of London, Merchant.

William Stringer, of Eltham in Kent, Butcher.

Abel Oram, of Sheepſhead in Leiceſterſhire, Hoſier.

Henry Solomons the Elder, of London, Merchant.

Henry Johnſon, late of Lemon ſtreet, near Whitechapel, Cornfactor.

Robert Plumer, late of Reading in Berks, Pawnbroker.

Thomas Wright the Younger, now or late of Ilſton upon the Hill, Leiceſterſhire, Dealer in Wool.

William Wrangham, late of Beverley in Yorkſhire, Mercer and Woollen-draper.

Samuel Croſley, of Milk ſtreet, London, Haberdaſher.

John Rofer the Younger, late of Wiberton in Lincolnſhire, Dealer in Wool.

John Gibſon, of King-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Vintner.

Levy Perry the Elder, of Brooks Wharf near Thames Street, London, Ironmonger.

John Waldron, late of Stratton St. Margaret's, in Wiltſhire, Dealer and Chapman.

Edward Hayes, of the City of Coventry, Warehouſeman.

Joſeph Whitehead, of Hounſditch, London, Diſtiller.

William Temple, of Berwick upon Tweed, Merchant.

Thomas Holloway, otherwiſe Hollenſley, late of Clapton in Middleſex, Merchant.

BILL *of Mortality from Apr.* 20, *to May* 18.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males 1173	2345		Males 603	1150	
Females 1172			Females 58-		
Under 2 years old	652		Buried,		
Between 2 and 5	172		Within the walls	163	
5 and 10	66		Without	599	
10 and 20	62		*Mid.* and *Surry*	1093	
20 and 30	214		City & Sub. *Weſt.*	490	
30 and 40	235				
40 and 50	243			2345	
50 and 60	220				
60 and 70	232		Weekly *Apr* 27.	502	
70 and 80	142		*May* 4.	497	
80 and 90	87		11.	626	
90 and 100	20		18.	750	
100 and 110	0				
	2345			2345	

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *J U N E*, 1762.

To find the Longitude of a Ship at Sea, by Obſervations of the Diſtance of the Sun and Moon, or of the Moon and a known fixed Star of a ſmall Latitude (the Diſtance taken by a Hadley's *Quadrant.) The following is an Example of an Obſervation made and computed on Board the* Oxford Indiaman, *Capt.* Webber, *by* R. Waddington, *Teacher of Mathematics at the Mathematical Academy in* Three Tun-court, Miles's-lane, London.

1761, *per* Watch. D. H. ′	Diſt. of the Edges of the ☉ and ☽ obſerved.	° ′	☽'s App. Alt. ° ′	☉'s App. Alt. ° ′	″
Sept. 2 5 19 P. M.		49 06			
1° Obſ. 27		49 9	31 00	13 01 Ref.	4,0
37		49 13			
2° Obſ. 5 43		49 15	28 57	9 59 Ref.	5,2
49		49 16			
3° Obſ. 56		49 19	27 17	7 30 Ref.	7,0
5 60		49 21			
68		49 23			
77		49 24			
9)416	Sum of the Minutes	149,			

each being divided by 9, the Number of Obſervations gives the Time 5h 43′, and the Apparent Diſtance 49° 15′, the Mean of the Obſervations.

Lat. in the Time of the 1° Obſ. 40° 08′ N. Decl. 7° 40′ N. ſuppoſed Long. 34° W.

The true ſolar Time of the 1° Obſ. is 5h 18′ 00″ add 16′ the Ti. to the 2° Obſ. is 5h 34′ 00″
Ditto of the 2° Dit. 5 33 57 ——— ——— 5 33 57
Ditto of the 3° Dit. 5 47 08 ſubt. 13′ the Ti. from 2° to 3° 5 34 08

Hence I take the true Time of the 2° Obſervation = 5h 34′ to which Time I aſſume my Difference of Longitude to be = 2 26 = 36° 30′ W. from the

Meridian of the Tables (*viz. Paris* Meridian) = 8 00 the Time, to which I find the Longitudes of the Sun and Moon to be (*ſee Connoiſſance des Temps*) as follows.

1761.	D.	H.	☽'s Tr. Long. f.	°	′	″	1° Differ. °	′	″	2° Differ. ′	″
Sept.	1	12	6	19	22	35	6	37	36	4	31
	2		6	26	00	11	6	33	05	6	10
	2	12	6	32	33	16	6	26	55		
	3		6	39	00	1	Mean Diff.			5	20

☽'s Incr. of Long. in 12h = 6° 33′ 05″, being the Time wherein the Obſ. was made.
in 1 = 0 32 45,42 the true hourly Motion of the ☽, at 6 P. M.
which multiply by —— 8, the Time P. M. at *Paris*.

Product	4	22	03,36
Increm. for 2° Differ. add			35,33
☽'s tr. Incr. of Long.	4	22	38,7
Add ☽'s Lon. *Sept.* 2d = 6.26	00		11,0
☽'s true Longitude = 7.00	22		49,7
☉'s true Ditto = 5.10	26		54,0
Diff. of Longitute	49	55	55,7
☽'s Hourly Motion	32′	45,4″	
☉'s Ditto	2	25,6	
☽ à ☉ *per* Hly. =	30	19,8 =	30′,33.

☉'s tr. Long.

D.	f,	°	′	″		′	″
Sept. 2 =	5	10	7	30, daily Dif. =		58	12
for 8h add		19	24	8h =		19	24
☉'s tr. Lon.	5	10	26	54			

	°	′	″		h	′
☽'s Lat. 2	00	00		N. Hor. Par.		57	4
Par. Al. 29° Alt.				——		49	50

☽'s Horizontal Diam. 31′ 09″
Add for Altitude 16

☽'s true Diam. 31 25
☉'s Ditto 31 50

½ Sum of Diam. = 31 37,5 = 31′,6.

To find the Difference of Longitude of the Sun and Moon, from the Obſervation.

Diſt. of the ☉ and ☽ obſerv. 49° 15′ of their Edges.
Add their ½ Diameters 31,6

App. Diſt. of the Centers = 49 46,6
☽'s App. Z. D. = 61 03,0 its *s, co ar* = 0,057972
☉'s Ditto = 80 01,0 its *s, co ar* = 0,006626

190 50,6 *s*, of 15 24,3 = 9,424309
½ Sum = 95° 25,3′ and Dit. 95 25,3 *s*, of 34 22,3 = 9,751715
— 61 3,0 80 1,0
19,240622
Differ. = 34 22,3 Differ. 15 24,3 *s*, of 24 39,4 = 9,620311
Double = 49 18,8 the contained Angle, at the Zenith.

☽'s Appar. Z. D. 61° 03′
Par. of Alt. 49′,8 — 48
Refraction 1, 7
60 15
Differ. 48,1

☉'s Dit. 80° 01′
Refract. + 05
And 80 06 the true Zenith Diſtances.

To

To the *t*, of the leſs true Z. D.	60°	15′	=	10,242948		
+ the *c s*, of the cont. ∠	49	18,8	=	9,814191		
Gives the *t*, of the 4° *arc*	= 48	45,5	=	10,057139		
Which take from the great. Z. D.	80	6,0				
Remains 5° *arc*	= 31	20,5	*cs*, 4° *co ar*	=	0,1809588	
			cs, 5°	=	9,9314990	
			cs, leſs tr. Z. D.		9,6956710	
The *cs*, of the true Orbit Diſtance obſerved	= 49°	59,6′	=	9,8081288		
Add the *cs*, *co*, *ar* of the ☽'s Lat.	2	0	0	=	0,0002650	
Which gives *c s*, of the true Dif. of Lon. *per* Obſ.	49	57,8	=	9,8083938		
Difference of Longitude *per* Calculation	49	55,9				

Increaſe of Longitude, *per* Calculation 1,9 more than the aſſumed.

As the hourly Motion of the ☽ á ☉ 30′,33 : is to 15° Long. :: ſo is 1′,9 : to 0° 56′ to be added to the Longitude aſſumed, *viz.*, To 36° 30′ W. Long.

Add 56

Sum 37 26

Subtract *Paris* to *London* 2 25

Long. of the Ship at the Time of the Obſervation 35 01 W.
Long. made ſince Noon + 9 E. add.

Sept. 2d at Noon, Longitude in *per* Obſervation 35 10 W.

Note, that App. (ſignifies) Apparent.
Z. D. —— Zenith Diſtance.
☽ —— the Moon.
☉ —— the Sun.
Par. —— Paralax.
Alt. —— Altitude.
Lat. —— Latitude.
Decl. —— Declination.
Hly Mo. —— Hourly Motion.
Long. —— Longitude.
Ref. —— Refraction.
ti. —— Time.

(To be continued.)

SIR,

AS you have, in Chap. 26. of your Inſtitutions of Algebra, fully explained the Method of finding the Roots of Equations in general, by ſubſtituting, inſtead of the unknown Quantity, ſuch ſimple or compound Diviſors of the leaſt Term as ſhall make all its Terms vaniſh, or mutually deſtroy one another; give me Leave to apply this Method to the Evolution of the Cubic Roots of all Binomials, whether poſſible or impoſſible, as a Rule of this Kind ſeems to be much wanted: That given by Sir *Iſaac Newton*, being altogether tentative, and that by *De Moivre*, ſuch as cannot find Place in an elementary Syſtem of Algebra.

A general Rule for extracting the Cubic Root of any Binomial, whether poſſible or impoſſible.

SUppoſe the Binomial given to be $a \pm \sqrt{b}$, and that $2^3 \sqrt{a^2 - b} = A$; then, by the Method of Diviſors find 2 B the Root of this Equation $Z^3 - 6\,A\,Z - 16\,a = 0$, and the Cubic Root of the given Binomial will be expreſſed by $\frac{B \pm \sqrt{B^2 - 2\,A}}{2}$.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLE 1. Required the Cubic Root of the Binomial $20 \pm \sqrt{392}$? Here $a = 20$ $b = 392$, and $A = 4$; hence the Equation is $Z^3 - 24Z = 320 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5$, which gives $B = 4$: $\therefore \frac{B \pm \sqrt{B^2 - 2A}}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{2}$ the true Root.

EXAMPLE 2. Required the Cubic Root of $25 \pm \sqrt{968}$? Here $a = 25$, $b = 968$, and $A = -14$; hence the Equation is $Z^3 + 84Z = 400 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5$, which gives $B = 4$: $\therefore \frac{B \pm \sqrt{B^2 - 2A}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}$, the true Root.

EXAMPLE 3. Required the Cubic Root of $2 \pm \sqrt{5}$? Here $a = 2$, $b = 5$, and $A = -2$; hence the Equation $Z^3 + 12Z = 32 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$, which gives $B = 4$: $\therefore \frac{B \pm \sqrt{B^2 - 2A}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}$, the true Root.

EXAMPLE 4. Required the Cubic Root of $10 \pm \sqrt{108}$? Here $a = 10$, $b = 108$, and $A = -4$; hence the Equation is $Z^3 + 24Z = 160 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5$, which gives $B = 2$: $\therefore \frac{B \pm \sqrt{B^2 - 2A}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}$, the true Root.

EXAMPLE 5. Required the Cubic Root of $135 \pm \sqrt{18252}$? Here $a = 135$, $b = 18252$, and $A = -6$; hence the Equation is $Z^3 + 36Z = 2160 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$, which gives $B = 6$: $\therefore \frac{B \pm \sqrt{B^2 - 2A}}{2} = 3 \pm \sqrt{12}$, the true Root.

EXAMPLE 6. Required the Cubic Root of $68 \pm \sqrt{4374}$? Here $a = 68$, $b = 4374$, and $A = 10^3\sqrt{2}$; hence the Equation is $Z^3 - 60^3\sqrt{2} \times Z = 1088$, which by ſuppoſing $x = Z^3\sqrt{2}$, becomes $x^3 - 120x = 2176 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 17$, whoſe Root is $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 16$; ſince then $Z = \frac{x}{3\sqrt{2}}$ we have $B = \frac{8}{3\sqrt{2}}$ and $\therefore \frac{B \pm \sqrt{B^2 - 2A}}{2} = \frac{4 - \sqrt{6}}{3\sqrt{2}}$ the true Root.

EXAMPLE 7. Required the Cubic Root of $3 \pm \sqrt{-\frac{100}{27}}$? Here $a = 2$, $b = -\frac{100}{27}$, and $A = \frac{14}{3}$; hence the Equation is $Z^3 - 28Z = 48 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$, which gives $B = 3$: $\therefore \frac{B \pm \sqrt{B^2 - 2A}}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-3}$, the true Root. (Vide Inſt. 549.)

EXAMPLE 8. Required the Cubic Root of $-10 \pm \sqrt{-243}$? Here $a = -10$ $b = -243$, and $A = 14$; hence the Equation is $Z^3 - 84Z = 160 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5$, which gives $B = 4$: $\therefore \frac{B \pm \sqrt{B^2 - 2A}}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{-3}$, the true Root.

March 23, 1762, from the Academy in Great *Windmill-ſtreet, Piccadilly.*

NICOLA VILANT

Mathe

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

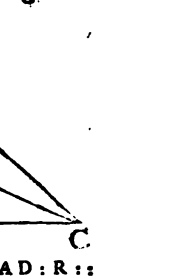
Question 378, *answered by Mr.* John Buddle, *Teacher of the Mathematics in* Chester-le-street.

LET $7 = b$, $3157 = c$, x and y the two required Numbers, then $x + y = b$, and $x^5 + y^5 = c$, *per* Question, from the former $y = b - x$, which being substituted in the latter makes $x^5 + \overline{b - x}^5 = c$; in Numbers $x^4 - 14x^3 + 98x^2 - 343x + 390 = 0$; this Equation by Case 2d, 2d Edit. of *Simpson*'s Algebra, Page 154, is transformed into the quadratic Equation $x^2 - 7x + 10 = 0$; solved $x = 5$, or 2 the two Roots or Numbers required. *Q. E. D.*

This Question was also answered by Mr. T. Barker, *Mr.* R. Oldacres, *Mr.* J. Launders, *Mr.* J. Johnson, *Mr.* T. Orme, *Mr.* W. Mathewson, *Mr.* J. Probert, *Mr.* R. Duncan, *Mr.* T. Vanner, *Mr.* T. Bosworth, *Mr.* Christ. Smith, *Mr.* Jos. Fowler, *Mr.* R. T. *and by* Tonthu, *the Proposer.*

Question 379, *answered by Mr.* Rob. Duncan, *of* Innerskilling.

LET ABC be the Piece of Land, BC the Base $= 18$ $=$ AD bisecting BC in D, so that $BD = DC = 9$ Chains. Set 12 from A to E, then will E be the Place of the Tree, and $ED = 6$. Now in the $\triangle$ ABD, (by *Euc.* 2. 47.) $\sqrt{AD^2 - BD^2} = AB = 15.5884574$; and in the $\triangle$ ABC, $\sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} = AC = 23.81176$; and $AB \times BD = 140.296116$ Chains $=$ 14 Acres, 4.737865 Poles, the Area. Then, AC : R :: BC : S, $BAC = 49° 6'$; hence $\angle ACB = 40° 54'$. Now having given $AE = 12$ Chains $= 792$ Feet, and the Height of the Tree $= 90$ Feet, we have $\sqrt{792^2 + 90^2} = 797$ Feet, the Distance from the vertical Angle to the Top of the Tree. Again, AD : R :: BD : Cos. ADB $= 60°$; hence $\angle EDC = 120°$. Now in the $\triangle$ BED, having given $BD = 9$ Chains, or 594 Feet, ED $= 6$ Chains, or 396 Feet, and the included Angle $EDB = 60°$; the Side BE is found $= 523.8$ Feet: Then $\sqrt{523.8^2 + 90^2} = 531.475$, the Distance from B the Right-angle to the Top of the Tree. The same Way, the Distance from the Point C to the Top of the Tree, is found $= 867.68$ Feet.



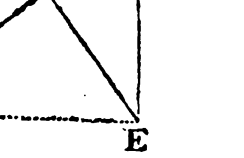
As the Numbers in answer to the above Question are not the same with the Proposer's, viz. 873, 648, 528, 677, *and* 797. *We received Answers also from the following Gentlemen, viz. Mr.* R. Oldacres, *Mr.* J. Launders, *Mr.* J. Buddle, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* J. Scott, *Mr.* J. Mathewson, *Mr.* R. T. *Mr.* T. Vanner, *Mr.* T. Bosworth, *Mr.* Christ. Smith, *and Mr.* Jos. Fowler, *most of which agree pretty nearly with the above Solution, but no two of them precisely agree with that or each other, which is somewhat strange where the Data are so plain.*

Question 380, *answered by Mr.* T. Vanner, *of* Sunbury.

PUT $d = CA = DE = 48$ Minutes or Miles the Difference of Latitude. First Ship's Course BA $= x$; and $AB + BE = 140 = s$, then will BE, the second Ship's Course $= S - x$; and (*per* Question) the $\angle CAB$ is the Compliment to BED; therefore the Angles CAB and DBC are $=$ and similar. Then $x : d :: S - x : \frac{ds - dx}{x} = BD$;

$\therefore$ (*per* 47 *Eu.* 1. B.) $\overline{S - x}^2 = \overline{\frac{ds - dx}{x}}^2 + d^2$,

whence $x^4 - 2Sx^3 + S^2 - 2d^2 \times x^2 + 2d^2 sx = d^2 S^2$. Solved $x = 80$, consequently

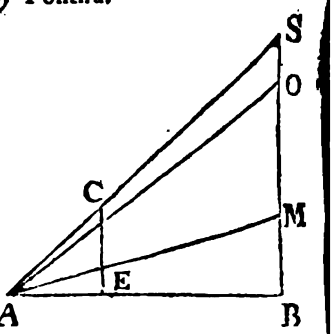


quently S — x = 60; hence the Departures C R = 64; and B D = 36. A B the first Ship's Course is N E b E, and the Second N W b N nearly, and the Distance between the Ports is 100 Minutes or Miles. *W. W. R.*

This Question was also answered by Mr. Rd. Oldacres, *Mr.* Ja. Launders, *Mr.* J. Buddle, *Mr.* T. Bosworth, *Mr.* Christ. Smith, *and by Mr.* Rob. Duncan, *the Proposer.*

Question 381, *answered by* Tonthu.

IF S O represent the Statue, and M the Mark observed in the Shaft of the Obelisk O B, and A the Place of the Observer; then we have given S O, M O, and the ∠s S A O, M A O; to find A O, A B, and B O.



Now the △s M A O, S A O, being both of the same Height, will be to each other as their Bases, M O, S O; but the Area of any △ is expressed by half the Rectangle of any two of the Sides into the Sine of their included ∠; therefore the Bases M O, S O, are also as M A into O A into S. ∠ M A O is to S A into O A into S. ∠ S A O; or because O A is common to both, M O will be to S O as M A into S. ∠ M A O is to S A into S. ∠ S A O; and consequently M A will be to S A as M O × S. ∠ S A O is to S O × S. ∠ M A O, which is a given Ratio, which let be denoted by a Ratio of a to b; whence is manifest the following

CONSTRUCTION.

Draw three Lines (from the Point A) A S, A O, A M, forming the given Angles, and take A E to A C as a to b; join C E; and take A S a fourth proportional to C E, A C and the given Line S M; then draw S M ‖ C E, and continue it till the ⊥ A B meet it in B, and it is done.

CALCULATION.

$b + a : b - a ::$ Cot. ½ S A M (= 12° 35′ ½) : Tan. $\frac{\text{A M S} - \text{A S M}}{2}$ = Tangent of 29° 37′ 26″ 40‴, whence the Angle at S is 47° 47′ 3″ 20‴, and the ∠ A M S = 107° 21′ 56″ 40‴; also ∠ A O B = 50° 50′ 3″ 20‴: Then S. M A O : M O :: S. A M O : A O = 87.38034 Feet, the nearest Distance to the Statue; and 1 : A O :: S ∠ A O B : A B = 67.74775 Feet, the nearest Distance to the Obelisk; also 1 : A O :: Cos. A O B : O B = 55.18643 Feet, the Height of the Obelisk.

This Question was also answered by Mr. R. Oldacres, *Mr.* Ja. Launders, *Mr.* J. Buddle, *and by Mr.* Christ. Smith, *the Proposer; but we cannot say the Answers of some of them are complete, because they only give us an Equation for finding the* Quæsita *without specifying in Numbers what they are.*

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 390.

By Mr. Tho. Bosworth.

GIVEN the Diameter of a Globe = 10; required the Content of each Segment, when cut by a Plane whose Area is equal to the Difference of the Segment's Superficies?

Question 391. *By Mr.* R. Hall.

A Mathematical Lady being asked how long she sat at Tea, returned this odd Answer. I sit down between Six and Seven; when the two Indexes of my Clock make equal Angles with the Horizon, I pour out the first Dish, put in fresh Tea, and turn down the last Cup.

Sir, if you cannot find it out,
In Mag. of Arts propose the Doubt.

Question 392.

By Mr. W. Taylor.

A Gentleman has a parabolic Garden, the Diameter of whose circumscribing Circle = 6 Chains, 25 Links, also the Perimeter of the Parabola's inscribed △ Triangle is equal to the Area of the Parabola: Required the Abscifs, and Ordinate of the Parabola?

Question 393.

By Mr. Tho. Orme.

HOW many Yards of Wire $\frac{1}{10}$ of an Inch Diameter may be drawn from a solid Piece of Gold of a parallelopiped Form whose Diagonals are 6, 7, and 8 Inches respectively?

N. B. *We have received some Answers to the* 382d *Question, by taking the Fluxions of the Segments, and from thence finding the Fluent, which, as it comes out a finite Quantity, is plainly not right: But though every Segment, as well as the Circle itself, can be expressed no otherwise than by an infinite Series; yet the Half, or any other given Part, may be truly expressed in the same Sort of Series, which is all that is required in that Question, and which, we hope to be favoured with by some of our able Correspondents.*

ODE *for his* MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, *June 4th*, 1762.

Written by William Whitehead, Esq; *Poet Laureat, and set to Music by Dr.* Boyce, *Master of the King's Band of Musicians.*

The Vocal Parts by Mr. Beard, *the Gentlemen and Children of the Chapel Royal, &c. The Instrumental by his Majesty's Band, assisted by other principal Performers.*

Strophe.

"GO Flora, (said th' impatient queen,
Who shares great Jove's eternal reign)
Go breathe on yonder thorn:
Wake into bloom th' emerging rose,
And let the fairest flower that blows
The fairest month adorn!
Sacred to me that month shall rise,
Whatever * contests shake the skies
To give that month a name:
Her April buds let Venus boast,
Let Maia range her painted host,
But June is Juno's claim.

Antistrophe.

And, goddess, know, in after-times
(I name not days, I name not climes)
From nature's noblest throws
A human flower shall glad the earth,
And the same month disclose his birth,
Which bears the blushing rose.
Nations shall bless his mild command,
And fragrance fill th' exulting land
Where'er I fix his throne." ——

Britannia listen'd, as she spoke,
And from her lips prophetic broke
That flower shall be my own!

Epode.

O goddess of connubial love,
Thou sister, and thou wife of Jove,
To thee the suppliant voice we raise!
We name not months, we name not days,
For, where thy smiles propitious shine,
The whole prolific year is thine.
Accordant to the trembling strings,
Hark, the general chorus swells!
From every heart it springs,
On every tongue it dwells.
Goddess of connubial love,
Sister thou, and wife of Jove,
Bid the genial powers, that glide
On Æther's all-pervading tide,
Or from the fount of life that stream
Mingling with the solar beam,
Bid them here, at virtue's shrine,
In chastest bands of union join,
'Till many a GEORGE, and many a CHARLOTTE prove
How much to thee we owe, queen of connubial love!

* *Alluding to the Contention between the Goddesses in* Ovid's Dе Fасti *about naming the Month of* June.

The Houſe of SUPERSTITION. A VISION.

I.

WHEN ſleep's all ſoothing hand with fetters ſoft
Ties down each ſenſe, and lulls to balmy reſt;
The internal pow'r, creative fancy oft
Broods o'er her treaſures in the formful breaſt.
Thus when no longer daily cares engage,
The buſy mind purſues the darling theme;
Hence angels whiſper'd to the ſlumb'ring ſage,
And Gods of old inſpir'd the hero's dream;
Hence as I ſlept, theſe images aroſe
To fancy's eye, and join'd, this fairy ſcene compoſe.

II.

AS, when fair morning dries her pearly tears,
The mountain lifts o'er maſts its lofty head;
Thus new to ſight a gothic dome appears
With the grey ruſt of rolling years o'erſpread.
Here *Superſtition* holds her dreary reign,
And her lip-labour'd oriſons ſhe plies
In tongue unknown, when morn bedews the plain,
Or evening ſkirts with gold the weſtern ſkies;
To the dumb ſtock ſhe bends, or ſculptur'd wall,
And many a croſs ſhe makes, and many a bead lets fall.

III.

Near to the dome a magic pair reſide
Prompt to deceive, and practis'd to confound;
Here hood-winkt *Ignorance* is ſeen to bide
Stretching in darkſom cave along the ground.
No object e'er awakes his ſtupid eyes,
Nor voice articulate arreſts his ears,
Save when beneath the moon pale ſpectres riſe,
And haunt his ſoul with viſionary fears;
Or when hoarſe winds incavern'd murmur round,
And babbling echo wakes, and iterates the ſound.

IV.

Where boughs entwining from an artful ſhade,
And in faint glimmerings juſt admit the light,
There *Error* ſits in borrow'd white array'd,
And in truth's form deceives the tranſient ſight.
A thouſand glories wait her opening day
Her beaming luſtre when fair *Truth* imparts;
Thus *Error* would pour forth a ſpurious ray,
And cheat th'unpractis'd mind with mimic arts;
She cleaves with magic wand the liquid ſkies,
Bids airy forms appear, and ſcenes fantaſtic riſe.

V.

A porter deaf, decrepid, old and blind
Sits at the gate, and lifts a liberal bowl
With wine of wondrous pow'r to lull the mind,
And check each vig'rous effort of the ſoul:
Whoe'er unwares ſhall ply his thirſty lip,
And drink in gulps the luſcious liquor down,
Shall hapleſs from the cup deluſion ſip,
And objects ſee in features not their own;
Each way-worn traveller that hither came,
He lav'd with copious draughts, and *Prejudice* his name.

VI.

Within a various race are ſeen to wonne,
Props of her age, and pillars of her ſtate,
Which erſt were nurtur'd by the wither'd crone,
And born to *Tyranny*, her grieſly mate:
The firſt appear'd in pomp of purple pride,
With triple crown erect, and thrôned high;
Two golden keys hang dangling by his ſide
To lock or ope the portals of the ſky;
Crouching and proſtrate there (ah! ſight unmeet!)
The crowned head would bow, and lick his duſty feet.

VII.

With bended arm he on a book reclin'd
Faſt lock'd with iron claſps from vulgar eyes;
Heav'n's gracious gift to light the wand'ring mind,
To lift fall'n man, and guide him to the ſkies!
A man no more, a God he would be thought,
And 'mazed mortals blindly muſt obey:
With ſlight of hand he lying wonders wrought,
And near him loathſom heaps of reliques lay:
Strange legends would he read, and figments dire
Of limbus' poiſon'd ſhades, and purgatory fire.

VIII.

There meagre *Penance* ſat in ſackcloth clad,
And to his breaſt cloſe hugg'd the ſcourge, his ſin,
Yet oft with brandiſh'd whip would gaul, as mad,
With voluntary ſtripes his ſhrivel'd ſkin.
Counting large heaps of o'er abounding good
Of ſaints that dy'd within the church's pale,
With gentle aſpect there *Indulgence* ſtood,
And to the needy culprit would retail;
There too, ſtrange merchandize! he pardons ſold,
And treaſon would abſolve, and murder purge with gold.

IX. Wit:

IX.

With shaven crown in a sequester'd cell
A lazy lubbard there was seen to lay;
No work had he, save some few beads to tell,
And indolently shore the hours away.
The nameless joys that bless the nuptial bed,
The mystic rites of *Hymen*'s hallow'd tye.
Impure he deems, and from them starts with dread,
As crimes of fouleſt stain, and deepeſt dye;
No social hopes hath he, no social fears,
But spends in lethargy the lingring years.

X.

Gnashing his teeth in mood of furious ire
Fierce *Persecution* sat, and with strong breath
Wakes into living flame large heaps of fire,
And feasts on murders, massacres and death.
Near him was plac'd *Procrustes*' iron bed
To stretch or mangle to a certain size;
To see their writhing pains each heart must bleed,
To hear their doleful shrieks and piercing cries;
Yet he beholds them with unmoistned eye,
Their writhing pains his sport, their moans his melody.

XI.

A gradual light diffusing o'er the gloom,
And slow approaching with majestic pace;
A lovely maid appears in beauty's bloom,
With native charms and unaffected grace:
Her hand a clear reflecting mirrour shows,
In which all objects their true features wear,
And on her cheek a blush indignant glows
To see the horrid sorc'ries practis'd there;
She snatch'd the volume from the tyrant's rage
Unlock'd it's iron clasps, and ope'd the heavenly page.

XII.

"My name is TRUTH, and you, each holy seer,
That all my steps with ardent gaze pursue,
Unveil, she said, the sacred mysteries here,
Give the celestial boon to public view.
Tho' blatant *Obloquy* with leprous mouth
Shall blot your fame, and blast the generous deed,
Yet in revolving years some liberal youth
Shall crown your virtuous act with glory's meed.
Your names adorn'd in * GILPIN's polish'd page
With each historic grace, shall shine thro' ev'ry age.

XIII.

With furious hate tho' fierce relentless pow'r
Exert of torment all her horrid skill;
Tho' your lives meet too soon the fatal hour
Scorching in flames, or writhing on the wheel;
Yet when the † dragon in the deep abyss
Shall lye, fast bound in adamantine chain,
Ye with the lamb shall rise to ceaseless bliss,
First-fruits of death, and partners of his reign;
Then shall repay the momentary tear
The great sabbatic rest, the millenary year."

* The Reverend Mr. WILLIAM GILPIN, Author of the Lives of BERNARD GILPIN and Bishop LATIMER, and of the Lives of WICLIFF, and the principal of his Followers, not yet published.

† See Revel. Chap. 20. and the learned and ingenious Bishop of BRISTOL's Comment upon it, in the 3d Vol. of his Dissertation on the Prophecies.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *JUNE*, 1762.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Lisbon, April 24.

THE King has ordered each Regiment of Horse to be augmented with two Companies, and each Company of Foot with ten Men; and in order to facilitate these Levies, the Exemptions heretofore granted are taken off, and are to be enjoyed no longer but by Persons employed in the trading Companies, and the Farm of the Tobacco. The Camp marked out by the English Col. O'Hara is already occupied by our Troops.

April 30. All our Forces are already gone into the several Camps which have been

formed for them. England alſo has already ſent us 23 Ships, laden with all Manner of Proviſions, and warlike Stores. Lord Tyrawley is indefatigable and confers aſſiduouſly with our Miniſtry and Generals. When the Succours from his Britannic Majeſty are arrived and join our other Forces, the Army will be able to act offenſively. The Engliſh Officers already arrived here, and whoſe Number increaſes every Day, are extremely diligent in introducing into our Troops more Order, more Diſcipline, and a better Method of Exerciſe than that they have hitherto been accuſtomed to.

Peterſburg, May 5. The Treaty of Peace, between the Emperor of Ruſſia and his Pruſſian Majeſty, was ſigned by the Chancellor and Baron Goltze, Plenipotentiaries named by the two Courts for that Purpoſe.

Paris, May 11. In the Night between the 28th and 29th Ult. M. Meſſier diſcovered, from the Marine Obſervatory, the Comet lately ſeen in Holland. It appears in the Conſtellation of Camelopardalus, about 25 Deg. from the Pole, paſſing by the Meridian about two in the Morning. Its Motion is Retrograde, and it approaches to the Conſtellation of Caſſiope. From 26 Minutes paſt 11 at Night, to 46 Minutes paſt Two in the Morning, it advanced 5 Minutes 40 Seconds in Right-aſcenſion, and 1 Minute 45 Seconds in Declination, removing from the Pole. This Comet, which doth not ſet, may be ſeen with the naked Eye, of the Magnitude of a Star of the fourth Claſs: Its Nucleus is brilliant without ſeeming terminated, and is ſurrounded with a ſenſible Nebuloſity.

Hague, May 21. Prince Henry has opened the Campaign in Saxony, having croſſed the Mulda in three Columns, at Roſwyn, Dobeln, and Leiſnig, and ſurprized the left Wing of the Auſtrians, and made General Zetwitz, 12 Officers, and 1500 Men Priſoners of War, and taken three Pieces of Cannon. His Royal Highneſs was advancing to Freybourg; and the Army of the Empire was retiring with Precipitation.

The Allied Army under Prince Ferdinand was already aſſembled in its Cantonments. The Hereditary Prince was marched from Munſter. The French had marked out ſeveral camps, but were not yet aſſembled in a Body on the Side of Heſſe.

Hamburgh, May 25. We have received Advice, that, ſince the conſiderable Advantage which Prince Henry of Pruſſia obtained on the 12th Inſtant, over an advanced Poſt of the Auſtrian Army near Dobeln in Saxony, the Auſtrians have abandoned Dippoldſwalda: That the Army of the Empire *has ſeparated* from the Auſtrians, and is retreated into Bohemia; but that the Pruſſian General Seidlitz was in purſuit of the Enemy.

Prince Henry's Head-quarters are at preſent at Freyberg, three German Miles from Dreſden.

The Account of Prince Henry of Pruſſia's Expedition againſt the Auſtrians in Saxony is fully confirmed, with this further Addition, That his Royal Highneſs had made himſelf Maſter of Freyberg, where he found a conſiderable Magazine; and that the Auſtrians had retired to Dippoldſwalda.

The Treaty of Peace between their Pruſſian and Swediſh Majeſties was ſigned here the 22d Inſtant, by M. de Hecht, Miniſter Plenipotentiary on the Part of the King of Pruſſia, and by M. de Olthoff on that of the King of Sweden.

Hague, May 28. Accounts are juſt arrived, that Prince Henry has had further Advantages in Saxony. He ſent Gen. Seydlitz to attack the Auſtrians at Dippoldſwalda and Maxen; and Gen. Hulſen to Keſſeldorp, and the Plunſche Grund: They were both ſucceſsful, and drove the Auſtrians on all Sides, who have loſt above 4000 more Priſoners. A Battalion and two Regiments of Auſtrian Horſe were taken at Dippoldſwalda by Gen. Seydlitz, beſides 2500 Horſes, 365 Waggons, and ſeveral Pieces of Cannon, Standards, and other Trophies. The Auſtrians encamp near Pirna; and the Pruſſian Huſſars make Excurſions to the Frontiers of Bohemia, and the Gates of Dreſden.

Breſlau, May 29. Couriers from Peterſbourg arrive daily at our Head-quarters, which continue as yet at Betlern. The Emperor has demanded a Pruſſian Regiment of Foot, of which he will have the Command, and his Majeſty has given him that of Sybourg, one of the fineſt in his whole Army, which will henceforward bear the Name of the Emperor Peter the Third's Regiment. The King in his Turn has demanded to have a Regiment of Ruſſian Dragoons. So many Tokens of Friendſhip give us Room to hope for a Perpetuity of its Exiſtence.

Brandebourg, June 2. The Ruſſian Troops in Pomerania are all in Motion, in order to rendezvous in the Neighbourhood of Colberg, where they are to form a Camp near Guſtafhagen, to be commanded by Count Romanzow. We are informed from good Authority, that by one of the ſecret Articles of the Treaty of Peace concluded between our Sovereign and the Emperor of Ruſſia, a Body of Ruſſian Troops will be ſent to Sileſia, to act as Auxiliaries. It is thought it will join the King's Army by the 14th Inſtant. Theſe Advices are further confirmed by Letters received from divers good Hands,

Hands, which all agree that the Ruſſians are in full March to croſs the Oder, in order to join the King of Pruſſia's Army in Sileſia. How ſurpriſing are the Revolutions in political Policy. It is not ſix Months ſince the Ruſſians were the greateſt Enemies to Pruſſia. Behold them now their Friends, and about to become their Auxiliaries.

Hamburg, June 11. The King of Pruſſia is encamped with 7 Batalions, at 3 German Miles diſtant from the Auſtrian Army, and 5 from Breſlau.

June 14. The Peace with Pruſſia was declared at Peterſbourg, all the Miniſters of State and all the Generals were, by the Emperor's Order, invited to the Palace, when the Great Chancellor, paſſing from his Imperial Majeſty's Apartment to that where they were aſſembled, informed them that an ETERNAL Peace (that was his Expreſſion) was juſt concluded between Ruſſia and Pruſſia; immediately after which the Emperor appeared, and received from the illuſtrious Aſſembly the ſincereſt Compliments of Felicitation. They then all partook of a moſt ſumptuous Banquet at the Palace, where, after the Health of the Czar and the Czarina, that of the King of Pruſſia was drank, accompanied with the Sound of Drums and Trumpets, and the repeated Diſcharge of all their Artillery.

Prince Repnin, a Major General, is named to go as the Emperor's Miniſter to the Court of Pruſſia.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, April 3.

WE hear that the Spaniſh Indians, who uſed to commit horrid Barbarities on the unhappy Wretches that were caſt away on the Florida Shore, ſince they have been cloſely hunted by the Creeks, are all removed to the Iſland of Cuba. Although the Skirmiſhes between the Creek Indians and Spaniards have hitherto been but trifling, yet their Differences may ſoon become very ſerious; as we hear that Nine of the former have been lately killed, and that large Parties are preparing to go from the Lower Towns to take Satisfaction of the Spaniards.

Boſton in New-England, April 12. "Laſt Night a Veſſel arrived here from Surinam, by which we learn, that they had received Advice there, that an Engliſh Man of War and a Number of Privateers had taken Cayenne, the Capital of the French Settlements a little to Windward of that Place."

April 19. On Friday laſt the general Court reſolved that 620 Men ſhould be raiſed, which, with the 600 now in the Service, and the 2000 voted laſt Seſſion which are now compleatly raiſed, amounting in the whole to 3220 Men, are to be put under the Command of General Amherſt, to ſerve till the laſt Day of October.

April 26. Capt. Small brings Advice from New-Providence, that one of his Majeſty's Frigates was arrived there with a Declaration of War againſt Spain, and with Orders to take into his Majeſty's Service a Number of Pilots; whereupon an Embargo was laid there for ten Days.

The Schooner which went from hence for Halifax, with Diſpatches from Gen. Amherſt for Lord Colvill, arrived there in four Days; and in two Days after three Men of War, with the Rangers under Convoy, ſailed from that Place for New-York. Lord Colvill, with the Northumberland, ſtill remained there.

SCOTLAND.

May 20. THE general Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh, and heard a Sermon by the Rev. Dr. John Hyndman, one of the Miniſters of that City. His Majeſty's High Commiſſioner, the Lord Cathcart, made a grand Appearance; being attended by ſeveral of the Nobility, and many Gentlemen of Diſtinction, he walked in Proceſſion from his Lodgings oppoſite to the main Guard to the High Church, where he was received by the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates in their Ropes. —— A Part of Gen. Holmes's Regiment, with the City Guard, lined the Street from his Grace's Lodgings to the Church. After hearing Sermon, the Aſſembly removed to the Aſſembly-houſe in the New Church, and made choice of Dr. Robert Trail, Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of Glaſgow, to be their Moderator. His Grace opened the Aſſembly with a Speech from the Throne; to which the Moderator made a ſuitable Return. His Majeſty's moſt gracious Letter to the Aſſembly was received and read with all due Honour and Reſpect.

IRELAND.

His Excellency George Dunk, *Earl of* Halifax, *Lord Lieutenant, his Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, at* Dublin, *on* Friday *the* 30*th Day of* April, 1762,

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I Eſteem it the peculiar Happineſs of this Kingdom, and of Courſe the diſtinguiſhed Honour of my Admiration, that this Seſſion of Parliament, which opened with ſuch promiſing Appearances, has, both in its Progreſs and in its Concluſion, far exceeded my juſt Expectations, and your moſt ſanguine Profeſſions.

"That Unanimity in the Support of the Crown and in the Service of your Country, which, at the opening of the Seſſion, it was my Buſineſs to recommend, it is now become my Duty to applaud: And ſuch has been the Activity of your Zeal, that ſcarce any other Employment, and no other Merit, has been left to me, but to recommend what you ſhould do, and to thank you for it when done. Nothing could be more honourable in the Practice; and nothing, I am perſuaded, will be more uſeful in the Example, than this Intercourſe of mutual Truſt, of candid Dealing, and of favourable Opinion; And I indulge with infinite Satisfaction the pleaſing Hope, that the happy Temper of the firſt, may communicate ſomething of its Complexion and Tendency to every ſucceeding Seſſion of this Parliament.

"While his Majeſty reflects with Pleaſure on the many ſolid and ſubſtantial Proofs of your Zeal for his Service, he is not inattentive to the unavoidable Expence, in which it has involved you; And he ſees it with ſtill greater Concern, from the Willingneſs and Alacrity with which you have engaged in it. And there is nothing, of which you may be more aſſured, than that his Majeſty, from his Diſcernment and his Juſtice, will always diſtinguiſh between your Zeal and your Ability; and that he will never meaſure, by your Chearfulneſs in giving, your Capacity to give. It may reaſonably be preſumed, that the unparalleled Succeſſes which his Majeſty's Virtues have, through the Bleſſing of Providence, derived upon his Arms, will enable us hereafter to meet in Circumſtances more favourable and more agreeable to us all. We ſhall then, it may be hoped, unite our common Endeavours in contracting thoſe Plans of Expence, which it has been our Duty to enlarge; in applying our Thoughts, which are now occupied in the Defence, to the Improvement of this Kingdom; and in repairing, by the Security of a laſting and beneficial Peace, the Expence and Havock of this burthenſome and neceſſary War; by which your Manufactures have been already diſtreſſed, and your Proteſtant Strength ſo much weakened, which you muſt always remember to look up to, as your natural Bulwark and your ſure Defence.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"I have his Majeſty's Commands again to thank you for the ſeaſonable and ample Supplies, which have been given; and to aſſure you, that, extenſive as they are, their Value has been conſiderably augmented by the Chearfulneſs and Unanimity, with which they were granted. I have it likewiſe particularly in Command to convey to you the grateful Senſe his Majeſty entertains of your liberal Deſire, that the Appointments of his Repreſentative in this Kingdom ſhould be augmented; and the Satisfaction, which he feels at your Approbation of my Conduct; and to expreſs, in Terms as ſtrong as poſſible, his Thanks for your Addreſs, and his Pleaſure at the Motives of it. And permit me, on this Occaſion, once more to repeat the Senſe, which I ſhall for ever entertain, of that Inſtance of your regard, ſo liberal in you, ſo acceptable to the Crown, and ſo honourable to my Adminiſtration.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I muſt with Concern obſerve, that, notwithſtanding the exemplary Behaviour of all Ranks of People in this Metropolis, and throughout the greateſt Part of this Kingdom, ſome diſtant Quarters of the Country have been unhappily diſturbed with Tumults and Riots of the lower Sort of People. I have on this Occaſion been reluctantly obliged to call out the Military Power, which is ſometimes the neceſſary, but ought always to be the laſt Reſource of Government. The Officers ordered on that Service have executed their Duty with Activity and Diſcretion. Theſe Tumults are, I hope, wholly ſuppreſſed. Many of the Perſons concerned in them are in Cuſtody, and await the Puniſhment of their Offences. Others are fled from Juſtice, and ſeem to wait only an Occaſion of returning to their reſpective Habitations with Impunity.

"By the Seaſon of the Year, and by the Cloſe of the Seſſion, you will ſhortly be diſengaged from the Weight of public Buſineſs: And I am ſatisfied, that the ſame Zeal for the Support of Government, the ſame Tem-

per

per and Moderation, which have so eminently distinguished you in Parliament, will regulate your Conduct in your respective Countries; and I doubt not, that, by Justice and by Lenity, by your Influence as Men of Property, and by your Authority as Magistrates, you will reconcile the Minds of the People to Peace, Civility, and Order; and perfect that lasting Reformation, in which the mere Execution of the Laws, without the Example of those who execute them, must always be defective.

"That I have discharged the great trust reposed in me by his Majesty in some Degree to your Satisfaction; that every Branch of my Administration has not been unpleasing to you, or useless to this Country, are Circumstances, which, as a Man, and as a chief Governor, constitute my present Happiness, and must form the most solid Basis of my future Reputation. You know the Difficulties of my Situation, and you will make Allowance therefore for my Errors. Whatever may have been the Imperfections of my Conduct, you will always perceive much private regard for Individuals, and much public Affection for this Kingdom. These are Particulars, in which the greatest of my Predecessors have never surpassed; and the ablest of those who may succeed, can never go beyond me. I shall return into the Royal Presence with the deepest Impression of your Conduct, charged and loaded with personal Obligation and with public Duty: And, if I have not altogether failed in the arduous Office of a Representative of his Majesty, I shall not, I hope, be found deficient in the easy and acceptable Task of representing to the most gracious, and best of Sovereigns, that unbounded Confidence, Zeal, and Loyalty, which so justly entitle you to be ranked among the most dutiful and affectionate of his Subjects.

"After which the Lord Chancellor, by his Excellency's Command, prorogued the Parliament to the 29th Day of June next."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Extract of a Letter from Guildford, *May* 21.

"THIS Morning at half past Ten we had here a most dreadful Storm of Thunder and Lightning, Part of which fell on the Town-hall, struck off a Part of the main Post which supports the Weathercock, entered the Council-chamber by several Apertures through the Windows, struck out two Pannels of Wainscot, and likewise struck off several Pieces of Wainscot in the lower Apartments. It entered a House on the West side of the Hall, scorched a Child, and did some Damage to the House: But its greatest Effect was in a House (the Sun) on the East-side of the Hall, where it entirely split an Oaken-post nine Inches and a Half thick, broke through a Brick-wall, greatly shattered the Windows, and struck down a Woman, who remained insensible till Four in the Afternoon, but at Ten at Night there were Hopes of her Recovery. It left a strong Smell of Sulphur behind."

LONDON.

St. James's, May 27.

A Chapter of the most noble Order of the Garter being summoned, his Royal Highness Prince William, and John Earl of Bute, were invested with the Ensigns of the Order with the usual Ceremony.

June 2. His Majesty went, with the usual State, to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.

The Bill to enable his Majesty to raise the Sum of one Million;

For granting to his Majesty a certain Sum out of the Sinking Fund, for the Service of the present Year;

For applying the Sum granted to defray the Charge of the Militia when unembodied;

To naturalize foreign Protestants, that have served, or may hereafter serve, as Officers or Engineers in America;

To allow the Importation of Salt from Europe to his Majesty's Colony in Nova-Scotia;

To widen the North-east Avenue to London-bridge;

To make perpetual the Act for the better Regulation of Seamen in the Merchant's Service;

To light, cleanse, and pave the Streets, Squares, &c. in Westminster;

And likewise to several more public and private Bills.

After which his Majesty made a most gracious Speech from the Throne, viz.

"My

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"The public Buſineſs, for which you were aſſembled, being now happily concluded, the advanced Seaſon of the Year calls upon Me to put an End to this Seſſion of Parliament; which I cannot do, without expreſſing the higheſt Approbation of the Zeal, Unanimity, and Diſpatch, which have ſo ſignally appeared in the Courſe of your Proceedings.

"At the Opening of this Seſſion I informed you, that it had been my earneſt Wiſh to reſtore the Bleſſings of Peace to my People; but that it was my fixt Reſolution, with your Concurrence and Support, to carry on the War in the moſt effectual Manner, till that deſirable Object could be obtained upon equitable and honourable Conditions. My Sentiments in both theſe Reſpects continue invariably the ſame; and I have the Satisfaction to find them confirmed by the unanimous Voice of my Parliament.

"The Declaration, which Motives of Humanity have engaged the Emperor of Ruſſia to make to all the Courts in that Alliance, and the great and happy Change in the Situation of my Ally, the King of Pruſſia, give us juſt Reaſon to hope, that the other belligerant Powers may be induced to entertain the ſame pacific Diſpoſitions. On the other Hand, our Rupture with Spain, notwithſtanding my utmoſt Endeavours to prevent it, and the violent and unprovoked Attack with which the Dominions of my ancient Ally, the King of Portugal, are threatened, ſufficiently evince the Wiſdom and Neceſſity of that Firmneſs and Reſolution in my Parliament, which have enabled Me to continue our military Operations without the leaſt Interruption or Delay; and conſiderably to augment my Fleets and Armies in thoſe Parts, in which our Enemies can be moſt ſenſibly diſtreſſed. The ſignal Succeſs of my Arms in the Conqueſt of Martinico, and the Acquiſition of many other valuable Settlements in the Weſt Indies, have, under the Bleſſing of God, been the happy Conſequences of theſe Meaſures. I truſt in the Divine Providence that they will be attended with ſtill farther Advantages, until the Powers at War with Us ſhall be diſpoſed to ſuch Terms of Accommodation, as the Dignity and juſt Rights of my Crown, the future Security and commercial Intereſts of my Subjects, will permit Me to accept.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"When I conſider the ample Supplies which you have granted, I cannot but lament the heavy Burdens, which the Neceſſities of the public Service have obliged you to impoſe upon my People. From this Conſideration, I have endeavoured, in every Inſtance, to reſtrain my Demands within as narrow Bounds, as the Difficulties, in which I found myſelf involved, would allow. From the ſame Motive, my utmoſt Care ſhall be employed to exert the moſt exact Oeconomy, conſiſtent with the Safety of my Kingdoms, and the good Faith and Honour of my Crown.

"I return you my particular Thanks, for the Proof which you have given of your Regard to Me and to my Family, in the ample Proviſion you have made for the Queen; whoſe Virtues, and Affection to this Country, will, I am confident, be found to deſerve it.

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"I have the fulleſt Perſuaſion, that you will continue to diffuſe in your ſeveral Counties that Spirit of Concord, which you have yourſelves ſo ſteadily exerted in Parliament, and you may be aſſured, that I will, on my Part, return your Zeal and Affection for my Perſon and Government, by a conſtant Attention to whatever may contribute to the Eaſe of my Subjects; and that it is my ardent Wiſh, to found the Glories of my Reign on the Union of my People, and on the Welfare and Proſperity of theſe my Kingdoms."

After which the Parliament was prorogued to the 15th of July.

The Sea fiſh brought to London by Land-carriage will, for the Future, be ſold in Honey-lane Market, as well as in St. James's and Oxford Markets.

Births.

May 22. The Lady of the Hon. Mr. Juſtice Bathurſt, a Son.

25. The Wife of Mr. James Cole, a Carpenter, in Spittlefields, 3 fine Boys.

June 2. The Counteſs of Ludlow, a Son.

11. The Lady of Edward Lafcelles, Eſq; a Daughter.

Marriages.

May 16. Rob. Jones, Eſq; of Fonmon-Caſtle, in Glamorganſhire, to Miſs Sayce, of Boverton, with 30,000l. Fortune.

17. The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Sherrard, Brother to the Earl of Harborough, to Miſs Hearſt, of the Cloſe, Saliſbury.

20. The Rev. Mr. Rogers, a Diſſenting Miniſter, in the Borough, to Miſs Hancock.

Geo. Stafford, Eſq; of Upper Brook-ſtreet,

ſtreet, to Miſs Smith, of Waterford in Ireland.

31. Tho. Miller, Eſq; eldeſt Son of Sir John Miller, at Chicheſter, to Miſs Black, of Norwich, with a Fortune of 40,000l.

June 1. Ralph Bates, Eſq; High Sheriff for the County of Northumberland, at Gateſhead, to Miſs Nanney Elliſſon, of Parkhouſe.

2. Tho. Cha. Bunbury, Eſq; Member for Suffolk, to Lady Sarah Lenox.

3. John Hope, Eſq; Merchant, to Miſs Breton, of Forty-hill, Middleſex.

5. The Rev. Mr. Jenner, to Miſs Hazeland, of Hertford.

8. Sam. Tull, of Fiſh-ſtreet Hill, to Miſs Smith, of Dorcheſter.

10. Geo. Whatley, Eſq; of Red-lyon-ſquare, to Miſs Sumpter, of Northumberland-ſtreet.

12. Sir W. Hanham, Bart. of Dean's-court in Dorſetſhire, to Miſs Lynch, of Canterbury.

James Hamlyn, of Clovelly-court Devonſhire, to Miſs Arabella Williams, of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

14. The Rev. Mr. Gordon, Rector of Henſtead in Suffolk, to Mrs. Williams, Reliet of the late Dr. Williams, Rector of Barrow.

Deaths.

May 14. Lady Blaney, at Fowey in Cornwall.

Dr. Perrot, a Phyſician at York.

16. Dr. Sam. Smith, Phyſician at Colcheſter.

18. Hen. Robinſon, Eſq; on Wandſworth Hill.

19. Francis Guſhry, in Bloomſbury-ſq. Treaſurer and Paymaſter of the Office of Ordnance.

Edw. Godfrey, Eſq; at Hampſtead.

Steph. Child, Eſq; at Richmond.

20. Cha. Perkins, Eſq; at Upton-court.

21. Rd. Wotton, Eſq; at Hackney.

22. John Rous, Eſq; Red lyon ſquare.

23. John Clavering, Eſq; in Burlington-ſtreet.

The Lady of Rob. Jackſon, at Henbury in Glouceſterſhire.

W. Shafto, Eſq; at Hums Haugh, Northumberland.

28. Lumley Williams, Eſq; near Temple-bar.

31. The Rev. Mr. Barker, a Diſſenting Miniſter, at his Houſe at Clapham.

June 1. Dr. Joſeph Berington, at Ludlow.

Mrs. Williams, to whom the late Duke of Argyle left his Eſtate.

3. —— Reynolds, Eſq; Counſellor at Law, Chancery-lane.

6. The Right Hon. the Lord Anſon, of Soberton, firſt Lord of the Admiralty, Admiral and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Navy, one of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, an elder Brother of the Trinity-houſe, and a Governor of the Charter-houſe.

The Rev. Mr. Jones, Chaplain of St. Saviour's Southwark.

9. Thomas Powell, Eſq; at Richmond in Surry.

10. Wm. Robinſon, Eſq; at Gray's-Inn.

Dr. Tho. Cooke, Phyſician, aged 69, at his Houſe in Bloomſbury-ſquare.

15. The Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Jerſey, ſhe was Daughter of the late Duke of Bridgewater, and was firſt married to the late Duke of Bedford, but had no Iſſue by his Grace, ſhe has left one Son by the Earl of Jerſey, Lord Villers, and one Daughter.

Mrs. Ann Archer, eldeſt Siſter to the preſent Lord Archer.

Sir Roger Martin, Bart. at Long Melford in Suffolk.

Civil and Military Preferments.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Tho. Wroughton, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Reſident at the Court of Warſaw.

St. James's, May 28. His Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint to Right Hon. George Grenville, Eſq; to be one of his Principal Secretaries of State, he was this Day, by his Majeſty's Command, ſworn one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint his Grace George Duke of Mancheſter to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of Huntingdon, his Grace this Day took the Oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, inſtead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

St. James's, May 29. The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. John Earl of Bute, Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, the Right Hon. Sir Francis Daſhwood, Bart. Frederick North, Eſq; commonly called Lord North, James Oſwald, Eſq; and Sir John Turner, Bart. to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Hon. Sir Francis Daſhwood, Bart. the Offices of Chancellar and Under Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto

this

the Right Hon. William Viſcount Barrington, the Office or Place of Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Navy.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto Gilbert Elliot, Eſq; the Office of Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Chamber.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Norborne Berkeley, Eſq; Lieutenant of the County of Glocester, City of Briſtol, and County of the ſame, and the City of Glocester, and County of the ſame; and alſo Cuſtos Rotulorum of the County of Glocester.

Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq; late Clerk of Parliament, is appointed Secretary of the Treaſury, in the Room of James Weſt, Eſq; reſigned.

—— Mackey, Eſq; is appointed Secretary to the Right Hon. Sir Francis Daſhwood, as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

John Lloyd, Eſq; appointed Chief Clerk to the Right Hon. Geo. Grenville, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

James Hebden, and William Hatſell, Eſqrs; to be Captains in the 19th Regiment of Foot.

Heneage Lloyd, Eſq; to be a Cornet in General Cholmondeley's Horſe.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Capt. Sexton, to the Command of his Majeſty's Ship Magnanime.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

The Rev. Mr. Walker, to be Archdeacon of Dorſet.

The Rev. Mr. James Carrington, Chancellor of Exeter, elected a Canon Reſidentiary of that Cathedral.

The Rev. Leonard Chappelow, B. D. to the Rectory of Hormead, Hertfordſhire.

The Rev. Rd. Harding, M. A. to the Rectory of Shaldean.

The Rev. Mr. Underwood to the Rectory of Weſt Lynn.

The Rev. Tho. Hutton, M. A. to the Rectory of North Bevey, Devonſhire, 250l. *per Ann.*

The Rev. Mr. Watſon, to the Rectory of St. Margaret's.

The Rev. Mr. John Furzard, B. A. to the Rectory of Bentley in Lincoln.

The Rev. John Noel, B. D. to the Rectory of Steeple Aſhton in Oxfordſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Truſsler, to be Lecturer to the united Pariſhes of St. George Botolph Lane, and of St. Botolph Billingſgate.

The Rev. John Vickery, M. A. to the Rectory of Lew Trenchard, Devonſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Geo. Jones, B. A. to the Rectory of Friedſbury in the ſame County.

B——KR——S.

Thomas Bends, of Stokesby, in the County of Norfolk, Farmer, Dealer and Chapman.

William Markham, of Northampton, Scrivener.

Samuel Johnſton, late of Wantage, in the County of Berks, Dealer and Chapman.

James Smith and Joſeph Bickham, of Fiſh-ſtreet Hill, London, Haberdaſhers.

Bartholomew Di Dominiceti, late of Briſtol, Druggiſt, and Apothecary.

William Clark, Jun. of Tetbury in Glocesterſhire, Sieve-maker and Wool-ſtapler.

Edward John Eyre, of Gate-ſtreet, St. Giles's, Wine Merchant.

William Hunter, of Bath, Wine Merchant.

James Jennings, of Gracechurch-ſtreet, London, Poulterer.

John Sedgley, of Chalgrove, Oxfordſhire, Barber.

George Icome, late of Ullenhall in Warwickſhire, Dealer.

John Glover, late of Kettering in Northamptonſhire, Grocer and Tallow Chandler.

Joſeph Cuthbertſon, of Wellingborough, Northamptonſhire, Grocer.

Mary Powell, of Shrewſbury, Linendraper.

John Jeffe, of Kenſington in Middleſex, Broker and Publican.

Andrew Bickley, late of Eleſmore in Shropſhire, Shopkeeper.

John Thompſon, of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Merchant.

Thomas Burd of Okehampton in Devonſhire, Dealer and Chapman.

William Love, of Holywell with Needingworth in Huntingdonſhire, Farmer.

BILL *of Mortality from May* 18, *to June* 22.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	1248	2563	Males	688	1389
Females	1315		Females	701	
Under 2 years old		733	Buried,		
Between 2 and 5		160	Within the walls		185
5 and 10 ——		87	Without		615
10 and 20 ——		84	*Mid.* and *Surry*		1225
20 and 30 ——		244	City & Sub. *Weſt.*		338
30 and 40 ——		240			—
40 and 50 ——		272			2563
50 and 60 ——		247			
60 and 70 ——		257	Weekly *May* 25.		659
70 and 80 ——		148	*June* 1.		516
80 and 90 ——		83			8. 504
90 and 100 ——		6			15. 414
100 and 110 ——		2			22. 470
		2563			2563

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *J U L Y*, 1762.

To find the Longitude of a Ship at Sea, by Obſervation, &c.

(Continued from our laſt.)

1761, *per* Watch.

	H. ′			° ′		H. ′	° ′
Sept. 4th, at	4 7	P. M. Diſt. of the ☉ and ☽		72 15	+ Edges		
	4 11	Ditto		17	at	4 21 ☉'s Alt.	= 26 27 Ap.
	4 17	Ditto		19	at	4 23 Ditto	= 26 03 Do.
	4 20	Ditto		20	in	2′ ☉'s Dec. Alt.	24′
	4 31	Ditto		24	therefore in	1′, Decr.	12′
	4 34	Ditto		25			
	6)120			6)120	at	4 25 ☽'s Alt.	= 29 56
					at	4 28 Ditto	= 30 04
	H. ′			° ′	in	3′ ☽'s Inc. Alt.	08′
the Mean,	4 20	Time, and Diſtance		72 20	and in	1′ Ditto	2′,66

	H. ′		° ′		° ′		° ′
Hence at	4 20	*per* Watch ☉'s App. Alt.	= 26 39	Lat.	39 56	N. Dec.	6 57 N.
		Ref.	2	Co. do.	50 04	Co. D.	83 03

Co. Lat. 50 04 *s*, *co ar* = 0,1153225
Co. Dec. 83 03 *s*, *co ar* = 0,0032029 ☉ tr. Alt. = 26 37

° ′			
Co. Alt. 63 23 *s*,	Dif. 15.12	= 9,4186148	tr. Zen. D. = 63 23
	48.11	= 9,8723207	

196 30			
98 15 & 98 15	Sum	= 19,4094609	° ′
83 3 — 50 4	½ D.	= 9,7047304	= *s*, of 30 26½
15 12 & 48 11			

		h. ′ ″	
	Deu.	= 60 53	= 4 3 32 App. time at the Ship.
Aſſume the Ship's Long.		31 37 W.	= 2 6 28 W. from *London*.

Aſſumed true Time at *London* 6 10 —, to which Time I find

	ſ. ° ′ ″		′ ″		′ ″
The true Long. of the ☽	= 7 24 53 10	☽'s Hor. Dia.	30 18,5	Hor. Paral.	55 36
of the ☉	= 5 12 19 19	for 30° Altit.	+ 14.8	Dit. at 30° Alt	48
				Ref.	2
Their Diff. of Long. Do.	= 2 12 33 51	☽'s tr. Dia.	= 30 33,2		
		☉'s true Ditto	31 51,5	Difference	= 46

Sum = 62 24,7
½ Diam. = 31 12,3

	° ′		′ ″
Dist. of ☉ and ☽ observed	72 20,0	☽'s Hourly Motion.	30 54,7
Add ½ Diameters	31,2	☉'s Ditto	2 25,7
App. Distance of Centers	72 51,2	☽ from the ☉ *per* H.	= 28 29
☽'s App. Zen. Dist.	60 16,0 *s, co ar*	= 0,0613086	
			h. ′ ° ′
☉'s Ditto	63 21,0 *s, co ar*	= 0,0487776	☽'s Ap. Alt. 4 25 = 29 56
			Deduct for 5′ — 12½
	196 28,2 *s*, Dif.	= 9,7573407	
98 14,1 &	98 14,1 *s*, Dit.	= 9,7890320	gives Ap. Alt. at 4 20 = 29 43½
— 63 21, —	60 16,		Dit. Z. Dif. — 60 16
		19,6564589	Dif. of Paral. and Ref. — 46′
34 53,1 &	37 58,1 *s*, 42° 19′½	9,8282294	
			tr. Z. D. of Moon = 59 30½
	Doubled 84 39 the Cont. ∠		Dit. of ☉ as above 63 21

To the *s*, of the less true Z. D. 59° 30½′ = 10,2299960
Add the *cs*, of the cont. ∠ 84 39 = 8,9695999

s, of 4° A = 9 00 = 9,1995959

Gr. tr. Z. D. 63 23	*cs*. 4° A. *co ar*	= 0,0053801
	cs, 5° A.	= 9,7651911
5° A. = 54 23	*cs*, less tr. Z. D.	= 9,7053616
cs, tr. Dist. *per* Obs. 72 35,5		= 9,4759328
Add *cs*, *co ar* of the ☽'s Lat. 0° 6′ 37″		= 8
cs. of their Diff. of Lon. *per* Obs. 72° 35,5′		= 9,4759336

Diff. of Long. *per* Calculation = 72 33,85 as above.

Diff. more 1,65 for Long. then assumed;

As Hly Mot. of the ☽ to ☉ 28′,5 : 15° Long. : : 1′,65 : 0° 52′ of terrestrial Long.
Hence to the Long. assumed 31° 37′ W.
Add 52

Long. of the Ship at the Obs.	32 29 W.	*Sept.* 2d at Noon, Long. in *per* Observation	}	35° 10′ W	
Ditto, made since Noon	24 E. add	*Sept.* 4th at Noon, Lon. made since the 2d at Noon		2 20 E.	
Sept. 4th at Noon, Lon. in *per* Observation.	32 53 W.	Long. in *per* Account since the 2d.		32 50 W	

D. H. ′ ° ′

General Magazine, p. 879, against *Sept.* 2 5 19, read 49 07 the Dist. of the ☉ and ☽
Ditto 5 77 Ditto 49 26 Ditto.

The Sum of the Minutes = 436 and — 140, which divided by 9, the Number of Observations, and reduced to the Time of the 2d Observation of Altitudes being taken, by the Ratio of the Increase of Time to the Increase of Dist. gives 5h 43′, and 49° 3′ the Mean of the Observations.

Thus, the Minutes of the three first Observations divided by 3, gives — — } the Mean, 27,7 and 10,3

			Differences.
Dit. of the 1° four,	divided by 4, gives	31,5 and 11,5	3,8 to 1,2 Ratio,
Dit. of the 1° five,	— by 5, Ditto	35,0 and 12,4	3,5 to 0,9 Ditto,
Dit. of the 1° six,	— by 6, Ditto	38,5 and 13,5	3,5 to 1,1 Ditto,
Dit. of the 1° seven,	— by 7, Ditto	41,6 and 14,6	3,1 to 1,1 Ditto,
Dit. of the 1° eight,	— by 8, Ditto	44,9 and 15,6	3,3 to 1,0 Ditto,

17,2 & 5,3 their Sum

; But 5,3) 17,2 (3,25. Hence the mean Ratio is $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 1, whence the Quotients of the Minutes of the Observations 436 and 149 divided by 9, gives

48,44 and 16,55 for the Mean of the Minutes of the Observations;

Deduct 5,44 and 1,67 the Ratio, *viz.* 3,21) 5,44 (1,67 Dift.

43,0 and 14,88 for the Mean of the Minutes reduced to the Time required.

After this Manner the mean Result may be reduced to the Time of any Observation; and as it frequently happens (in Cloudy weather) that the Observer has occasion for two Assistants, *viz.* one to take the Altitude of the Sun and the other the Altitude of the Moon, at the same Time that the Distance of the ☉ and ☽ is taken; which will (oftentimes) save the Trouble of having their Altitudes to compute, but when the Weather is pretty clear then one Person may make all the Observations necessary.

Page 880, Line 15, for Par. Al. read Par. At. 29° Alt. Ditto, Line 16, for Longitute, read Longitude.

The 3d of *September*, at 6 P. M. the Island of *Corvo* was expected to be seen by the Commanders of most of the Ships in Company, but no Land then seen; our Longitude then by Observation was 34° 15′ West from *London*, and Lat. 40° 8′ North; the 4th, at 6 P. M. having made 1° 52′ East, and therefore in Long. 32° 23′ West, *per* Observation this Day, and Lat. 40° North, yet no Appearance of Land, which seemed to confirm the Truth of the observed Longitudes; (the Latitude of *Corvo* is 40° North, and Longitude 31° West, as laid down by our best Authors). The next Day we might have made *Corvo*, provided the Weather had not proved very thick and hazy, accompanied with a large Swell from the North West, which made our Commodore bear away to the Northward; the 17th of *September* we got Soundings, and the 18th at $3\frac{1}{2}$ P. M. (in the *British* Channel) *Portland* bore due North of us in the *Oxford Indiaman*, my Longitude then, by the last Observation, was —— —— —— —— 3° 02′ W.

Longitude of *Portland* 2 48 W.

Error in Longitude only 0 14 W.

By this Method, the Longitude of a Ship at Sea may generally be determined to less than half a Degree.

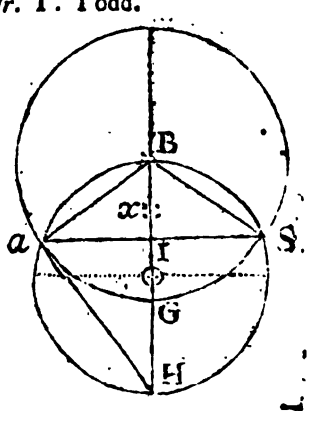
R. WADDINGTON.

(To be continued.)

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

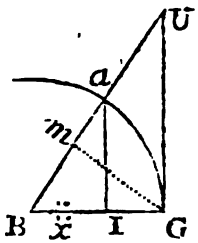
Question 382, *answered by Mr.* T. Todd.

IF $c = 3.1415926$, &c. $d =$ BH, the given Diameter and $x =$ BI; then it is well known (*per* 8. *Euc.* 6.) that $\overline{dx - x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} = a$B $=$ BG the required Radius, $\sqrt{dx - x^2} = a$I $=$ IS, the Sine of both the Segments, and therefore the Fluent of $2\dot{x} \times \overline{dx - x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2.\overline{dx}^{\frac{1}{2}} \times$ into $\frac{2x}{3} - \frac{x^2}{5.d} - \frac{x^3}{4.7.d^2} - \frac{3.x^4}{4.6.9.d^3} - \frac{3.5.x^5}{4.6.8.11.d^4} - \frac{3.5.7.x^6}{4.6.8.10.13.d^5} - \frac{3.5.7.9.x^7}{4.6.8.10.12.15.d^6}$, &c. — the Area of the Segment aBS.



But in order to get the Segment aGS, find the Length of the Arch aG thus. First by Sim. △'s, x (BI) : $\overline{dx}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ (Ba) :: $\overline{dx}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ (BG) : BU $= d$ the Secant of the Arch Ga; and the Arch itself by Prop. 16. page 31. of *Emerson*'s excellent Trigonometry is $= Q$

$-\frac{r^2}{s}-\frac{r^4}{2.3.s^3}-\frac{3.r^6}{2.4.5.s^5}-\frac{3.5.r^8}{2.4.6.7.s^7}-\frac{3.5.7.r^{10}}{2.4.6.8.9.s^9}-\frac{3.5.7\,9.r^{12}}{2.4.6.8.10.11.s^{11}}$, — *&c.* where Q = Length of the Quadrant, r = Radius, and s = Secant. But if we ſubſtitute $\frac{c}{2}.\overline{dx}\vert^{\frac{1}{2}}$ for Q, $\overline{ax}\vert^{\frac{1}{2}}$ for r, and d for s in the preceding Expreſſion for the Length of any circular Arch leſs than a Quadrant, we ſhall have the Arch $aG=\frac{c}{2}.\overline{dx}\vert^{\frac{1}{2}}-x-\frac{x^2}{2.3.d}-\frac{3.x^3}{2.4.c\,d^2}-\frac{3.5.x^4}{2.4.6.7.d^3}-\frac{3.5.7.x^5}{2.4.6.8.9.d^4}-\frac{3.5.7.9.x^6}{2.4.6.8.10.11.d^5}$, — *&c.* which × into Radius $\overline{ax}\vert^{\frac{1}{2}}$, gives the Sector B a G S, from which take the Triangle a B S, and the Difference gives the Segment a G S. Therefore, if we equate theſe Expreſſions for the two Segments, with the given Area, the Value of x may be obtained, and every Thing elſe will follow.

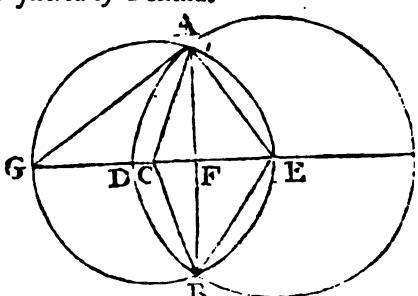


Corollary. The Secant B V of the Segment of the unknown Circle, is equal the Diameter B H of the given Circle.

Scholium. If G m be perpendicular to B V, then will B m = B I, m V = I H, G V = a H the Tangent of the Arch a G, m G = a I, ma = I G, and the Triangle B V G = Δ B H a.

The ſame alſo anſwered by Tonthu.

LET C A E B G repreſent the given Circle, and E A D B the required one, C and E being their reſpective Centers: Draw the Lines as *per* Figure, and call G E, the Diameter of the given Circle d; and the Cof. of the ∠ G E A, or S. ∠ G, x; then 1 (Rad.) : G E :: S. ∠ G : A E = dx, and 1 : A E :: S. ∠ F A E (x) : F E = dx^2; whence C F = C E − F E = $\frac{1}{2}d-dx^2$, and A F = $\sqrt{\overline{CA}\vert^2-\overline{CF}\vert^2}=dx\sqrt{1-x^2}$: Then *per* Pag. 412. *Ward*'s Math. 7th Ed. $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}\overline{CE}\vert^2-1\frac{1}{2}CE\times CF-\overline{CF}\vert^2}{1\frac{1}{2}CE+CF}\times AF+\frac{2\frac{1}{2}\overline{EA}\vert^2-1\frac{1}{2}EA\times EF-\overline{EF}\vert^2}{1\frac{1}{2}EA+EF}\times AF=\frac{\frac{7}{3}\times\frac{d^2}{4}-\frac{4}{3}\times\frac{d}{2}\times\overline{\frac{1}{2}d-dx^2}\vert^2-\overline{\frac{1}{2}d-dx^2}\vert^2}{\frac{3}{2}\times\frac{d}{2}+\frac{1}{2}d-dx^2}\times dx\sqrt{1-x^2}+\frac{\frac{7}{3}d^2x^2-\frac{4}{3}dx\times dx^2-d^2x^4}{\frac{3}{2}dx+dx^2}\times dx\sqrt{1-x^2}=\frac{a}{2}=\frac{p\,d^2}{2}$ (p = .7854); which ordered becomes $\frac{p}{2}=x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}\times\sqrt{\frac{\frac{5}{4}-x^2\times x}{\frac{5}{4}-x^2}+\frac{\frac{7}{3}-\frac{4}{3}x-x^2}{\frac{3}{2}+x}}=x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}\times\frac{35+10x-23x^2-2x^3}{\frac{35}{2}+15x-18x^2-12x^3}$: But ſince to find the Root of this Equation would require more Trouble, and being done by Methods not more mathematical than that of *Trial and Error*, I rather chuſe to proceed by the latter: Thus,



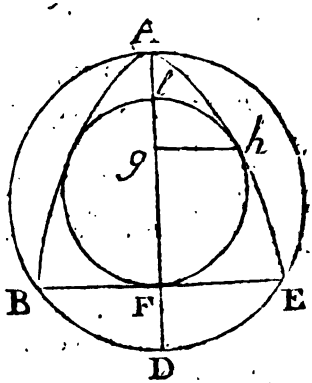
I firſt ſuppoſe E F = .8 (to the Rad C E = 1), from which I eaſily find the Area of the Sector E A D B = 1.41767, and of the Sector C A E B = 1.3695, whoſe Sum is 2.78717, from which ſubtract the Area of the Trapezium A C B E (which will always be ex-

expreſſed by the ſame Figures as A F, which in this Caſe is) = .9798, and the Remainder is 1.80738 for the Area cut off, which *per* Queſtion ſhould be 1.57078, the Error is therefore .2366 in Exceſs. —— Then, for a ſecond Suppoſition I take E F = .7; and by proceeding as before, I get an Error of .0544 in Exceſs alſo. —— From theſe Errors and Suppoſitions E F comes out .669, *&c.* —— Then for a third Suppoſition I take E F = .67; and proceeding as before, the Error is .0025069 in Defect. —— From the two laſt Suppoſitions and Errors I get E F = .6713, which Number is true in all its Places.

Whence, if a be the Area of the given Circle, then $1.1587\sqrt{\frac{a}{3.1416}}$ or $.6537\sqrt{a}$ will be the required Rad; But if r expreſs the Rad. of the given Circle, then $1.1587\,r$ will be the required Rad. *Q. E. I.*

We have received ſeveral other Anſwers to this Queſtion, which are not right.

Queſtion 383, *anſwered by Mr.* Tho. Vanner.



PUT the Diameter A D (= 100 Inches) = d, and x, for A F the Abſiſſa of the Parabola; then (*per* property of the Circle) $\overline{BF}^2 = \overline{d-x} \times x = dx - x^2$; therefore $\sqrt{dx-x^2} = BF$; and $\sqrt{dx-x^2} \times x$ is a Maximum fluxed and reduced, $x = \frac{1}{2}d$; and the Area of the Parabola is 43,35 Inches. Again, put $s = BF = FE = 43.35$, the Semiordinate of the Parabola, and $gb = y$. Then (*per* property of the Curve) $s^2 : x :: y^2 : \frac{xy^2}{s^2} = gA$. $\therefore x - \frac{xy^2}{s^2} = gF$; then $x - \frac{xy^2}{s^2} : y :: y : \frac{s^2y^2}{xs^2 - xy^2} = gl$. Therefore $x - \frac{xy^2}{s^2} + \frac{s^2y^2}{xs^2 - xy^2} = Fl$, a Maximum fluxed and modeled $y = \sqrt[5]{\frac{x^{-5}}{x}} = 27,7$, conſequently $Fl = 61,6$ the Diameter. *W. W. R.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Chriſt. Smith, Tonthu, *and by the Propoſer, Mr.* T. Robinſon. *Other Anſwers were received, but being not right, the Names are omitted.*

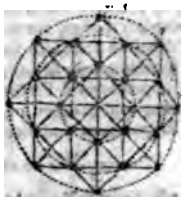
Queſtion 384, *anſwered by Mr.* Tho. Barker.

GIVEN $x\sqrt{a^2+y^2} = a$, and $y\sqrt{x^2} = b$, whence $y^2 = \frac{a^2-x^4}{x^4} = \frac{b^2}{x^2}$, $\therefore x = \sqrt[4]{a^2-b^2}$. Note, the Queſtion ſhould have been $\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = a$, $y\sqrt{x^2-y^2} = b$; to which take the following Solution. Put $yz = x$, then $y^4z^4 + y^4z^2 = a^2$, and $y^4z^2 - y^4 = b^2$. Then $y^4 = \frac{a^2}{z^4+z^2} = \frac{b^2}{z^2-1}$, $\therefore z^4 \frac{b^2-a^2}{b^2} \times z^2 = \frac{-a^2}{b^2}$; put $c = \frac{b^2-a^2}{2b^2}$, and then $z = \sqrt{c \pm \sqrt{c^2 - \frac{a^2}{b^2}}}$, *&c.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Robinſon, *Mr.* G. Holmes, *Mr.* W. Mathewſon, *Mr.* T. Vanner, *Mr.* Chriſt. Smith, *Mr.* R. Duncan, *Mr.* E. Reed, *Mr.* J. Probert, *Mr.* S. Bocken, Tonthu, *and the Propoſer.*

Que-

Queſtion 385, *anſwered by Mr.* E. Reed.



SIR, in this Diagram, you plainly ſee,
Eight Points, in each Circle's Periphery,
Hoſted in the ſame Manner I teach,
To draw twenty Right-lines, through four Points each.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. S. Beeken, *Mr.* T. Sadler, *Mr.* J. Fowler, Tonthu, *and by the Profeſer,* G. Cetii.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 394.

By Mr. Tho. Boſworth.

SUppoſe a Cubic Inch of caſt Braſs were formed into a Concave Globe, ſo as to float when immerſed in common Water; required its Diameter, when the Superficies of the Part immerſed (by its own Gravity) is a Minimum?

Queſtion 395.

By Mr. R. Duncan.

WITHIN a circular Piece of Ground, whoſe Diameter is 35.5 Chains, is inſcribed a triangular Incloſure; from one Angle of which a Perpendicular let fall to the oppoſite Side, meaſures 24 Chains; and the Difference of the Segments made by the Perpendicular, is 12 Chains. Required the Sides and Area of the ſaid Incloſure?

Queſtion 396.

By Mr. Tho. Robinſon.

GIVEN $\begin{matrix} x^n + y^n = 100 \\ x^x + y = 50 \end{matrix}$ Quere the Valſue of (x) and (y).

Queſtion 397.

By Mr. S. Beeken.

GIVEN the Diameter of a Circle 32, and two Right-lines drawn from the Extremity of the Diameter, terminating in the Circumference of the Circle equal 24, and 16. From hence it is required to draw two Right-lines geometrically through the Center, that the Sum of the Rectangles of the Segments of the external Lines may equal 760; and obtain a Ratio as 1 to 4?

The COUNTRY QUAKER.

I.

FAR from the buſtling city's noiſe and pride,
Within the boſom of a ſilent vale,
A village ſtands faſt by a ſtream's ſmooth glide,
That pours its mazy lapſe along the dale;
There dwells a Quarker, ſhunning mortal ſtrife,
Who thinks a virtuous peace the deareſt pledge of life.

II.

From neither dreſs nor principles he ſwerves,
But is thro' half a century, the ſame;
When perfect manhood ſtrung his vig'rous nerves,
As now relaxing age has bow'd his frame,
Simple alike his manners and his ſenſe,
Impreſs'd with ancient form and ſtrong benevolence.

III.

Strong for an intuitive pow'r, he pleads
Some emanation of th' eternal light;
An energetic rule, beyond all creeds,
An home-felt fount and teſt of all that's right;
Not to one people wretchedly confin'd,
But, like the orb of day, enlightens all mankind.

IV.

IV.

All war and rapine zealously he blames,
And madding kings in human gore imbu'd;
Yet, not displeas'd, hears Gaul's despotic aims
In her sequacious thousands are subdu'd;
Nor with reluctance hears the martial tale,
That GEORGE's free-born legions thro' the world prevail.

V.

No gay romance he reads, nor wicked play,
Nor can their page a sanctuary find,
But each polluting book is cast away,
That wakes th' unruly passions o' the mind;
While to the bible he with fervour cleaves,
And to a puff'd up world each heath'nish author leaves.

VI.

With ev'ry tax he cordially complies,
Save dues of ministers, by men ordain'd;
Ashdod nor Ashtaroth more his soul denies,
Than these from carnal ordinances claim'd.
His neighb'ring pastor, with unweary'd pains,
His error still displays, yet still no progress gains.

VII.

But yet in mutual amity they live,
For charity prevents indecent strife;
Tho' retrograde their faith, they both believe,
This the blest essence of a christian life.
The vicar yet suspects these scruples vain,
While him the Quaker deems of Levi's tythe-taught train.

VIII.

His itinerant brother, preaching to and fro,
Should he unbidden call to be his guest,
His bosom wakes to friendship's cordial glow,
And, while he blesses, finds himself more blest:
Grasping his hand, the pious kiss bestows,
While his expanded soul in kind endearment flows.

IX.

He then invites his neighbours to partake
The simple boon his friend may soon dispense,
When the tun'd thoughts more deep impressions make,
Than strikes on him from elevated sense;
And ever and anon his gen'rous mind
In aspiration breaks, and groans for human kind.

X.

If fierce disputes among his neighbours rise,
Him arbiter contesting parties choose;
With simple sense he error's maze decries,
Nor shuns to bring these talents into use;
Coolly impartial weighs each dubious side,
And wisely pleases both, ere he their claims decide.

XI.

He exhorts his children round (a goodly train)
To shun the follies of a trifling age;
From each seducing gewgaw to refrain,
That the warp'd soul from virtue's path engage;
Then turns his retrospect to better days,
Damsels of yore plain clad, and youth deserving praise.

XII.

And oft reminds them of their ancestry
Superior to their persecutors pow'r,
Who from coercive hands disdain'd to fly,
Nor shunn'd the cruel jaw that would devour.
Then rais'd almost to wrath, condemns the crimes
Of Cromwell's zeal-blind days, and Charles's giddy times.

XIII.

Their zeal he tells, and how they fervent stood
And grew beneath th' oppressor's galling yoke,
Not fine, nor durance, banishment, nor blood,
Their strong allegiance to their duty broke;
Then with a sigh recounts what change appears,
Since William's lenient reign, thro' George's golden years.

XIV.

That now, alas! a depravation's spread
Alike deceptive of the young and old,
On vanity's light wing the youth are fled,
And the deluded elders grasp at gold:
But then with pleasure views that some remain
That have not bow'd to Baal, nor wear his servile chain.

XV.

Not always grave; he takes a heightned view
Of life when young, and its gay joys recites,
What time the flow'ry minutes sweetned flew
With puerile pleasure fraught, and new delights;
His sons attend their circumstantial fire
Glow at his youth's emprize, and feel his pristine fire.

XVI.

What tho' his finewy force is now decay'd,
Erst in the ring his vig'rous feats were seen,
Beneath his prowess fell that bluft'ring blade,
And him the vaunting wrestler of the green;
With simp'ring glee recites those follies past,
Now deem'd vain-glorious sports, and joys unfit to last.

XVII.

On place nor person saintship he'll bestow,
Nor tread with reverence consecrated ground;
Nay, to the hallow'd fane he'd cover'd go,
Nor kindle at the anthem's sacred sound;
Except his own, does with no forms comply,
Unfeeling of the sneer for starch formality.

XVIII.

XVIII.

The days and months he calls by ſcripture lore,
True to the path primeval patriarchs trod,
Chriſtians, he ſays, no heavenly orbs adore,
No Roman chieftain, nor no Gothic god.
Then why ſhould he purſue the pagan road,
Adept th' unhallow'd ſound and long explod-
ed God.

XIX.

At large aſſemblies where his friends reſort
He in the foremoſt ranks is active found,
Zealous fraternal order to ſupport,
And that the ancient tenets loſe no ground,
But chiefly that which ſtrikes at prieſtly claims
He here to vilour calls, and every tardy bro-
ther blames.

XX.

Fervent for immortality he glows,
Unknowing of the ſceptic's wav'ring lore,
Regards this period as his final cloſe,
When grief and ſtrife and pain ſhall be no more;
Yet not to dumb oblivion quite reſign'd,
Anticipates a name, when he's to duſt conſign'd.

An Elegy. Written by A. B.

BOAST not of liberty our fathers gave,
In vain they gave, — their ſons receiv'd in vain;
I to *Lucinda*'s charms remain a ſlave, —
Tho' born a *Briton* drag the ſervile chain.

Her uſage well rewards my coward heart,
Meanly ſhe triumphs in her lover's ſhame;
No healing joy relieves his conſtant ſmart,
No ſmiles of love repays his loſs of fame.

O that, to feel thoſe killing pangs no more,
On *Sythian* hills I lay a ſenſeleſs ſtone;
Were fix'd a rock, amidſt the wat'ry roar,
Or frozen maſs beneath the frigid zone!

Adieu ye muſes, or my paſſion aid;
Why do I, idly, loiter near your ſpring?
My humble voice would move one, only, maid,
And ſhe contemn's the trifles which I ſing.

I do not aſk the lofty epic ſtrain,
Nor ſtrive to paint the wonders of the ſphere;
I only ſing, one cruel maid to gain,
Adieu ye muſes, if ſhe will not hear.

Oh! why did heav'n conceal a cruel mind,
An unrelenting ſoul beneath an heav'nly face;
Omit th' o'erflowing heart, humanly kind,
Yet ſmooth, and poliſh ſo, each outward grace!
Hence, all the blame which love and *Venus* bears
Hence, pleaſure ſhort, and anguiſh ever long;
Hence tears, and ſighs, and hence, the peeviſh fair, ——
The grief-ſwoln lover —— hence, this angry ſong.

* HALLING. *An Elegy.*

I.

FROM trivial ſong and lighter lays depart,
Be deaf to folly if ſhe ſhould inſiſt,
And, O my muſe, be now thy ſober part
To contemplation's ſoothing voice to liſt.

II.

Hither, in penſive mood, retir'd thy bard,
Reflexion's force with willing mind attends,
Does from his breaſt each groveling thought diſcard,
And to the ſhrine of deſolation bends.

III.

Enthron'd by time's capricious hand, around
Sits deſolation on theſe nodding piles,
With tott'ring fragments dark oblivion crown'd,
And ſcoffing human labour with his ſmiles.

IV.

Antique magnificence — what waſting care
Thy ſeats the ſeats of ſplendour once invade;
Methinks I hear thy genius now declare,
Life's but a farce, and time a maſquerade.

V.

Your ſlaves of fortune, vanity, convene,
On pride's gold wing no longer let them tower,
But ſtoop to view this deſolated ſcene,
The gaudy pageant of ſome former hour.

VI.

Be this their mirrour — and from hence they'll know
Fortune's inconſtant and as light as air;
To day, perhaps, her kindeſt favours flow,
To morrow—ah! ſhe whelms us in deſpair.

VII.

While time, ſlow-pac'd, the lofty manſion fades,
And ruſts your grandeur with unpitying ſpite,
You ſink, transferr'd to the *Plutonian* ſhades,
And your rich babels ſhrink from pleaſures ſight.

VIII.

* Near *Rochester* in *Kent*. 'Tis ſaid once to have been a Biſhop's Palace.

VIII.

— Ah! who is that ſecreted in yon gloom,
Upon his arm his penſive head reclin'd?
'Tis *Strephon*, ſlave to melancholy doom,
To drag the chain of hapleſs love conſign'd.

IX.

I knew him e're his breaſt with love was torn,
And with him oft have ſhar'd the white wing'd hours,
Gay as the ſeaſon when the bloomy thorn
Burſts forth redundant o'er the rural pow'rs.

X.

His very poſture does his ſorrow ſpeak,
His boſom ſeems to heave with many a ſigh,
Th' involuntary tear ſteals down his cheek,
He cries — by *Lais* I am doom'd to die.

XI.

Unhappy youth! thy grief I'll not moleſt,
I wiſh thee free from love's peace-ſtabbing pain,
All gracious heaven eaſe his aching breaſt,
And to his friends reſtore the youth again.

XII.

— But ſee! the night comes on, the glooms increaſe,
Old *Medway*'s ſkiffworm current calmly creeps,
Exempt from ruffling gales he winds in peace,
Kiſſes the tragic ſtrand and *Halling* weeps.

XIII.

O, the ideas now the muſe might trace,
Retirements hours to wiſdom lends its aid,
And gives the philoſophic mind that grace
Which reaſon ſuccours when by truth array'd.

XIV.

Imagination catches this repoſe,
And paints to view thro' retroſpection's eye,
Where *Halling* erſt with faſhion'd ſplendour roſe,
And bid her fanes pierce the impending ſky.

XV.

On *Medway*'s banks the croſier did the boaſt;
The croſier cruſh'd by ſuperſtition's ſway
Now lays in ruins like thy ſhatter'd coaſt,
For its own weight has haſten'd its decay.

XVI.

'Tis pleaſing thus to think what once you've been,
O *Halling* —— e're the tooth of cank'ring age
Impreſs'd the mark indelible — thy mien
Diſfig'ring thus, with time's corroding rage.

XVII.

But now thy ruins, ivy clang, I leave,
Haply ſome other muſe may wake the lay,
With nobler warmth thy gothic aſpect grieve,
And live thro' ages in thy mourn'd decay.

July 7, 1762. *Muſarum Amicus.*

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *JULY*, 1762.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Liſbon, May 29.

THE Spaniſh Troops, after having overrun the whole Territory of Braganza; where there were no regular Troops to oppoſe them, took Poſſeſſion of the City of that Name, which has for many Years been quite open, and defenceleſs.

From thence they went forward, and, meeting with no Oppoſition, entered the Town of Chaves, which was likewiſe in former Times a Place of Defence, but has been an open Town for many Years, from its great Extent, and the ruinous State of its old Walls.

On the 26th Inſtant, they write from Porto and Braga, that the Spaniards had left Chaves, and had endeavoured to paſs over the Mountains of Monte Alegre towards the Province of Minho; but finding the Paſſes of thoſe Mountains defended by the Major Generals Dom John de Lancaſter, and Franciſo Joſeph Sarmento, at the Head of ſome Regiments of Militia of thoſe two Provinces, they had retired, in order to

come over the Mountain of Maran, and Amarante, to the City of Oporto.

The ſame Letters inform us, that the Major General John de Almada, Governor of Oporto, had ſent Troops to defend thoſe ſteep Mountains of Maran, and the Paſſes from thence to Amarante; which, he hoped, would be able to maintain their Ground, until the Succours of regular Troops arrived, of which the firſt Regiment of Chaves, Horſe, were to arrive at Oporto the 28th Inſtant.

From the Imperial and Royal Army in Silefia, June 4.

Marſhal Daun lately held a Council of War on Account of the News which was brought to him of the Enemy's reinforcing conſiderably the Body of Troops commanded by Gen. Werner in Upper Silefia; when it was reſolved to ſend ſome Regiments of Foot and Horſe to reinforce our Troops there, which together will form an Army, to be commanded by Gen. Baron de Haddick. On the 2d the Enemy came with 4000 Men upon the Left to carry off a Detachment poſted at Saſſarhauſen. The Attack, though very ſharp, was attended with the Loſs only of four Croats.

Breſlaw, June 20. His Pruſſian Majeſty ſtill continues his Head-quarters at Bettlern, and the Troops remain in their Cantonments in that Neighbourhood. The Auſtrian Army have yet made no Movement; but it is confirmed, that they have ſent back their heavy Artillery and Baggage towards the Mountains.

Liſbon, June 26. Advices have been received from the Provinces, from the 5th Inſtant to this Day.

BEIRA.

Almeida, June 12. By a Letter of this Date, we are informed, that the Enemy, to the Number of 8000 Men, has entered the Frontier, and is encamped between Val dela Mulla and Val de Coelha, a League from Almeida: That ſeveral Parties had ſallied forth from the Camp, and had pillaged the Villages upon that Frontier, and had not even ſpared the Churches; but that theſe Parties had been driven back by the Portugueſe Militia, who had killed and taken Priſoners upwards of 200 Spaniards; and that there was great and frequent Deſertion from this Corps.

From the ſame Place we have Advices, of the 18th of this Month, that the Spaniards then remained in the ſame Camp, without any other News than that they continued to ſend out Parties to guard the Cattle, which they could find diſperſed about the Fields.

MINHO.

Amarante, June 20. The Advices received from the Province of Tras-os-Montes are, That the Spaniſh Army in this Province is divided into three Corps: The principal Body is encamped at Duas Igrejas, near Miranda; another of 5000 Men at Torre de Moncorvo; and a Third of the ſame Number of Troops near Chaves.

Thoſe who retired from Villa Real and Mirandela, towards Miranda were attacked upon their March by the Militia, which were poſted at the Villa Pouca de Aguiar, who killed ſome of the Spaniards, and took 20 odd Priſoners, which were ſent to the Head-quarters.

We have Advice of the 22d, that a Convoy of 60 Mules, laden with Proviſions, had been taken from the Enemy about two Leagues from Chaves.

The ſame Advices add, that the Spaniards are preparing to invade this Province in different Places.

ALENTEJO.

From the Frontier of this Province we have received no Advices worthy of Notice.

ALGARVE.

Tavira, June 12 and 17. Some Boxes of Papers have been thrown upon the Shore near Faro and Alvor; by which it appears, that they came out of a Spaniſh Frigate called the Hermione, which had ſailed from Calhão de Lima, in the Month of January of this preſent Year, with two Millions ſix Hundred Thouſand hard Dollars, regiſtered for the Court of Madrid; and although hitherto no Letters have been received from Gibraltar, by which we can be determined, it is here looked upon as probable, that this Regiſter Frigate has been taken by two Engliſh ones, which were cruizing upon that Coaſt.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Saliſbury, June 21.

ON Thurſday laſt arrived in this City, in his Way to London, the King of the Cherokee Indians in North America, attended by two of his Chiefs. They landed a few Days ſince at Plymouth, from Virginia, and came over in the Epreuve Frigate, Capt. Blake. They are tall well

made

made Men, near six Feet high, dressed with only a Shirt, Trowsers, and Mantle round them; their Faces are painted of a Copper Colour, and their Heads adorned with Shells, Feathers, Ear-rings, and other trifling Ornaments. They neither of them can speak to be understood, and very unfortunately their Interpreter died in the Passage, which obliges them to make their Wants known by dumb Signs. They are shy of Company, especially a Crowd, by whom they void being seen as much as possible. Their only Business over, as far as we can learn, is to pay their Respects to the King of Great Britain, for whom they express their greatest Veneration.

By Letters from Exeter we are informed, that the Cockchaffer, called there the Oak-web, has been found so plentiful this Year in that Part of the Country, that, in the Parish of Morchard only, they paid near 34l. at 8d. per Bushel, which makes the Quantity destroyed more than 1000 Bushels. A Thing almost incredible; but the Truth of it may be depended on.

Newcastle, July 10. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Chester, and the Associates of the late Dr. Bray, have just sent down from London a valuable Lending Library, to be kept at the Grammar School, for the Benefit of young Students in Divinity there.

LONDON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

[Published, *Thursday, July* 1, 1762.]

St. James's, June 30.

THIS Afternoon Lieut. Col. Boyd, first Aid de Camp to Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, arrived here, being dispatched by his Serene Highness to the King, with the following Account of a Victory gained by his Majesty's Forces under his Command, on the 24th Instant, over the French Army commanded by the Marshals D'Etrées and Soubize.

The French Army has been surprized this Day in their Camp of Graebenstein, by his Majesty's Forces. The Marshals D'Etrées and Soubize had encamped their Troops between that Place and Meinbrexen. The Center of their Army was posted on a very advantageous Eminence, their Left Wing inaccessible by several deep Ravines, and their Right covered by Graebenstein, several little Rivulets, and by a Body of Troops under the Command of M. de Castries, posted at Carlsdorff. Prince Ferdinand made the following Dispositions for attacking the Enemy.

General Luckner, who was situated on the Leine, having Eimbeck in his Front, with six Battalions of Grenadiers, four Squadrons of Dragoons, and eight Squadrons of Hussars, to observe Prince Xavier's Motions, who lay incamped with his Corps de Reserve between the Werra and Gottingen, received Orders in the Night, between the 22d and 23d, to march to Gotsbuhren in the Reinharts-Wald, with the Grenadiers, four Squadrons of Horse, and his own Regiment of Hussars. The Hessian Hussars were ordered to remain near Mohringen, in order to conceal his March, and to observe Prince Xavier. M. Luckner began his March from Hollenstadt on the 23d at 6 in the Morning, got to Uslar at Noon, passed the Weser at Bodenfeldt at 6 in the Evening, and towards Night reached Gotsbuhren. He had Orders to proceed on the 24th, at Three in the Morning, to Mariendorff, and to form between that Place and Udenhausen.

M. de Sporcken passed the Dymel at Sielem, at Four in the Morning, with twelve Battalions of Hanoverians, and Part of the Cavalry of the Left Wing, in order to march by Reinharts-Wald between Hombrexen and Udenhausen. As soon as he had formed, he was to attack the Enemy's Corps, which was posted at Carlsdorff, in Flank, while Luckner charged their Rear; and, if he succeeded, was to continue marching in such Manner, as to take the Enemy's Camp at Graebenstein both in Flank and Rear.

Prince Ferdinand passed the Dymel at Four in the Morning with twelve Battalions of the English, eleven Battalions of Brunswickers, and eight Hessian Regiments, together with the English Cavalry, and Part of the German Cavalry of the left Wing, with an Intent to draw up behind the Ponds of Kalse.

The Picquet of the Army formed the Van Guard on the Left, and the Chasseurs of the English and German Infantry, commanded by Lord Frederick Cavendish, with Freytagh's Hanoverian Chasseurs, That of the Right, in order to seize upon the Langenberg.

The Marquis of Granby was to pass the Dymel at Warbourg, between Two and Three o'Clock in the Morning, with the Reserve under his Command, to march by

Zieremberg, and Zieberſhauſen, upon the Eminence, which is oppoſite to Fuſtenwald, in order to fall upon the Left Wing of the Enemy. This whole Plan was put in Execution. We were in Preſence of the Enemy before they had the leaſt Apprehenſion of being attacked. However M. de Caſtres had Time to retreat, and did it with a very ſmall Loſs.

Prince Ferdinand came on in the Centre, and gained Ground. The Enemy, ſeeing themſelves attacked in Front, in Flank, and in Rear, were not long in taking their Party: They ſtruck their Tents and retreated. Prince Ferdinand purſued and preſſed upon them as cloſe as poſſible; and they would, without doubt, have been intirely routed, if M. de Stainville had not thrown himſelf, with the Grenadiers of France, the Royal Grenadiers, the Regiment of Aquitaine, and other Corps, being the Flower of the French Infantry, into the Woods of Wilhelmſtahl, to cover their Retreat. That Reſolution coſt him dear; his whole Infantry having been taken, killed, or diſperſed, after a very gallant Defence, excepting two Battalions, which found Means to get off. Some of theſe Troops had before ſurrendered to Lord Granby's Corps, and, upon the coming up of the Army, the Remainder, after one Fire, ſurrendered to the 5th Regiment of Foot.

Lord Granby acquitted himſelf upon this Occaſion, with remarkable Valour, and had a great Share in the Victory.

All the Troops behaved extremely well, and ſhewed great Zeal and Willingneſs; but particularly the firſt Battalion of Grenadiers, belonging to Col. Beckwith's Brigade, which diſtinguiſhed itſelf extremely.

The Enemy's Army retreated under the Cannon of Caſſel; and a great Part of it paſſed very haſtily over the Fulda.

We have taken between Two and Three Thouſand Priſoners, ſeveral Standards and Colours. M. Reideſel attacked, beat, and totally overthrew the Regiment of Fitz-James, took 300 of their Horſes, and their two Standards.

'Our Loſs in Men is very inconſiderable, amounting only to between Two and Three Hundred; and we have no Officer of Diſtinction killed, except Col. Townſhend.

'The French Infantry conſiſted of 100 Battalions, and the Allies had no more than 60.

Among the French Priſoners taken in the Action, there are upwards of Two Hundred Officers. The following is a Liſt of ſuch of them as we have hitherto been able to procure an Account of.

Of the Swiſs Regiment of Epthingue,	2
—— —— —— of Walkner,	7
Of the French Dragoons of Choiſeul,	13
Of the Grenadiers of France, ——	55
Of the Regiment of Aquitaine, ——	38
Of the Royal Grenadiers, ——	22
Of the Regiment of Monet, ——	4
	141

Among the foregoing, there were a Brigadier, and ſeveral Colonels.

Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar, Apr. 19.

'"Sir Charles Saunders returned here 12 Days ago with his Fleet, which ſuffered greatly in the late ſevere equinoctial Gale, but are now ready for Sea again. The French have twelve Ships of the Line and ſome Frigates at Toulon, and were taking on board warlike Stores and Implements for a Siege. They give out, that they are to be reinforced by four Spaniſh Ships of the Line, now at Carthagena, and, in Conjunction with the Spaniſh Fleet of ten Sail, now at Cadiz, to undertake the Conqueſt of Ireland. But I may venture to aſſure you, that their Fleets will not paſs out of the Mediterranean this Year, as Sir Cha. Saunders and Sir Piercy Brett guard the Gut every Levant Wind with 20 Sail of the Line.—There never was ſeen ſuch a Sheet of Fire as we now can pour down from Willis's Battery, which is a perpendicular Rock, fronting Spain. The great Strength of this Place are the King's and Prince's Lines, cut out of the ſolid Rock, as are the Embraſſures, at leaſt 30 Feet above the Level. The ſmall Arms command quite a-croſs Land-port to the Sea; and the Inundation which runs from the Rock to the Sea prevents a Surprize; through the Middle of which we have run Chevaux de Frieze, lined with Plates of Iron, and ſtudded with Iron-ſpikes, one Row pointing towards Spain, and the other towards the Garriſon, to prevent Deſertion. They are five Feet high, ſunk in the Mud, and the Spikes above the Water: By claſping your Hands together, your Fingers extended, and the Back up, you will have an exact Idea of them. Thro' this Inundation an Enemy muſt march to come near us, for the Cauſeway is narrow, and when the Tide is at loweſt Ebb, thirty Men could not march a-breaſt upon the Beach and Cauſeway; upon which Point we can bring above 300 Cannon and Mortars to bear, beſides Wall-pieces, and Small-arms.—We are very healthy, have ſix Regiments as good as any in the Service, and two Companies of Artillery; and are happy in having ſo worthy a Man as Gen. Parſlow for our Governor."

The

The Portugueſe are aſſiduouſly employed in fortifying the Iſland of Madeira.

Extract of a Letter from Peterſburgh, June 8.

"The Emperor of Ruſſia had ſent a Meſſage to the Archbiſhop of Novogorod (who is forbid the Court) that it was his Imperial Majeſty's Deſire, that the Pictures or Images of Saints, except the Crucifix, and of the Virgin Mary, ſhould be taken down and aboliſhed out of the Greek Church; and that all the Prieſts in the Dominions of Ruſſia ſhould cut off their long Beards, and be cloathed like the Clergy of the reformed Churches.

"When the Deputies from the Duchy of Courland took their Leave of the Emperor of Ruſſia, a Declaration was delivered to them in Writing, ſignifying that it was the Emperor's Pleaſure that they ſhould inform the Nobility and Gentry of Courland, at their Return, that his Imperial Majeſty was determined to ſupport the Rights and Privileges of that Duchy; and that he knew very well, that to have a Roman Chatholic Prince for their Maſter was inconſiſtent with their fundamental Laws.

"The Court of Rome is made uneaſy by a Claim ſet up by the Court of Naples, that the Revenues of vacant Biſhopricks ſhall be paid into the Royal Treaſury, as is done in France."

28. At a Court of Aldermen Richard Salway, Eſq; lately elected Sheriff, declared himſelf, by written Meſſage, a Proteſtant Diſſenter, and refuſed to take on him the ſaid Office; and Henry Bankes, Eſq; the other Sheriff elect, deſired till next Court to give his Anſwer; which was complied with.

Extract of a Letter from a Perſon of Diſtinction at Berlin, June 30.

"Things aſſume a pacific Aſpect, and Neceſſity will ſupply what is wanting in Inclination. The Situation of Affairs between the Courts of Peterſburgh and Copenhagen has changed in ſeveral Reſpects. Though the Czar has put himſelf at the Head of his Army, and invited the foreign Miniſters to follow his Camp, the Negotiations are nevertheleſs renewed under the Mediation of his Pruſſian Majeſty, and Berlin is to be the Seat of the Conferences. The Emperor of Germany has already ſent thither Monſ. Kolf, as his Miniſter Plenipotentiary, ſeconded by the Importance of his Maſter; and Peter III. will likewiſe ſend a Plenipotentiary there, ſeconded by the Weight of 40,000 Ruſſians. Theſe Meaſures will undoubtedly produce an Accommodation with reſpect to the Affairs of Holſtein and Sleſwick, that will diminiſh the Opulence of the Crown of Denmark; or, to ſpeak in more proper Terms, will encreaſe its Poverty. This Poverty muſt be much greater than has been generally imagined; ſince the Daniſh Titus, the Patron of Learning, the Friend of Mankind, the Model of Juſtice (as he has been fondly called) has been obliged, even before the Sword was drawn, to demand Money of the City of Hamburgh, in much the ſame Way as certain private Diſturbers of Civil Society demand it of the firſt Perſon they meet, and whom they know to be well provided."

July 10. Mrs. Draper, her Majeſty's Midwife went into Waiting.

Count Woronzow, Ambaſſador Extraordinary, from the Emperor of Ruſſia arrived here.

The Right Hon. the Earl Temple has lately dedicated a moſt magnificent Building at Stowe, of the Ionic Order, CONCORDIÆ ET VICTORIÆ.

In the Pediment of the Portico is a fine Alto Relief, repreſenting the four Quarters of the World bringing Gifts to Britain. In the Portico, or Anti-temple, two Medallions, *Concordia fœderatorum, concordia civium.* Over the Door, *Quo tempore ſalus eorum in ultimas angustias deducta nullum ambitioni locum relinquebat.* In the Inner Temple, in a Niche facing the Entrance, the Statue of Britannia: Over which, is a Tablet, *Candidis autem animis voluptatem præbuerint in conſpicuo poſita, quæ cuique magnifica merito contigerunt.* On the Walls, 14 Medallions repreſenting the taking of Quebec, Martinico, &c. Louiſbourg, Guadalupe, &c. Montreal, Pondicherry, &c. Naval Victory of Belleiſle, naval Victory off Lagos, Crevelt and Minden, Felinhauſen, Senegal and Goree, Niagara and Crown-Point, Beau Sejour, and Fort du Queſne, Cherburg and Belleiſle. On a Hill at a Diſtance, in a diagonal Line, riſes an Obeliſk above 100 Feet high, inſcribed

To MAJOR GENERAL WOLF.
Oſtendunt terris hunc tantum fata.

14. A moſt beautiful Monument, deſigned by Mr. Stuart and executed by Mr. Scheemakers, to the Memory of the late gallant Lord HOWE, was opened in Weſtminſter-abbey. On the Top is a Trophy of Arms in fine white Marble; and on a flat Pyramid of black Marble, highly poliſhed, are his Lordſhip's Arms, Coronet, and Creſt in white Marble: On the Top of the Monument ſits a beautiful Figure of a Woman in a melancholy Poſition, and inimitably well executed, repreſenting the Pro-

vince

vince of Maſſachuſet's Bay, and underneath the following Inſcription;

"The Province of Maſſachuſet's Bay, in New England, by an Order of the great and general Court, bearing Date Feb. 1, 1759, cauſed this Monument to be erected to the Memory of George Auguſtus, Lord Viſcount Howe, Brigadier-General of his Majeſty's Forces in America, who was ſlain July 6, 1758, on his March to Ticonderoga in the 34th Year of his Age; in Teſtimony of the Senſe they had of his Services and military Virtues, and of the Affection their Officers and Soldiers bore to his Command.

"He lived reſpected and beloved; the Public regretted his Loſs; to his Family it is irreparable."

By Accounts from various Parts of the Kingdom we learn, that there are fine Proſpects of large Crops of Wheat, Barley, and Oats, on the Ground, and the late Rains, we are in hopes, will aſſiſt the Paſture-grounds.

A curious Collection of above 30,000 Tracts with ſome Manuſcripts, formerly collected and bound up in Volumes for the Uſe of King Charles I. but which fell into private Hands, and for many Years paſt have been in the Poſſeſſion of a Lady, were lately purchaſed by order of his Majeſty, and preſented to the Truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum.

July 5. Subſcribers for the 144,000l. for raiſing a New Bridge from Black Friars, paid their full Subſcription.

The Circuits appointed for the Summer-Aſſizes are as follow, viz.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Lord Mansfield, and Mr. Baron Smyth.

Berkſhire, Monday July 19, at Abingdon.
Oxford, Wedneſday 21, at Oxford.
Glouceſterſhire, Saturday 24, at Glouceſter.
City of Glouceſter, The ſame Day.
Monmouthſhire, Wedneſday 28, at Monmouth.
Herefordſhire, Friday 30, at Hereford.
Shropſhire, Wedneſday Aug. 4, at Shrewſbury.
Staffordſhire, Saturday 7, at Stafford.
Worceſterſhire, Wedneſday 11, at Worceſter.
City of Worceſter, The ſame Day.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Denison, and Mr. Juſtice Clive.

Northamptonſhire, Monday July 19, at Northampton.
Rutlandſhire, Friday 23, at Okeham.
Lincolnſhire, Monday 26, at Lincoln.
City of Lincoln, The ſame Day.
Nottinghamſhire, Thurſday 29, at Nottingham.
Town of Nottingham, Friday 30, at the Town.
Derbyſhire, Saturday 31, at Derby.
Leiceſterſhire, Wedneſday Auguſt 4, at the Caſtle.
Borough of Leiceſter, Thurſday 5, at the Borough.
Coventry, Saturday 7, at Coventry.
Warwickſhire, The ſame Day at Warwick.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Juſtice Pratt, and Mr. Juſtice Wilmot.

Hertford, Monday July 19, at Hertford.
Eſſex, Wedneſday 21, at Chelmsford.
Kent, Monday 26, at Maidſtone.
Suſſex, Monday Aug. 2, at Horſham.
Surry, Wedneſday 4, at Guildford.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Baron Parker, and Mr. Juſtice Foſter.

Bucks, Monday July 26, at Buckingham.
Bedfordſhire, Thurſday 29, at Bedford.
Huntingdonſhire, Saturday 31, at Huntingdon.
Cambridgeſhire, Monday Aug. 2, at Cambridge.
Suffolk, Thurſday 5, at Bury St. Edmund's.
Norfolk, Monday 9, at the Caſtle of Norwich.
City of Norwich, the ſame Day at the Guildhall.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Bathurſt, Mr. Baron Gould.

City of York, Saturday July 24, at the Guildhall.
Yorkſhire, the ſame Day at the Caſtle.
Durham, Tueſday Aug. 3, at the Caſtle.
Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Saturday 7, at the Guildhall.
Northumberland, the ſame Day at the Caſtle of Newcaſtle.
Cumberland, Friday 13, at Carliſle.
Weſtmoreland, Wedneſday 18, at Appleby.
Lancaſhire, Saturday 21, at the Caſtle of Lancaſter.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Noel, Mr. Baron Adams.

Southampton, Tueſday July 20, at Wincheſter.
Wilts, Saturday 24, at New Sarum.
Dorſetſhire, Thurſday 29, at Dorcheſter.
Devon, Monday Auguſt 2, at the Caſtle of Exeter.
City of Exeter, the ſame Day at the Guildhall.
Cornwall, Tueſday 10, at Bodmin.

So-

Somerſet, Tueſday 17, at Bridgewater.
Briſtol, Saturday 21, at the Guildhall.

SOUTH-WALES CIRCUIT.
John Williams, and John Hervey, Eſqrs.
Glamorganſhire, Saturday Aug. 14, at Cardiff.
Breconſhire, Friday 20, at Brecon.
Radnorſhire, Thurſday 26, at Preſteign.

CHESTER CIRCUIT.
Before Mr. Juſtice Noel, and Taylor White, Eſqrs.
Montgomeryſhire, Wedneſday Auguſt 18, at Pool.
Denbighſhire, Tueſday 24, at Wrexham.
Flintſhire, Monday 30, at Flintſhire.
Cheſhire, Saturday Sept. 4, at the Caſtle of Cheſter.

CARMARTHEN CIRCUIT.
John Pollen, and Edward Poore, Eſqrs. Juſtices.
Cardiganſhire, at Cardigan, Saturday, Auguſt 14.
Pembrokeſhire, at Haverfordweſt, Friday, Aug. 20.
Carmarthenſhire, at Carmarthen, Thurſday, Aug. 26.

BIRTHS.

June 14. The Wife of Mr. Wm. Sanderſon, of Little Houghton near Alnwick, ſafely delivered of three fine Boys.

19. The Lady of the Hon. Robert Boyle, of Walſingham, a Son.

20. The Hon. Mrs. Vaughan, a Son.

July 4. The Lady of the Lord George Sackville, a Daughter.

July 7. The Lady of Rd. Corpe, Eſq; two Daughters, chriſtened Rachel and Rebecca.

MARRIAGES.

June 18. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dumfries, to Miſs Ann Duff, of Crombie, Eſq;

19. Mr. Toll, of the Six Clerks-office, to Miſs Smith, Neice of Mr. Oſborn, Bookſeller.

23. John Moleſworth, Eſq; Col. of the Cornwal Regiment of Militia, to Miſs St. Aubyn.

James Lee, Eſq; Turkey Merchant, to Miſs Eliz. Martin Leake, Daughter of Stephen Martin Leake, Eſq; Garter Principal King of Arms.

Sir Philip Monoux, Bart. of Sanby in Bedfordſhire, to Miſs Reddall, only Daughter of Ambroſe Reddall, Eſq; Receiver General of that County.

James Goldfrop, Eſq; of Craven-ſtreet, to Mrs. Gludwin, of York buildings.

24. Richard Hoare, Eſq; of Boreham in Eſſex, to Miſs Dingley, Daughter of Rob. Dingley, Eſq;

25. Sir John Tyrrell, Bart. of Heron in Eſſex, to Miſs Criſpe, only Daughter and Heireſs of the late Tho. Criſpe, Eſq; of Parbold in Lancaſhire.

27. Mr. Henderſon, Bookſeller, at the Royal Exchange, to Miſs Fowler, of Brentford.

29 The Hon. and Rev. Mr. James York, youngeſt Son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwick, to Miſs Maddox, Daughter of the late Doctor Maddox, Biſhop of Worceſter.

July 5. Mr. Benj. Ord, Merchant, at Newcaſtle, to Miſs Harvey, of the ſame Place.

John Maſkaline, Eſq; Brother-in-Law to Lord Clive, to Miſs Floyer of Abergaveny.

6. John Stonard, Eſq; to the Widow Thompſon, in St. James's Street.

Sir Harry Harput, Bart. to the Hon. Lady Louiſa Greville.

July 8. Peter Calvert, Eſq; of Redcroſs-ſtreet, to Miſs Reeve, Daughter of Doctor Reeve, Preſident of the Royal College of Phyſicians.

9. Mr. Symmonds, of Hamſtead, to Miſs Barehard, of the ſame Place.

DEATHS.

June 16. The Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Jerſey, in Groſvenor-ſquare.

19. Henry Norris, Eſq; aged 85, at Hackney.

20. Roger Drake, Eſq; Merchant.

The Lady of Jerman Pool, Eſq; of Radbourn, Derbyſhire.

The only Child of —— Streatfield, Eſq; of Highgate.

The Rev. Gilbert Malkin, Rector of Grundiſbury in Suffolk, aged 89, where he was Miniſter 50 Years.

22. Mr. John Thurſton, of the Bank.

Mr. Peter la Coſte, Jeweller.

23. The Right Hon. Cha. Earl Cornwallis, Conſtable of the Tower of London, &c. &c.

Cha. Emily, Eſq; at Barnſtaple in Devonſhire.

July 2. Walter Laughter, Eſq; at Briſtol, he has left the Bulk of his Eſtate 60,000l. to his two Nieces, and ſeveral Hundred Pounds to charitable Uſes.

9. Mr.

9. Mr. John Hinxman, Bookſeller of Pater-noſter-row.

10. Mr. Jacob Pickering, a wealthy Brewer at Rocheſter.

11. Tho. Quelch, Eſq; at Croydon in Surry.

12. Mr. Cha. Scriven, aged 85, eſteemed the moſt conſiderable Glazier in the Kingdom.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Whitehall, June 19. The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint George Dunk Earl of Halifax, George Hay, Doctor of Laws, Tho. Orby Hunter, John Forbes, and Hans Stanley, Eſqrs. George Buſſy Villiers, commonly called Lord Viſcount Villiers, and Thomas Pellam, Eſq; to be Commiſſioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions, Iſlands, and Territories thereto reſpectively belonging.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint William Burton, John Orlebar, John Wyndham Bowyer, Frederick Frankland, David Papillon, William Cayley, George Lewis Scot, and Henry Poole, Eſqrs. together with Thomas Bowlby, Eſq; to be Commiſſioners for the Management and Receipt of his Majeſty's Revenue of Exciſe.

July 9. The Right Hon. Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, kiſſed his Majeſty's Hand at St. James's, on being appointed Conſtable of the Tower, in the Room of the late Earl Cornwallis.

As did the Right Hon. the Earl of Litchfield, on being appointed Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners, in the Room of Lord Berkeley.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne is appointed Lord Chamberlain to her Majeſty, in the Room of the late Duke of Manchester.

George Collier, Eſq; is appointed Captain of his Majeſty's Ship Boulogne, of 32 Guns.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

The Rev. Benj. Barry, M. A. of Chriſt Church College, Oxford, to the Rectories of Berwick and Oddcombe in Somerſetſhire.

The Rev. Mr. John Dowſing, to the Rectory of North Barſham in Norfolk.

The Rev. Rd. Harding, to the Rectory of Shaldon, in the County of Hants.

The Rev. Mr. Kidgell, of Berkeley Chapel, to the Rectory of Horne in Surry.

The Rev. Rob. Pye, L. L. D. formerly of New College, to the Rectory of Odell in Bedfordſhire, and the conſolidated Rectories of Saldrop and Notting in the ſame County.

B——KR——S.

Thomas Bends, of Stokeſby in Norfolk, Farmer.

Henry William Markham, of Northampton, Scrivener.

Samuel Johnſton, now or late of Wantage in Berks, Dealer.

John Elliott, of Gulſtons Square, Middleſex, Merchant.

Charles Adair, of London, Merchant.

James Kirk, of Monk Weirmouth, in the County of Durham, Grocer.

Philips Garden, of St. Paul's Churchyard, London, Silverſmith.

Richard Tracy, of Cranburn-ſtreet near Leiceſter-fields in Middleſex, Haberdaſher.

John Huntridge, late of Warwick-court in Middleſex, Broker.

William Gould, of Foſter-lane, London, Silverſmith.

James Dancocks, of Gloceſter, Apothecary.

John Bareſford, of York ſtreet, Covent-garden, Middleſex, Haberdaſher.

Charles Levis, of the Strand, Middleſex, Dealer.

Joſeph Keys, of Epſom in Surry, Shopkeeper.

Robert Steele, now or late of Eaſtmeon, in the County of Southampton, Maltſter.

Richard Leckonby, late of Great Eccleſton in Lancaſhire, Dealer in Malt.

William Goodram the Younger, of Debenham in Suffolk, Farmer.

BILL *of Mortality from June* 22, *to July* 20.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	709	1530	Males	520	986
Females	821		Females	466	
Under 2 years old		467			
Between 2 and 5		138	Buried,		
5 and 10		63	Within the walls		91
10 and 20		74	Without		346
20 and 30		112	*Mid.* and *Surry*		757
30 and 40		150	City & Suh. *Weſt.*		336
40 and 50		153			
50 and 60		125			1530
60 and 70		142			
70 and 80		68	Weekly *June* 29.		380
80 and 90		38	*July* 6.		416
90 and 100		0	13.		340
100 and 110		0	20.		394
		1530			1530

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *AUGUST*, 1762.

The following Obſervations, and Computation were made by a Commander of an Eaſt Indiaman, *at the Mathematical Academy in* Three Tun-court, Miles's-lane, London.

The Error of Longitude reſulting from the ſame, being 3 *Miles only; the Times of Obſervation, &c. as follows:*

(Continued from our laſt.)

	H. ′		° ′
1762, *July* 27th, at	5 14 *per* Watch, the Diſt. of ☉ and ☽	=	86 40,2 the Mean of 4.
Obſervations at	5 51 Ditto —— Ditto	=	86 35,5 the Mean of 4.
at	5 79 Ditto —— Ditto	=	86 64,0 the Mean of 3.
	3)144(48′		3)159,7(53′,2 +.
The Mean	5 48 and —— ——		86 53,2 + of their Edges

Eq. Time ′ ″
☉ ſlow 6 00 + 00½
Wat. faſt 5 30

Mean Time 5 48½
Appar. Ditto 5 54½

The Altitudes of the Sun and Moon were computed to the Apparent Time; and alſo the Difference of their Longitudes, computed from the beſt aſtronomical Tables.

	° ′
To the obſerved Diſtance of their Edges	86 53,2
Add the Sum of the ½ Diameters	31,8
The Sum is the apparent Diſtance	87 25,0 of their Centers.

Whence by the Method of computing in the two foregoing Months Magazines, the
Difference of Longitude of the ☉ and ☽ *per* aſtronomical Tables = 86° 6,27′
And the Difference of Longitudes of Ditto, *per* the Obſervation = 86 6,20

The Difference —— —— —— —— 0,07

And ſince the Difference of Longitude *per* Obſervation is leſs, the proportional Quantity will give the Error of Obſervation Eaſt, about 3 Miles.

The following Obſervations were made at St. Helena.

d. h. ′ ″ ° ′

1761, *June* 14 7 24 20 app. ti. I obſerved the Diſt. of the ☽ and Spica V = 33 39
Aſſume + 23 40 = 5° 55′ Weſt from *London*. + ☽'s ¼ Diam. 15,1

Ap. ti. at *Lond.* = 7 48 App. Diſt. of the Centers 33 54,1

☽'s App. Zen. Diſt. = 36° 03,5 } *per* Calculation.
✱'s Ditto ——— = 7 07,9 }

From hence the true obſerved Diſtance will be found = 33° 23′ 3. Now to find the obſerved Difference of Longitude; having given the three Sides of a ſpheric △, to find the ∠ at the Pole of the Ecliptic, it being the Difference of Longitude.

° ′ ″ ′ ″

Given ✱'s Latitude 2 2 55 South. ☽'s Lat. 33 50 North. Hence the

✱ from the Pole	87 57 55	its *s, co ar*	= 0,0002731
☽ from Ditto	90 33 50	its *s, co ar*	= 0,0000340
True Diſt. ☽ and ✱ obſ.	33 28 18	*s*, Difference	9,4214720
		s, Ditto	9,4919865
Sum =	211 55 03		18,9137652
105 57 31 and	105 57 31		
— 87 57 55 —	90 33 50	*s*, of 16 38 22½ =	9,4568826
		+ 2	
17 31 36 and	15 14 31		
Differences ——	——	33 16 45 the Diff. of Long. *per* Obſervation.	
		33 18 27 Ditto *per* Calcul. from aſtron. Tables.	
		Difference 1 42 = 1′,7 This Diff. will give 50′ leſs W. than aſſumed; hence the Error of Longitude.	

By this ſingle Obſervation of the Diſt. of the ☽ and ✱ is = 49′ or Miles too little.
And by another obſerved Diſt. at 7h 0′ 20″ the Reſul. is + 29 Ditto, too many.

Whence taking the Mean of the two, the Error is only 10 too little.

R. WADDINGTON.

The greateſt Heat, as obſerved by Farenheit's *Thermometer, in the Months of* June *and* July *laſt, are as follows:*

1761, at St. *Helena*, in Latitude 15° 56′ South.

April 22	76	
23 to 26	75 and 74	Hence the greateſt Heat was obſerved, when the Sun's Zenith Diſtances were from 28 to 33 Degrees.
to *May* 1	73	
7	74	
8	76	
9	76	
10	74	
11	74	

Note, The great Heat I have obſerved at *London* this Summer, was the 13th of *July*, the Declination of Sun being then 22° North, and conſequently its Zenith Diſtance at *London*, in Latitude 51° 30′ North, muſt have been 29° ½.

Alſo the greateſt Heats obſerved at Sea in my Voyage from St. *Helena* to *England*, were when the Sun's Zenith Diſtance was between 6 and 26 Degrees.

At Sea, in the Oxford Indiaman.

1761,	*Thermometer.*	
July 1	70°	Latitude of the Ship 15° South.
2 to 6	71	—— —— 10
7	73	—— —— 9
8	75	—— —— 8½, Dip of the Needle 4° ½
9	75	—— —— 8 South.
10 to 29	76	—— —— 32 North.
30 and 31	76½	—— —— 13
Aug. 1 to 3	76	—— —— 14
4 to 22	75½	—— —— 36
23 to 29	75	—— —— 37½
30	73	—— —— 38
31	74	—— —— 39
Sept. 1 to 5	73	—— —— 40
6	64	—— —— 41½
7	62½	—— —— 43
8	62	—— —— 43½
9	64	—— —— 44
10 and 11	63	—— —— 44½
12	64	—— —— 46⅔
13	58	—— —— 48
14	58	—— —— 49
15 and 16	57	—— —— 49½
17	56	—— —— 49½

At the ACADEMY *in* Miles's-lane.

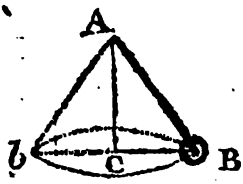
1762,		THERM.
June	3	70
	4	68
	5	66
	6	66
	7	66
	8	69
	9	71
	10	72
	11	72
	12	68
	13	68
	14	72
	15	72
	16	74
	17	74
	18	72
	19	72
	20	72
	21	72
21 to	30	69 and 70

1762,		THERM.
July	1	71
	2	72
	11	74
	12	76
	13	77
	14	75
	15	74
	16	74
17, 18, and	19	75
	20	74
21 and	22	75
	23	76
24 and	25	74

After became Cool, with Rain.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

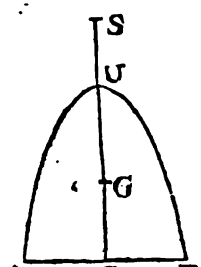
An Answer to the 246th Question being omitted in its proper Place, we have inserted the following from Mr. Tho. Bosworth.



LET A B represent the String and Bullet; from the Point of Suspension A, draw A C perpendicular to, and from the Center of the Bullet B, draw B C parallel to, the Horizon; now it is evident, that the Bullet (B) will be affected with three Forces, *viz.* Gravity acting in the Direction A C, a centrifugal Force in the Direction C B, and the Tension of the String in the Direction A B; which Forces (*per* Inst. 1031) are as the respective Sides of the Triangle A C B: If we suppose the Point A to remain fixed, the String and Bullet being whirled round, will (while A C and C B remain invariable) describe the conical Surface A B *b*.

Let the Space through which a heavy Body will descend in the Time of one Revolution be denoted by *s*, then (*per* Inst. 1195) as $1^2 : \overline{3.1416}^2 :: 2\,AC : s$, whence $2 \times \overline{3.1416}^2 : 1^2 :: s : AC = 3.2592$, and (*per* Quest.) $3 : 2 :: AC : CB = 2.1728$, whence $AB = 3.917$ Feet.

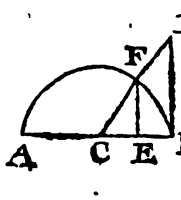
Question 386, *answered by* Tonthu.



LET A V B be the parabolic Conoid, suspended at S; put $SV = a$, $VC = x$, $p = .7854$, and $s =$ the given Solidity; then $\overline{EC}^2 = \frac{s}{2px}$, and, (by Page 230, ad Edit. *Emer.* Flux.) S G, (the Dist. of the Center of Oscillation from that of Suspension) $= \frac{6a^2 + 8ax + \frac{s}{2px} + 3x^2}{6a + 4x} =$ Min. (because the Time of Vibration is so); this fluxed and reduced gives $8a - \frac{s}{2px^2} + 6x + \overline{6a + 4x} - 4 \times \overline{6a^2 + 8ax + \frac{s}{2px} + 3x^2} = 0$, and when a, or $SV = 0$, (as it is in this Quest.) the above becomes $3x^3 = \frac{s}{p} = 0$, whence $x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{s}{3p}} =$ the Abscis or Height of the Conoid, and the Diameter of its Base $= \sqrt[3]{\frac{4s}{p}} + \sqrt[2]{\frac{3}{2}}$.

We received other Answers, but they did not agree with the Proposer's.

Question 387, *answered by Mr.* T. Todd, *of* Berwick.



LET A B be the given Right-line, on which describe a Semicircle, on B, draw B D at Right-angles, and equal to A B, join C D, and through F draw F E parallel to B D; then E is the Point; for make A H equal to E B, then H E is the Difference of the Parts, which is equal to twice C E; and by similar Triangles D B C, F E C, D B : B C :: F E : E C, but D B is equal to twice B C, consequently F E is equal to twice C E, and so F E is the Difference of the Parts: But by the Property of the Circle the Product of the Parts A E and E B is equal to the Square of E F their Difference. *W. W. R.*

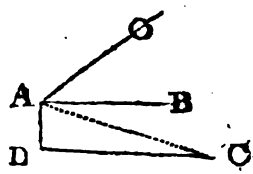
This

This Question was also truly answered by Mr. T. Bosworth, *by Mr.* T. Robinson, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* Dixon, *Mr.* Ch. Smith, *and the Proposer,* Tonthu.

N. B. *Several have complained that this Question has been before in Print; but the Proposer says, it was proposed in the last Number of the mathematical Magazine, but never answered.*

Question 388, *answered by Mr.* Dixon, *of* Leeds.

LET A represent the Place where the Piece is planted, OAB = 35° 20′, the Angle of Elevation, AB 640, DC 870; and AD the Height of the Plain: Then by the Nature of the parabola Tangent OAB: Rad. :: AB: a fourth proportional, which let be denoted by *n*, again, as *n*: DC :: DC — AB: AD = 2214: Moreover (by 29 *E.* 1.) BAC = ACD, and by Trigonometry DC: AD :: Rad.: Tangent ACD = 14° 17′ 50″. *Q. E. T.*



This Question was likewise answered by Mr. T. Bosworth, *by Mr.* Ch. Smith, Tonthu, *and the Proposer,* W. W. *at* Greenwich.

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 398.

By Mr. Todd.

SUppose the Middle of a String 1000000 Inches long, fixed in a Pulley, with Weights suspended at each End, and then to be set a Swinging, so as to meet with no Resistance, but that the heaviest Weight may freely descend by the Force of its Gravity, whilst the lightest ascends: Query two Theorems with their Investigation to determine the Number of Oscillations made by each Part of the String in the Time, that the Ascent, and Descent of the Weights, are each 10000 Inches?

Question 399.

By Mr. Tho. Robinson.

ADmit the Depth of an Engine Pitt-shaft be 30 Fathoms, the Pressure of the Atmosphere upon Square-Inch of the Piston, the Diameters of the Pumps in the Shaft, and the Number of Strokes which the Engine makes in one Minute, being in arithmetical Progression, whose common Ratio is 4. Now allowing the Engine to have a Six-foot Stroke, it is required to find how many Gallons of Water may be drawn in one Hour, when the Diameter of the Cylinder is a Maximum?

Question 400.

By Mr. J. Draper.

THE continual Product of four Numbers in arithmetical Progression, differing by Unity is 120; Query those Numbers, by an Equation not exceeding a Quadratic, or if possible, by a simple Equation only?

Question 401.

By Mr. Tho. Barker.

GIVEN the Sun's Declination North 8° 12′, and at 4h 21′ 36″, from 6 o'Clock the Sun's Altitude was found to be equal to the Complement of the Latitude of the Place: It is from hence required to find the Latitude, with the Investigation thereof?

We

We think it neceſſary to intimate to ſome of our Correſpondents, that the Reaſon why ſome Queſtions they ſend are not inſerted is, becauſe they are too eaſy to afford any Amuſement: and ſome others too difficult and uſeleſs to anſwer any Purpoſe at all. And laſtly, that ſome Queſtions ſeem not to be underſtood by their Propoſers, and therefore we are cautious of inſerting them.

An ODE *on the happy Birth of the young Prince.*

STROPHE.

'TWAS on a day immortal Jove
Conven'd the train of pow'rs above,
Within the ſtarry hall;
Around their king, in graceful bloom,
Their ſhining thrones the Gods aſſume,
Obedient to his call.
The Synod ſeated: — o'er the reſt,
Great Jove the mingled throng addreſt,
And made his purpoſe known;
Yon dear elected youth ſurvey,
Who rules a land with righteous ſway,
Whoſe wiſdom guards his throne.
Let now each fav'ring pow'r prepare
Some bleſſing to reward his care,
And recompence his toil;
The Gods aſſent; their boons they bring,
But thine, oh, Hymen! let me ſing,
That grac'd our happy iſle.
Then ſtrait th' imperial domes above
With grateful muſic ſung,
Celeſtial notes Apollo tun'd,
Reſponſive to the tongue.
The genial feaſt prolongs the day,
Loud laughter ſhakes the ſkies,
Whilſt echo chants the tuneful lay,
And earth's reſponſes riſe.

ANTISTROPHE.

Behold the day by ſov'reign doom,
Decreed to bleſs a Monarch's worth,
That riſes on an infant race,
And gives another Brunſwick birth!
O born to wear that kingly crown,
That ſcatters terror with its name,
To fill the promis'd happy throne,
The higheſt pinnacle of fame.
Already let a nation know,
The fav'ring omens that attend,
Their dear hereditary ſon;
Muſe take thy flight and tell each foe,
Where Sol's reviving beams aſcend,
Where riſing in his ſwift career,
He opes the lazy ice bound year,
And where he cloſes his diurnal run.
From George's name a ſon deſcends,
Whoſe birth proclaims him heir of peace,
Still ages ſhall repeat the ſame,
Till in the eternal ranks of fame,
Her brighteſt beam to heav'n extends,
With bleſſings that ſhall never ceaſe.
Till Albion's freedom ſhall expire,
And all her ſons a lengthened line,
When earth's proud bulwarks blaze in fire,
Shall taſte the joys of realms divine:
Till in the dear Ælyſian grove,
Her ſons a mix'd and blended throng,
Shall tune the ſweet ambroſial ſong,
In adoration to the pow'rs above.

EPODE.

Should hence proud Gallia dare to riſe,
Forgetful of th' impending blow,
Still Brunſwic's name ſhall rend the ſkies,
And pour its vengeance on the foe.
Nor ſhall the Gallic race alone
With fear record Britannia's name,
But every clime its tribute pay,
And join to celebrate her fame.
While ſuccour'd Monarch's ſhall with one accord
Reſound the praiſe of Albion's mighty Lord.

Blackheath, M. A. M.

The

The CLERGYMAN's *Choice of a* WIFE.

INTRODUCTION, *by way of Apology for the* POETICA LICENTIA.

SIR,

I Answer you in verſe, you ſee,
And verſe of great *variety*.
If at *elections* you have been,
All the electors you have ſeen
Were not *alike*: you always find,
They're of a *multifarious* kind;
Humps, long-ſhanks, cripples, aſſes, owls and apes,
And nature in a *thouſand* ſhapes.
So, reverend ſir, you'll meet with *here*
As many oddities as *there*:
For all my verſes, you will find,
Are of a *multifarious* kind;
One is grave, another gay;
Another's wanton, you will ſay.
One is dark, another rough;
Another's clear and ſmooth enough.
Another's *verſe*, — but full of gall;
Another's hardly *verſe* at all.
Some are *long*, and ſome are *ſhort*;
Irregulars of *every* ſort,
To make variety of ſport.
All from a laughing biſhop's pen:
For ſurely biſhops, now and then,
May laugh, as well as other men.

The Foreign ECCLESIASTIC's CHOICE *of an* Engliſh WIFE, *delineated, in the following Queries.*

Terra Incognita.

SIR,

YOU tell me of a female pair:
But tell me only this, "*They're fair*;
"*Of age, the one, near* twenty-three,
"*Fit to adorn a biſhop's ſee*,
"*Therefore*, ſay you, *ſhe's fit for me.*"
As for *that one*, ſhe's quite *too* fine,
In YEARS too *low*, by eight or nine;
In MIND too *high*, too gay, too nice,
To make a foreign prieſt her choice.
As for the latter of the two,
The things you ſay are not enow:
In *next*, I beg you will incloſe
The lady's perſon, Her eyes, her eye-brows, and her noſe,
Her cheeks, her forehead, and her chin,
Her teeth, her ſhoulders, and her ſkin,
All the dimenſions of her breaſt:
Her houſe-wifery, Her kitchen talents: — and the reſt.
Her temper, What is her TEMPER? cool, or hot?
Is it *grateful*? or is it not?
Her foibles, What are her FOIBLES? are they few?
Her graces, What are her GRACES? are they *true*?
Always the *ſame*? or always *new*?
Her variety, By turns, perhaps, ſhe is not *ſhe*:
What's good, what's bad, in her VARIETY?
Her conſtancy, Can ſhe to ONE be *always* kind?
Her connivances, Can ſhe *ſometimes* be kindly *blind*?
Her conjugal careſſes, Can ſhe *fondle*, when I hug her?
Her conjugal openneſs, Can ſhe avoid all *bugger-mugger*?
For nuptial happineſs I've known
Quite loſt by *that*, and that *alone*.
Her ſpecific to cure the hyp, ſpleen, mauzzineſs, &c. Can ſhe, by ſome dear female art,
(Such as no learning can impart)
By a *ſpecific* jeſt, or tale, or ſmile,
Can ſhe by ſome ſuch pretty craft beguile
Sickneſs away, when I am ſick?
Or *ſpleen*, when I am ſpenetic?

Or

Or muzzy *dulneſs*, when I hap
To want a cordial, or a nap?
Her vices, Does ſhe game? or does ſhe drink?
Four other important queries. How does ſhe curt'ſy, talk, and think?
How does ſhe uſe her pen and ink?
Her ſharks, How many female *ſharks* does ſhe retain,
As members of her *tittle-tattle* train?
Her valets, How many *valets*, to attend her?
Her ſycophants, How many *fawners*, to commend her?
Her ſcandal-mongers, How many only come and go,
To carry *ſcandal* to and fro?
Her bangers-on, And then again, when thoſe are gone,
How many other *bangers-on?*
Her confidant, Who is her *boſom*-friend? —— perhaps her maid?
Is ſhe ſincere? or a *deſigning* jade?
Her kindred, Has miſs a father? or a mother?
Has ſhe a ſiſter? or a brother?
Is ſhe a-kin to ſome *acute* divine,
With whom in reading I can join,
And by *his* judgment *better* mine?
Is ſhe related to ſome biſhop's ſee?
And is that biſhop *fatherly?*
One that will lead us *kindly* thro'
This world to that we're going to?
One that has inſight deep, and ſure
To *clear* ſuch truths as are *obſcure?*
One that can *think*, and will *expreſs*
Whate'er he thinks with *openneſs*,
Yet not aſſume the papal pride
To think for *us* and him beſide?
Four other material queries. Is miſs a virgin? widow? —— is ſhe *free?*
Has ſhe that *ſimple* thing, SINCERITY?
(That which, you know's *another* ME!)
Her picture, Paint me her head, her heart, her cloaths,
And paint 'em all in faithful proſe:
Her family, her age, her bulk, her name,
Her taſte for books: — and her *religious* frame;
(Are this and *true* religion both the ſame?)
Her domeſtic employments, Does ſhe *work?* and does ſhe *play?*
Or does ſhe *trifle* all the day?
Her religion. Is her religion *quite* her own?
Or is it not her prieſt's alone?
Is it ſeated in her ſoul?
Or is indeed *the church* the whole?
The queriſt's demands. My *queries* ſtill are many more;
(Tho' my *demands* but three or four.)
If ſhe's a *kind*, and *clever* laſs,
I do not aſk you, what ſhe *has?*
But give an anſwer, pray, to this,
Can ſhe *laugh?* and can ſhe *kiſs?*
And tell me frankly, what ſhe *is.*
Money, 'tis true, gives woman, ſir,
What nought but money cou'd confer;
The lady's court intereſt, Yet *that* to *me*'s of ſmall account,
If ſhe has ſomething tantamount.
Has ſhe a friend *at court?* if need,
Will he be a *friend indeed?*
Won't he impoſe a *footman*'s taſk?
To wait,—and ſneak, and bow, and cringe, and aſk?
Won't he give hopeful *giving words*, and then
Give nothing more than words, and words again?

choice of a dwelling-place, &c.

If for an *English* situation,
Miss should desire to change my station,
And so should tempt me to *resign*
This foreign bishoprick of mine,
And quit twelve hundred crowns *per* year,
And fifty-thousand people here,
All to oblige my dearest dear,
Before we've any friend at court,
Or *potent* friend of any sort;
Where, when, and how shall we acquire
A place to both our hearts desire?
A living fat from noise and stir,
Yet not *too* far from *London*, sir?
And if we had it, are you sure
'Twou'd be a perfect *sine-cure*?
For, sir, whene'er I'm call'd to preach,
Whate'er I'm taught *by God* I teach:
Therefore, in such a *factious* nation,
Who place in *men* their whole salvation,
Where I shall find a congregation
Made up of the judicious few,
With * *ears to hear* divinely *new*;
From bigotry and superstition free,
Sense to relish a divinity
Compos'd by *God*, and not by *me*?
While we're in search for such a place,

taste of happiness, whether true or false,

If wants shou'd multiply apace,
Cou'd miss live any *where*, and any *how*,
And live as easy too as now,
In a cellar or a garret,
On a potatoe, or a carrot,
Added to nuptial love for love
And thoughts intent on *things above*?
Things that beget seraphic joys;
Not earthly lusts, not earthly toys,
Not money, meat, or drink or cloaths,
Not any such-like things as *these*
Seraphic happiness compose:
But perfect *truth* and perfect *love*
Are perfect happiness *above*;
And *these*, if all cou'd practise these but *so*,
Are perfect happiness *below*.

Sincerity.

There's still a weighty question more:
(I shou'd have ask'd it long before:)
Suppose I want the *Irish* skill,
Can miss be brought to say *I will*,
Without much fuss or much ado,
And that within a month or two?
Or else, *say* I, *adieu! adieu!*

P. S. After these many queries, she
To you will make this repartee:

MISS's *Answer to the* QUERIES *above.*

" PRAY, who's this man so vastly nice
" In this his matrimonial choice?
" Suppose a *thousand* wants in ME, she'll say,
" Are there not more in HIM, I pray?

* *Mat.* xi. 15.

" But what's his *money?* for, ſay all you can,
" *Money*'s the thing that makes the man:
" And money too gives *woman*, ſir,
" What nough but money cou'd confer.

The Queriſt's Reply *to Miſs*'s Anſwer.

Tell her in anſwer this poem,
And tell it her in kiſſes ten:

Madam,

TEN thouſand things I want, yet *none*,
Becauſe I've *all* thoſe things in *one*,
If I have *you* and you are *ſhe*
That's fit to be a wife for ME.

The queriſt's marriage ſettlement on miſs.
As for *your money*, be it more or leſs,
Be it a large or ſcanty happineſs,
Mine ſhall be added, and believe me too,
I'll give both me and mine and your's to you.
At preſent mine is mine alone:
Love ſhall make me and mine and your's your own.

His CHARACTER *in general,*
My *character*, if you'll believe report,
Is of a mix'd, uncommon ſort.
'Tis *given* by MANY,—known to FEW,
The *whole* to NONE (but one or two.)
I love a book, and bookiſh men;
Yet love to *riſe* now and then.

His behaviour in COMPANY.
In *company*, I'm often dull, and dumb:
Some call it mere ſtupidity; and ſome
Call it not that, but kindly ſay,
Let him alone, it is his way,
To-day he's *grave*, to-morrow gay.

His TEMPER *grave,*
My *temper*, don't miſtake it, miſs,
Seems often *ſhy*, and often *it*.
Call it not *fulleneſs*; the reaſon's clear,

Timerous,
Treatment in childhood too *auſtere*
Gave me this *ſecond* childhood, FEAR.

Amorous.
Nature has given this manhood, LOVE; and you,
If kind, will give it me anew.
I often *fear*; and, in that fear, *deſpond*;
I *often* love; and, where I love, I'm *fond*,
But dare not go a ſingle inch *beyond*,
'Till *marriage* bids thoſe higher joys begin
Which cann't be *joys* when they ariſe from *ſin*:
And yet *before* thoſe nuptial bliſſes
I'm fond of modeſt, *meaning* kiſſes.

His DIVERSIONS,
As for *diverſions*, all I get
Are owing to my horſe, as yet.
I neither drink, nor hunt, nor game, nor ſing.
I mind not any ſuch-like thing.
I piſh at *all* the gaieties of life,
Except that ſingle gaiety, *a wife*.
Cloſe reaſ'nings I admire, not *looſe* harangues: and wit
Genuine I love; — not that which mimics it.

His RELIGION,
As for *religion*, 'mong 'em all I own
Not one on earth, but that of *heaven* alone;
This *mere philoſophy* can never reach,
Nor *human* teaching ever teach:
This *law-makers* can never make for Men
By *acts of parliament*; — for then
Where'd be the ſenſe of *being born again?*

* Jo. iii. 3.

A *mock*-religion I detest.
Religion's cloaths I 'count *but* cloaths, at best.
And yet thoſe cloaths, in caſe they *fit*,
Methinks, ſhou'd always go along with it.
The chriſtian church, and all the world beſide,
My chriſtian love *abroad* divine:
At *home* I've nothing to divide my love
But YOU *below*, and GOD and CHRIST *above*.
NING, As for my PREACHING, thoſe who love me fear
I'm often rather too ſincere,
And preach without a *worldly* view,
As courtly preachers ſeldom do.
In *youth*, my ſtyle was youth and flame:
'Tis *cooler* now, tho' how the ſame.
Once like a hot unthinking youth,
Preaching that *pow'rful* doctrine, truth,
Stripp'd of all prudence and diſguiſe,
I made a loud *Sacheverel*-noiſe:
Like *him*, I us'd a crabbed word or two,
And ſo offended not a few.
I *argu'd* little, *rail'd* a deal
Againſt *all* bigots, with a bigot's zeal.
Zeal to avoid *diſguiſing*, ſuch
As modern clergy practiſe much:
Some call it *human prudence*, others *art*;
But WHISTON calls it an *impoſtor*'s part.
ICS, In *politics*, my maxim's this,
(† *Whigs* ſay, the maxim's much amiſs:)
Eſt Rex OB POPULUM ET LEGEM;
Non, *lex et populus* OB REGEM.
How to tranſlate you cannot tell;
Aſk *learned Williamites*; they'll do it well.
As for my *perſon*, when I firſt appear,
You'll think me awkward, unpolite, and queer;
You'll *ſpeak* that thought by a *condemning* ſneer;
But don't condemn me in a trice,
Try me again, once, twice, or thrice:
Do not reject me all at once,
Purely to take a poliſh'd dunce.
ſtate, As for the *worldly goods* I have, indeed,
They give me *every* worldly good I need,
Except YOUR SELF.—Beſides preferment here,
I've thirteen hundred crowns *per* year;
But give 'em all, and *more* than all, away,
(For I am giving every day,)
Some to the *deſerving* few,
More to a thankleſs, worthleſs crew,
Wanting a *wife* to give 'em to.
taſte. Whate'er I *have*, without a wife
To live, I think, is hardly life:
Therefore, tho' more than * half my days are done,
My days of *life* are *un-begun*.
Whate'er I *want*, you're ſure to find
In *me* a truly *nuptial* mind,
While *your*'s is true, and frank, and kind.
This *one* good thing it is, you'll find, 'tis this
That gives and ſweetens *every* nuptial bliſs.
Therefore, the *many* things I want are *none*;
Becauſe you'll have 'em all in *one*.

† *Modern*, i. e. *Nominal* Whigs.

* *The Author's Age in Celibacy is, according to the Pſalmiſt, more than* half *the full Age of Man.*

Concluſion.

If you have *me* and I'm the man
That always loves you all I can.
Thus you are ſure of *things* enough:
Words you expect; I've ſent a few.
Comply, or elſe *a fig for you!*

295

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *AUGUST*, 1762.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Peterſburgh, July 7, O. S.

THIS Day a Declaration was publiſhed here by the Empreſs, giving an Account of the Deceaſe of the late Emperor Peter the Third.

10. Yeſterday her Imperial Majeſty the Empreſs of Ruſſia was proclaimed due and reigning Empreſs, and Sovereign of this Empire, by the Name of Catherine the Second, and immediately thereupon, the ſeveral Orders Eccleſiaſtical, Civil, and Military, took the Oaths of Fidelity to her Imperial Majeſty, and to her Son the Great Duke Paul, as her lawful Heir.

The following is the Manifeſto publiſhed by the Empreſs upon the Death of Peter III. her Conſort.

"We, Catherine, by the Grace of God, Empreſs and Autocratrix of all the Ruſſias. The ſeventh Day after our Acceſſion to the Throne of all the Ruſſias, having received Advice that the late Emperor, Peter the Third, through an Accident attending the Piles, to which he was ſometimes ſubject, had a violent Fit of the Cholic; not to be wanting in any Point of Chriſtian Duty, and in Obedience to the Holy Commandment by which we are obliged to preſerve the Life of our Neighbour, we immediately ordered that he ſhould be furniſhed with every thing neceſſary to prevent the dangerous Conſequences of that Accident, and for the Re-eſtabliſhment of his Health, by all the Aſſiſtance that Medicine could afford; but, to our great Regret and Affliction, Yeſterday in the Evening we were informed, that, by the Permiſſion of the Almighty, he was deceaſed.

"For theſe Reaſons we have directed his Body to be carried to the Monaſtery of Newſky, there to be interred. In the mean Time we exhort, by our imperial and maternal Voice, all our loyal Subjects to forget what is paſt, to render the laſt Honours to his Remains, and to implore God ſincerely for the Repoſe of his Soul; looking, however, upon this ſudden Death as a ſpecial Effect of the Divine Providence, the Decrees of which, as to the future State of our Crown and Country, are ſolely known to his Divine Wiſdom.

"Done at Peterſhourg, July 7—18, 1762."

The Empreſs of Ruſſia has acquainted Mr. Keith, the Britiſh Miniſter at the Court of Peterſburg, that ſhe will adhere and maintain a ſtrict Neutrality and Friendſhip with the Court of Great-Britain.

20. The Body of the late Emperor has been brought to the Newſky Monaſtery, where it lies expoſed to public View; and it is ſaid will be interred To-morrow or next Day.

Prince Galitzin, Vice-Chancellor, entered upon the Functions of his Office on Saturday laſt, by conferring with the Foreign Miniſters along with the Great Chancellor.

Her Imperial Majeſty propoſes to ſet out for Moſcow ſome Time next Month; and has fixed her Coronation to be in that Capital in September next.

Letters from Paris, Aug. 6. give the following Account of their Expedition againſt Newfoundland: That

"On the 20th of June, the Squadron came in Sight of that Iſland: On the 24th, the Chevalier de Terney landed at the Bay of Bulls, diſtant ſeven Leagues from St. John's, the regular Troops on Board, with the Count d'Hauſſonville, who marched ſtrait to the Town, and preſented himſelf before the Fort. The Governor was three Times ſummoned to ſurrender: He would hearken to no Propoſals, and fired on the

King's

oops: But the Count d'Hauſſonng himſelf at the Head of the s, and diſpoſing his Troops for , the Governor aſked to capitue reſt of the Iſland, particularly the Capital of it, was afterwards ithout a Blow.

r the Surrender of the Fort, the s, and the Garriſon who are to ers of War till the Peace, the ips endered the Harbour, having Chain that defended the Entrance They found in it the Counteſs of t Frigate, formerly a Privateer of (which the Crew had run aſhore, was got off) with a great Numer Veſſels, which the Chevalier de ade Uſe of to burn, in the North Harbours, all the Veſſels, Scaſ. employed in the Fiſhery. The Hauſſonville has fortified himſelf at s, in order to guard againſt a Surhile the Chevalier de Ternay con- Operations."

French Account of the State of s on Newfoundland, on their takſſion, there was one Independent , conſiſting of 63 Men, and the the Grammont Frigate, conſiſting of about 100. In the City of St. John there were 802 Perſons and 220 Houſes.

Breſlaw, July 23. On the 21ſt, in the Morning, the King of Pruſſia attacked the Right of Marſhal Daun's Army, poſted upon the Heights near the Village of Burckerſdorff, which were carried by the Pruſſians. An Attack was then ordered to be made upon the Villages Ludwigſdorff and Leuthmanſdorff, from which the Auſtrians were likewiſe driven; and, by theſe Succeſſes, their Communication with Schweidnitz was entirely cut off. It was reſolved the next Day to have attacked the Poſt of Barſdorff, towards the left of Marſhal Daun's Army, near Tanhauſen, where the Head-quarters was; but, by Accounts received laſt Night, Marſhal Daun was retired, with Part of his Army, towards Braunau, in Bohemia; and the other Part had withdrawn into the County of Glatz.

It is not known here, with Certainty, what Loſs may have been ſuſtained on either Side; but the Reports are, that the Pruſſians took 14 Pieces of Cannon, and made upwards of 1000 Priſoners; that the Deſertion in the Auſtrian Army was very great; and that the Loſs of the Pruſſians did not exceed 300 Men.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ARrived at Spithead, his Majeſty's Ships Neptune, Fand Active, with the Hermoine the two latter from Gibraltar.

tters from Dartmouth, Weymouth, d other Weſtern Ports, which are ly concerned in the Newfoundland are full of Complaints abo the lewfoundland, as perhaps there are ian 30,000 People (the Families of o go on that Trade included) who reduced to a miſerable State by this ne: Surely all imaginable Diſpatch uſed to regain this valuable Branch , than which nothing can be more is Kingdom. There is one Perſon who is principally concerned in no 40 Ships, and employs many hunople always in different Branches of ry, who has now put a Stop to his Buſineſs; and ſeveral others are following his Example.

By a Calculation, the Loſs ſuſtained by the Merchants concerned in the Newfoundland Fiſhery, by the French ſurprizing that Iſland, amounts to 250,000l.

Oxford, Aug. 7. The Subjects appointed for the current Year, for two Orations to be ſpoken in our Theatre, for the Prizes of four five Guinea Pieces, given by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Wilſon, Prebendary of Weſtminſter, are,

For the Latin Oration,

——— *Nunquam Libertas gratior extat, quam ſub Rege Pio.*

For the Engliſh Oration,

Quæ Domus tam ſtabilis, Quæ tam firma Civitas eſt, Quæ non Odiis atque Diſſidiis funditus poſſit everti?

LONDON.

St. James's, Aug. 2.

T. Cunningham, who is juſt arrid, being diſpatched the 24th paſt by Prince Ferdinand to his Majeſty, brings Word, That the Day before, he had cauſed an Attack to be made by a Detachment of the

the allied Army, conſiſting of ſome Hanoverian and Heſſian Troops, under the Command of Gen. Gilſae, upon Part of the Enemy's Right Wing, compoſed chiefly of the Saxon Troops, under Count de Luſace, in their intrenched Camp of Lutternberg: That the allied Troops marched through the Fulde up to their Waiſts; and, after having clambered up the Mountain, took four paliſaded Redoubts, one after the other, and drove the Enemy from all their Intrenchments: That during the Action, Major General Walthauſen gained the Rear of their right Flank, charged their Cavalry, routed them, and took and deſtroyed a whole Regiment of Saxon Horſe. That the Allies in this Attack had taken above 1000 Priſoners, 13 Pieces of Cannon, and three Standards, with a Loſs on their Part, not exceeding 200 Men.

Capt. Cunningham likewiſe gives an Account, that during the ſaid Attack, Prince Frederick of Brunſwick had marched towards the Kratzberg, a very ſtrong high Ground, which covers Caſſel, and cannonaded the French Lines, where Count Stainville was encamped with about 18,000 Men; who, hearing of the Defeat of the Saxons, quitted thoſe Lines, to go to their Aſſiſtance, whereupon Prince Frederick got Poſſeſſion of them without Oppoſition.

11. Being the Birth-day of her Royal Highneſs the Lady Auguſta, eldeſt Siſter to his Majeſty, who entered into the 26th Year of her Age, their Majeſties received the Compliments of the Nobility and Gentry, as did likewiſe the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, on the Occaſion.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

St. James's, Aug. 12. This Morning at half an Hour paſt Seven, the Queen was happily delivered of a Prince. Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, ſeveral Lords of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council, and the Ladies of her Majeſty's Bed-chamber, being preſent.

This great and important News was immediately made known to the Town, by the Firing of the Tower Guns; and the Privy Council being aſſembled as ſoon as poſſible thereupon, it was ordered, That a Form of Thankſgiving, for the Queen's ſafe Delivery of a Prince, ſhould be prepared by his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, to be uſed within the Bills of Mortality, on Sunday next, and throughout the King's Dominions the Sunday after the reſpective *Miniſters* ſhall receive the ſame.

Her Majeſty is, God be praiſed, as well as poſſible in her preſent Condition; and the young Prince is in perfect Health.

It is remarkable that this event happened on the old firſt of Auguſt, the Anniverſary of the Acceſſion of his Majeſty King George I. to the Throne.

The Treaſure taken on board the Hermoine Prize, was brought in Proceſſion to the Tower, attended by a Party of Light Horſe.

St. James's, Aug. 14. This Day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, waited on his Majeſty, and being introduced to his Majeſty by his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, made their Compliments in the following Addreſs, which was ſpoke by Sir William Moreton, Knt. the Recorder.

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

"*Moſt gracious Sovereign,*

"We your Majeſty's ever dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of your City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, humbly beg Leave to embrace this earlieſt Opportunity of congratulating your Majeſty upon the ſafe and happy Delivery of the Queen, and the auſpicious Birth of a Prince.

"So important an Event, and upon a Day ever ſacred to Liberty, and theſe Kingdoms, fills us with the moſt grateful Sentiments of the divine Goodneſs, that has thus early crowned your Majeſty's domeſtic Happineſs, and opened to your People, the agreeable Proſpect of Permanence and Stability to the Bleſſings they derive from the Wiſdom and Steadineſs of your Majeſty's victorious Reign.

"May the ſame gracious Providence ſoon reſtore your Majeſty's moſt amiable and beloved Conſort, and give perfect Health, and Length of Days, to the Royal Infant.

"Long, very long, may your Majeſty live, the Guardian and Protector, the Ornament and Delight, of Great-Britain; and, by your Inſtructions and Example, form the Mind of your Royal Son, to the Government of a free, brave, and generous People: And, in the Fullneſs of Time, may that Son ſucceed to the Virtues, as well as to the Throne, of his Royal Father; and preſerve, for a long Succeſſion of Years, the Glory, Happineſs, and Proſperity of his Country."

The

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious Anſwer.

"I RECEIVE, with the greateſt Pleaſure, theſe very affectionate Expreſſions of your Duty and Attachment to me, and to my Family; and thank you for your Congratulations upon an Event ſo intereſting to me, and to the future Welfare of my People, with which my own Happineſs, upon this and every other Occaſion, is inſeparably connected. The City of London may always depend upon my conſtant Favour and Protection."

They were received very graciouſly, and all had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand.

St. James's, Aug. 17. The King has been pleaſed to order Letters Patent to paſs under the Great Seal of Great-Britain, for creating his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Great-Britain (Electoral Prince of Brunſwick-Lunenburgh, Duke of Cornwall and Rothſay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Iſles, and Great Steward of Scotland) Prince of Wales, and Earl of Cheſter.

It is ordered by his Majeſty in Council, That in the Morning and Evening Prayers, in the Litany, and in all other Parts of the publick Service in the Book of Common Prayer, where the Royal Family is appointed to be particularly prayed for, the following Form and Order ſhall be obſerved, viz.

Our Gracious Queen Charlotte, his Royal Highneſs the Prince, her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, and all the Royal Family.

Aug. 17. Was held a Board of Longitude at the Admiralty: A great Number of Perſons of Diſtinction, and Perſons ſkilled in Navigation, were preſent. Mr. Harriſon and Son attended, to lay before their Lordſhips ſeveral Experiments and Obſervations made in the Weſt-Indies, &c. by them.

BIRTH.

Aug. 7. The Lady of Prince St. Severino, the Neapolitan Ambaſſador, a Son.

MARRIAGES.

July 16. Mr. Tho. Parker, of James-ſtreet, to Miſs Reynall, Daughter of John James Reynall, Eſq; of Curſitor-ſtreet.

19. Grey Cooper, Eſq; of the Inner-Temple, to Miſs Kennedy, of Newcaſtle upon Tyne.

22. Tho. Hitchcock, Eſq; of Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, to Miſs Clavering, of Gerrard-ſtreet, Soho.

Wm. Melliſh, Eſq; Receiver-general of the Cuſtoms, to Miſs Gore, Daughter of John Gore, Eſq; of Buſh-hill, Middleſex.

23. Rd. Vigers, Eſq; Carolina Merchant, to Miſs Sommer, of Downing-ſtreet.

24. Benj. Tong, Eſq; Lieutenant of the King's Volunteers, to Miſs Avery, only Siſter to Sir John Avery, of Eggington-hall in Derbyſhire, Bart.

25. The Earl of Errol, to Miſs Carr, Daughter of Wm. Carr, of Etal, Eſq; with a Fortune of 10,000l.

27. Sir Peter Fenhoulet, Knt. to Miſs Day.

29. Mr. Sam. Bradſhaw, of the General Poſt-office, to Miſs Charlotte Sophia Atkins, of Paleſgravehead-court, near Temple-bar.

Aug. 3. Lieut. Eggerton, to Miſs Milan, of Charing-croſs.

5. Mark Barket, Eſq; Printer to his Majeſty, to Miſs Dunford, Daughter of Mr. Dunford, Pinmaker.

8. Wm. Adney, Eſq; of Stafford, to Mrs. Gould, of Mile-end.

9. Mr. Anderſon, a Dantzick Merchant, to Miſs Simkins, of the Devizes.

DEATHS.

July 19. John Baſford, Eſq; at Deptford.

20. Mr. John Delph, aged 77, a Brother of the Trinity-houſe.

21. Tho. Kynaſton, Eſq; aged 78, Deputy Paymaſter of the Board of Works, &c.

22. Sam. Dix, Eſq; Mayor of Exeter.

Mr. Henry Collins, one of the Clerks of the Prerogative office, and Senior Proctor in Doctor's Commons.

24. Mr. Stephens, a wealthy Farmer at Mouſley in Surry, aged 102.

25. Rob. Pemberton, Eſq; at Farnham in Buckinghamſhire, aged 90.

Rob. Hopwood, M. D. at his Seat near Mancheſter.

26. The only Daughter of Lord St. John at Chelſea.

27. Jerem Sambrook, Eſq; Regiſter of the Affidavit office.

28. The Right Hon. Geo. Doddington, Baron

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *SEPTEMBER*, 1762.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 389 *has been reprinted by Miſtake, it being the* 194*th in this Magazine, and was anſwered in* October 1758: *It is alſo the third Queſtion in the* Gentleman's Diary, 1743, *and is therefore pyrated: Inſtead which, we ſhall inſert another Solution to that curious Queſtion,* 382, *our ingenious Correſpondent* Tonthu *of* Newcaſtle.

To the Author of the GENERAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I *now* apprehend that Queſtion 382 did not ſo much require a numerical Solution, as *one* infinite Series expreſſing the Area cut off, I do therefore take the Liberty to ſe you again with the following Solution of that Queſtion, in which I have determined ries expreſſing the Part cut off. In the Inveſtigation, I have followed that Method by *Mr. Todd*, in his ingenious Solution of this Queſtion, but I have kept the ſame ion as in my former Solution of it, which is vaſtly more convenient than his Nota-

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

TONTHU.

The SOLUTION.

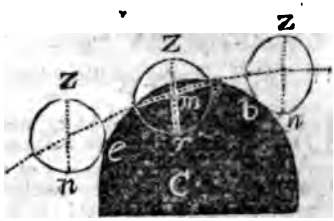
(See the Nota. and Scheme to my former Solution, in the Magazine for *July*.)

ppears from my former Solution, that, $FE = dx^2$, therefore by Pag. 253, *Em.* *r.* the Semi-Segment $AEF = d^2x^2 \times : \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{x^3}{5} - \frac{x^5}{4.7} - \frac{3x^7}{4.6.9} - \frac{3.5x^9}{4.6.8.11}$, *&c.* nce d or EG is plainly the Section of the Arch AD, its Radius $AE = dx$, and a of the Cir. $= 2adx$, where $a = .7854$; we ſhall have, by Pag. 51. *Em. Trig.* ch AD expreſſed by $dx \times : 2a - x - \frac{x^3}{2.3} - \frac{3x^5}{2.4.5} - \frac{3.5x^7}{2.4.6.7}$, *&c.* which the Rad. (dx) gives $d^2x^2 \times : 2a - x - \frac{x^3}{2.3}$, *&c.* = the Sect. $EADB$, from taking the Triangle $EAB = d^2x^3\sqrt{1-x^2} = d^2x^2 \times : x - \frac{x^3}{2} - \frac{x^5}{2.4}$ $\frac{7}{6} - \frac{3.5x^9}{2.4.6.8}$, *&c.* Half the Remainder is $d^2x^2 \times : a - x + \frac{x^3}{2.3} \quad \frac{x^5}{2.4.5} +$ $+ \frac{3.5x^9}{2.4.6.8.9}$, *&c.* = Semi-Segments ADF; then (*per* Queſtion) the Sum of

 theſe

The computed Times of the Lunar Eclipse of the 1st of November, *from the same Tables.*

Apparent Time.	*Greenwich.* D. H. ′ ″	*Cannock.* D. H. ′ ″
Beginning	1 7 10 08	1 7 02 08
Middle	8 32 19	8 24 19
End	9 54 30	9 46 30
Minutes eclipsed	17′ ½	Ditto 17′ ½



m Middle, *e* End, *&c.* C Part of the Earth's Shadow.

Notwithstanding some Gentlemen seem displeased at certain Questions being not inserted, we take the Liberty of saying, that the crude and immature Productions of Tyro's *in Mathematics cannot be expected to find a Place in this Magazine, where Puerilities of any Kind must rather disgust than please Readers of Taste, even the lowest Degree, nor could they, if printed, be of any Credit to Masters or their Pupils.*

On the vain Pursuits and imperfect Enjoyments of HUMAN LIFE.

LIFE, like a play-thing, humours us awhile;
We prize the bauble, at its trinkets smile;
Each glitt'ring trifle stills us for a day,
Then children-like we throw that toy away;
With forward minds we long for something new,
And still a vain variety pursue.
The distant object which we covet most,
If once enjoy'd, is in possession lost:
Those hills from far, with seeming verdure crown'd,
A closer view has bleak and barren found.
Led on by hope, we tread the fairy maze,
And eager grasp at something still to please:
A dear-bought wisdom disappointment shews;
In life's blank lott'ry all may fear to lose.
The miser, anxious for his hoarded gold,
Starves in abundance, and in want grows old;
With squeezing palm he gripes his mammon fast,
And clinches closer as he breathes his last;
For strangers hoards his piles of mouldy pelf,
Who soon shall waste what he denies himself:
Penurious madman, anxious for his heap,
Labring to sow what other hands must reap.
By midnight lamps the poring sage has past
His painful life, and is deceiv'd at last;
Huge volumes from his teeming thoughts he draws,
Imagin'd monuments of vast applause,
Which shall to distant years transmit him down,
And teach posterity his great renown;
Pleas'd with the prospect, he resigns his breath,
And fondly triumphs over time and death;
When lo! his works, an useless lumber, rot,
And are, with him, in half an age forgot.
Through foes for fame the soldier hews his way,
Provoking fate, and fame shall be his pay;
For this young *Ammon* seeks to scale the skies,
And frantic *Charles* impartial fate defies:
'Twas this made heroes in all ages bleed,
That men unborn might envy every deed.
Deluded mortals labour oft in vain,
By death prevented ere they count their gain;
What gain, alas! can be expected here,
Where all things fail, and nothing's found sincere?
Yet human vanity asserts her claim,
And courts an empty echo for a name.
This passion prone to lowest ranks descends,
The coarsest clown for clumsey fame contends;

An-

n ebbing to its vulgar lee,
i in dregs, and warms each baſe de-
ree.
:'s enjoyments weighs not half its ill,
ning here the human ſoul can fill,
nt objects ſhe muſt turn her eye,
ſent wants by future hopes ſupply;
pes, well grounded, ſpeak her truly
viſe,
her wiſhes to their native ſkies,
ıe reath of rumour's feeble ſounds,
ıe that circles in ſurviving rounds.
dp at happineſs is all our view,
diff'rent tracks her footſteps we pur-
ue;
ach his own fallacious path approves,
ſt leads, or inclination moves:
ſt through error loſe their wiſh'd-for
way,
s out wrong muſt wander far aſtray.
, plung'd in riot, ſeek their ſov'reign
good
ting ſpirits and tumultuous blood;
ıge ppetations reaſon's voice depreſs,
wn her clamours in the deep exceſs;
eeking fumes exhale their lives away,
ate repentance and a ſwift decay,
ı cloſe at pleaſure's lawleſs heels,
l the woes deſpairing frenzy feels:
lungs decay'd, and nerves convulſive
ſhake,
ıngent pang confirms the mad miſ-
take:
on then on reaſon's aid ſhall call,
dence prop what folly dooms to fall.
much wealth for happineſs we try;
ıſures pall, and ſoon as taſted die.
ın giddy on its ſummit grows;
rwns ſit heavy on the monarch's brows:
ıowledge too in narrow bounds con-
fin'd,
s our hopes and diſappoints the mind:
enjoyments are imperfect here;
aſure's cup is ever mix'd with care.
ll conditions their own wants pro-
claim,
his happineſs an empty name?
deluſion in our warm embrace?
ıg phantom which we fondly chaſe?
hing here the eager mind ſuſtain?
h a ſhadow, or is virtue vain?
: in abſence we too late regard;
ıer fails, nor is its own reward:
i'd health's true value's ſeldom known,
tue's ſtrangely out of faſhion grown.
ıey who ſail by *India*'s fragrant ſhore,
ıeir ſpeed, and ev'ry gale devour;
the breezes breath'd from ſpicy lands,
ınd the rocks and ſhun the ſhelving
ſands;
r intended coaſt they ſlowly ſteer,
he paſſage, but not anchor there.

So we through life with calm content ſhould
roam,
Endure the journey, nor miſtake our home.
What here we reap is for refreſhment given;
Convenient ſtages in our way to heav'n:
What taſte of happineſs we find below,
Muſt from religion's ſacred fountain flow;
When gentle paſſions move obedient ſtill,
And reaſon rules, and wiſdom guides the will,
This ſoul-felt calm can ev'ry ill remove,
And gives an earneſt of the joys above,
Draws the bright ſcene, unfolds the gates of
bliſs,
A life celeſtial, and begun in this.

N I L E.

WHEN in the crab the humid rule ſhines,
And to the ſultry lion near inclines;
There fix'd immediate o'er Nile's latent ſource,
He ſtrikes the wat'ry ſtores with pond'rous force;
Nor can the floods bright Maia's ſon withſtand,
But heaves, like ocean, at the moon's command;
His waves aſcend, obedient as the ſeas,
And reach their deſtin'd height by juſt degrees:
Nor to its bank returns th' enormous tide,
Till Libra's equal ſcales the day and night divide.
Antiquity, unknowing and deceiv'd,
In dreams of Ethiopian ſnows believ'd.
From hills they taught how melting currents ran,
When the firſt ſwelling of the flood began.
But ah! how vain the thought! no Boreas there
In icy bands conſtrains the wint'ry year.
But ſultry ſouthern winds eternal reign,
And ſcorching ſuns the ſwarthy natives ſtain.
Yet more, whatever flood the froſt congeals,
Melts as the genial ſpring's return he feels.
While Nile's redundant waters never riſe,
Till the hot dog inflames the ſummer ſkies:
Nor to its banks his ſhrinking ſtream confines,
Till high in heav'n th' autumnal balance ſhines.
Unlike his wat'ry brethren he preſides,
And by new laws his liquid empire guides.
From dropping ſeaſons no increaſe he knows,
Nor feels the fleecy ſhow'rs of melting ſnows.
His river ſwells not idly, o'er the land
The timely office of his waves demand;
But knows his fate by prov'dence deſign'd,
To cool the ſeaſon, and refreſh mankind.
Where'er the lion ſheds his fires around,
And Cancer burns the Syena's parching ground;

Then

Then at the pray'r of nations comes the Nile,
And kindly tempers up the mould'ring soil.
Nor from the plains the cov'ring God retreats,
Till the rude fervour of the skies abates;
Till Phœbus into milder autumn fades,
And Meroë projects her length'ning shades.
Nor let inquiring sceptics ask the cause;
'Tis Jove's command, and these are nature's laws.
Others of old as vainly too have thought
By western winds the spreading deluge brought;
While at fix'd times for many a day they last,
Possess the skies, and drive a constant blast;
Collected clouds united Zephyrs bring,
And shed huge rains from many a dropping wing,
To heave the flood, and swell th' abounding spring.
Or, when the airy brethren's stedfast force
Resists the rushing current's downward course,
Backward he rolls indignant to his head;
While o'er the plains his heapy waves are spread.
Some have believ'd that spacious channels go
Through the dark entrails of the earth below;
Through these by turns revolving rivers pass,
And secretly pervade the mighty mass;
Through these the sun, when from the north he flies,
And cuts the glowing Ethiopic skies;
From distant streams attracts their liquid stores,
And thro' Nile's spring th' assembled water pours:
Till Nile o'erburthen'd disembogues the load,
And spews the foamy deluge all abroad.
Sages there have been too who long maintain'd,
That ocean's waves thro' porous earth are drain'd;
'Tis silence their saltness they no longer keep,
By slow degrees still freshning as they creep:
Till at a period Nile receives them all,
And pours 'em loosely spreading as they fall.
The stars and sun himself, as some have said,
By exhalations from the deep are fed;
And, when the golden ruler of the day
Through Cancer's fiery sign pursues his way,
His beams attract too largely from the sea.
The refuge of his draughts the nights return,
And more than fill the Nile's capacious urn.
Were I the dictates of my soul to tell,
And speak the reasons of the watry swell;
To providence the task I would assign,
And find the cause of workmanship divine.
Less streams we trace, unerring to their birth,
And know the parent earth which brought 'em forth:
While this, as early as the world begun,
Ran thus, and must continue thus to run;
And, still unfathom'd by our search, shall own
No cause but Jove's commanding will alone.

Rowe's Lucan.

HAPPINESS.

O Happiness! our being's end and aim!
Good, pleasure, ease, content, whate'er thy name:
That something still which prompts th' eternal sigh,
For which we bear to live, or dare to die;
Which, still so near us, yet beyond us lies,
O'erlook'd, seen double by the fool and wise:
Plant of celestial seed! if dropp'd below,
Say, in what mortal soil thou deign'st to grow?
Fair op'ning to some courts propitious shine,
Or deep with di'monds in the flaming mine?
Twin'd with the wreaths Parnassian laurels yield,
Or reap'd in iron harvests of the field?
Where grows? where grows it not? if vain our toil,
We ought to blame the culture, not the soil:
Fix'd to no spot is happiness sincere,
'Tis nowhere to be found, or ev'ry-where;
'Tis never to be bought, but always free,
And fled from monarchs, St. John! dwells with thee. ——
Some place the bliss in action, some in ease;
Those call it pleasure, and contentment these;
Some, sunk to beasts, find pleasure end in pain;
Some, swell'd to Gods, confess ev'n virtue vain;
Or, indolent, to each extreme they fall,
To trust in ev'ry thing, or doubt of all.
Who thus define it, say they more or less
Than this, that happiness is happiness!
Take nature's path, and mad opinions leave;
All states can reach it, and all heads conceive;
Obvious her goods, in no extremes they dwell;
There needs but thinking right, and meaning well.

Pope's Essay on Man.

Remember, man, the universal cause
Acts not by partial, but by gen'ral laws:
And makes what happiness we justly call
Subsist not in the good of one, but all.

Pope's Essay on Man.

Know, all the good that individuals find,
Or God and nature meant to mere mankind,

Reas

whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
ree words, health, peace, and con-
tentence.
:h consists with temperance alone;
ce, oh virtue! peace is all thy own:
d or bad the gifts of fortune gain;
e less taste them, as they were ob-
ain.

Pope's Essay on Man.

ss, object of that waking dream,
we call life, mistaking: fugitive
heme
ursuing verse, ideal shade,
l good, by fancy only made,
tradition nurs'd, fallacious fire,
dancing beams mislead our fond de-
ire:
our care, and error of our mind:
idst thou ever been by heaven design'd
m and his mortal race, the boon
ad been reserv'd for Solomon;
he partial lot had been bestow'd;
my cup the golden draught had flow'd:
e're yet original man was made;
foundations of this earth were laid;
opponent to our search, ordain'd,
still sought should never be attain'd,
l experience cites me to reveal;
at I dictate, is, from what I feel.

Prior's Solomon.

lness, immortal fair,
e does thy subtile essence dwell?
n relax the hermit's care,
anion in the lonely cell?
thou on the sunny plain
the reed, and chear the swain?
rnful of each low retreat,
ane's favour dost thou wait?
the gilded chambers of the great,
the revel, and the pleasure swell?

Blacklock.

of these. Now tell us, if you can,
that thing on earth a happy man?
en, the wond'rous man I happy call,
few wishes, and enjoys them all.
in his fame, and in his fortune bless'd,
ing void lies aching in his breast.
ion cool, his expectation low,
feel want, or disappointment know?
success be to his virtues given,
sh that, and leave the rest to heav'n.

Mrs. Jones.

busy fool: is happiness thy care?
hy own breast, and thou wilt find it
there:
nence the passions, and the guilt expel;
l fair virtue to the polish'd cell;
Call soft content, with all her smiling train,
Peace for thy health, and patience for thy
pain:
Then, not till then, O man, thy heart shall
know
Bliss so ador'd, but seldom found below.

Mrs. Leapor.

First, pleasure's birth, rise strength and grandeur see:
Brought forth by wisdom, nurs'd by discipline,
By patience taught, by perseverence crown'd,
She rears her head majestic; round her throne
Erected in the bosom of the just,
Each virtue listed; forms her manly guard.
For what are virtues? formidable names!
What, but the fountain, or defence of joy?
Why then commanded, need mankind commands,
At once to merit, and to make their bliss?
Great legislator scarce so great as kind!
If men are rational, and love delight,
Thy gracious law but flatters human choice,
In the transgression lies the penalty;
And they the most indulge who most obey.

Young's Night Thoughts.

A Song inscribed to Miss B. R.

I.

WHAT pow'r on earth can bind like love? ——
Like love, our hearts invade?
Or, oh! what fair has pow'r to move,
Like *Betsy?* — charming maid!

II.

Her lovely, sparkling eyes, that shine
Like di'monds foil'd with jet;
Dart charms more piercing — more benign —
More sweet than — all but *Bet!*

III.

Those coral lips! such iv'ry teeth!
That tongue's inchanting flow!
But oh! the sweets diffus'd by breath,
More sweet than zephyrs blow!

IV.

To praise that neck all words are faint;
Her cheek the rose excels;
But who can speak! or fancy paint,
The charms that lawn conceals!

V.

Her sparkling wit —— engaging mein,
Her sweetly sportive air;
Her lovely shape — dress neatly plain,
Transcends — oh! ev'ry fair!

VI.

Great nature's darling! beauty's queen,
In all her charms array'd!
Might I but hope — by heav'n! I will;
Faint-heart never won fair maid.

London, Sept. 12, 1702. G. CETH.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences,

For SEPTEMBER, 1762.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The following Declarations of War were omitted in their proper Places for want of Room.

The Declaration of War, iſſued by Order of his Portugueſe *Majeſty, againſt the Crown and Subjects of* Spain, *on the* 23*d of* May, 1762.

WHereas the Ambaſſador of Caſtile, Don Joſeph Torrero, in Conjunction with Don Jacob O'Dunne, Miniſter-Plenipotentiary of France, by their Repreſentations, and the Anſwers I have given thereto, it appears that one of the Projects agreed on between the aforeſaid Powers in the Family-pact was, to diſpoſe of theſe Kingdoms as if they were his own; to invade them, occupy them, and uſurp them, under the incompatible Pretext of aſſiſting me againſt Enemies, which they ſuppoſed for ſuch, that never exiſted; and whereas different general Officers of his Catholic Majeſty have ſucceſſively, ſince the 30th of April laſt, ſpread various Papers through my Dominions, preſcribing Laws and Sanctions to my Subjects, invading at the ſame Time my Provinces with an Army divided into various Bodies, attacking my fortified Places, and perpetrating all the aforeſaid Hoſtilities, under the Pretence of directing them to the Advantage and Glory of my Crown, and of my Subjects, and in ſuch Light even the Catholic King himſelf has repreſented the Caſe to me; and whereas, notwithſtanding all theſe contradictory and unheard-of Motives, an offenſive War has been made againſt me, contrary to Truth and Juſtice, by the aforeſaid two Monarchs, through mutual Conſent; I have ordered it to be made known to all my Subjects, that they hold all Diſturbers or Violaters of the independent Sovereignty of my Crown, and all Invaders of my Kingdoms, as public Aggreſſors and declared Enemies; that from henceforward, in natural Defence, and neceſſary Recortion, they be treated as Aggreſſors and declared Enemies in all and every Senſe; and that to oppreſs them in their Perſons and Effects, all military Perſons, and others, authoriſed by me, make uſe of their moſt executive Means, which in theſe Caſes are ſupported by all Laws; and that, in like Manner, all ſaid Military and every other Perſon or Perſons, of whatever Rank, Quality or Condition they be, quit all Communication and Correſpondence with the ſaid Enemies, under the Penalties decreed againſt Rebels and Traitors. I likewiſe order that all the Subjects of France and Spain that reſide in this City, or in the Kingdoms of Portugal and Algarva, retire within the preciſe Term of 15 Days, to reckon from the Day of the Publication of this Decree, otherwiſe they ſhall be treated as Enemies, and their Effects confiſcated; and that in all the wet as well as dry Ports of this Kingdom, all Commerce and Communication ceaſe with the aforeſaid Monarchies of France and Spain, and all Fruits, Manufactures, or Goods of any Kind, of the Produce of the ſaid Monarchies, be deemed contraband, and the Entry, Sale, and Uſe of them be prohibited. Ordered that this Decree be affixed and tranſmitted to every Country, that it may come to the Knowledge of all my Subjects. I have given Orders to the Intendant-general of the Police, to grant Paſſports to all the aforeſaid, who have entered theſe Kingdoms, *bona fide*, on their Buſineſs, that they be permitted to retire unmoleſted.

Palace of Noſſa Senhora da Ajuda, May 18, 1762. With the Rubrick of his Majeſty. Publiſhed 23d May, 1762. ANTONIO LUIZ DE CORDES.

The King of Spain's *Declaration of War againſt* Portugal.

NEither my Repreſentations, founded in Juſtice and Utility, nor the fraternal perſuaſives with which I accompanied them, have been able to alter the King of Portugal's blind Affection for the Engliſh. His Miniſters, engaged by long Habit, continue obſtinate in their Partiality, to

declared War in Form against France and Spain. This unexpected Step forced the Catholic King to make the like Declaration against Portugal; and the King [of France] can no longer defer taking the same Resolution.

Independent of the Motives which are common to the two Monarchs, each hath separate Grievances to allege against Portugal, which of themselves would be sufficient to justify the Extremity to which their Majesties see themselves with Regret obliged to proceed.

Every one knows the unjust and violent Attack made by the English in 1759, on some of the [French] King's Ships under the Cannon of the Portuguese Forts at Lagos. His Majesty demanded of the most Faithful King to procure him Restitution of those Ships: But that Prince's Ministers, in Contempt of what was due to the Rules of Justice, the Laws of the Sea, the Sovereignty and Territory of their Master (all which were indecently violated by the most scandalous Infraction of the Rights of Sovereigns and of Nations) in Answer to the repeated Requisitions of the King's Ambassador on this Head, made only vague Speeches with an Air of Indifference that bordered on Derision.

At the same Time, the Court of Lisbon, pretending to be ignorant that Sovereigns, who hold their Rank of their Birth only, and the Dignity of their Crown, can never permit, under any pretext, any potentate to attempt to infringe Prerogatives and Rights belonging to the Antiquity and Majesty of their Throne, hath pretended to establish, without Distinction, an alternative of Precedence between all the Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers about the King of Portugal. The King, being informed by his Ambassador, of the Notification that had been made to him of this extraordinary and unexampled Regulation, signified in Writing to the most Faithful King, his just Dissatisfaction; and his Majesty declared that he would never suffer any Attempt to be made to diminish the Right essentially inherent in the representative Character with which he is pleased to honour his Ambassadors and Ministers.

However justly the King was authorised to express, at that Time, his Displeasure on Account of these Grievances, and several other Subjects of Complaint which he had received from the Court of Portugal, his Majesty contented himself with recalling his Ambassador, and continued to keep up a Correspondence with the most Faithful King, which he very sincerely desired to render more intimate and more lasting.

That Prince, therefore, can only blame himself for the Calamities of a War, which he ought, on every Account, to have avoided, and which he hath been the first to declare.

His offers to observe an exact Neutrality might have been listened to by the King and the Catholic King, if past Experience had not taught them to guard against the Illusion and Danger of such Proposals.

In the Beginning of the present Century, the Court of Lisbon was very forward to acknowledge King Philip V. of glorious Memory, and contracted formal Engagements with France and Spain: Peter II. who at that Time filled the Throne of Portugal, seemed to enter cordially into the Alliance of the two Crowns: But after dissembling his secret Intentions, for three Years, he broke all his Promises, and the Neutrality which he had afterwards solicited, and which in a Letter to the Republic of the United Provinces, he had even advised her to embrace, and joined the Enemies of France and Spain. The same Confidence, and the same Security, on the Part of the two Crowns, in the present State of Things, would undoubtedly have been followed by the like Defection in the Court of Lisbon.

United to the Catholic King by indissoluble Sentiments of tender Friendship and common Interests, the King hopes that their united Efforts will be favoured by the God of Hosts, and will in the End compel the King of Portugal to conduct himself on Principles more conformable to sound Policy, the Good of his People, and the Ties of Blood which unite him to his Majesty and his Catholic Majesty.

The King commands and enjoins all his Subjects, Vassals, and Servants, to fall upon the Subjects of the King of Portugal; and expressly prohibits them from having any Communication, Commerce, or Intelligence with them, on Pain of Death; and accordingly his Majesty hath from this Date revoked, and hereby revokes all Licences, Passports, Safe-guards, and Safe-conducts contrary to these Presents, that may have been granted by him or his Lieutenant-generals, and other Officers; declaring them Null and Void, and of no Effect; and forbiding all Persons to pay any regard thereto. And whereas, in Contempt of the XVth Article of the Treaty of Peace between France and Portugal, signed at Utrecht, April 11, 1713 (and by which it is expressly stipulated, "That in Case of a Rupture between the two Crowns, the Space of six Months after the said Rupture shall be granted their Subjects respectively, to sell or remove

leave their Effects, and withdraw their Perſons if they think fit) the King of Portugal hath juſt now ordered that all the French who are in his Kingdom ſhould leave it in the Space of fifteen Days, and that their Effects ſhould be confiſcated and ſequeſtrated; his Majeſty, by Way of juſt Reprizals, commands, that all the Portugueſe in his Dominions ſhall, in like Manner, leave them within the Space of fifteen Days from the Date thereof, and that all their Effects ſhall be confiſcated." ——

June 20, 1762. VERSAILLES.

Subſtance of the Manifeſto, publiſhed by Authority at Peterſburgh, July 7, O. S. *giving an Account of all the Motives which engaged the Empreſs to aſcend the Throne of Ruſſia.*

CATHERINE, &c. &c.

OUR Acceſſion to the Imperial Throne of all the Ruſſias is a Proof, that God himſelf directs thoſe Hearts which act bravely and with good Intentions.

"We never had any Deſign or Deſire to make the Imperial Power in the Manner in which the impenetrable Views of the Almighty have placed us on the Throne of Ruſſia. Our dear Country, immediately upon the Death of our dear Aunt, Elizabeth Petrowna, of glorious Memory, all the Patriots (now our faithful Subjects) lamenting the Loſs of ſo tender a Mother of her Country, placed their only Conſolation in obeying her Nephew, whom ſhe had named her Succeſſor, in order that they might ſhew thereby a Part of their Gratitude to their deceaſed Sovereign.

"But when abſolute Power falls to the Share of a Monarch who has not Virtue and Humanity enough to confine it within juſt Bounds, it becomes a fruitful Source of the moſt fatal Evils; this our Country ſoon experienced, and with Terror beheld herſelf ſubjected to a Prince, who, being enſlaved to the moſt dangerous Paſſions, thought only of ſatisfying them, without any Concern for the Welfare of the Empire.

"In the Time when he was great Duke and Heir of the Ruſſian Throne, he frequently cauſed the bitterest Chagrin to his auguſt Aunt and Sovereign, as all our Courts know. Reſtrained, however, by Fear, in her Sight he ſtill kept up ſome Appearance of Decency, but in his Heart regarded the Affection ſhe ſhewed him as a Relation only as an inſupportable Yoke.

"Scarce was he aſſured that his Aunt and Benefactreſs drew near her End, when he reſolved in his Heart to do diſhonour to her Memory; and his Ingratitude went ſo far, that he caſt an Eye of Scorn on her Body expoſed in the Coffin, and, when the neceſſary Ceremony obliged him to approach it, he did it with Looks of Joy, and even ſhewed his Ingratitude by Words; nor would her Obſequies have been at all worthy ſo great and magnanimous a Sovereign, if our tender Reſpect for her, cemented by the Ties of Blood, and the extreme Affection which ſhe had borne us, had not made us think it our indiſpenſable Duty to take Care of them.

"Joining Licentiouſneſs to Power, he made all the Alteration in the State which the Weakneſs of his Genius ſuggeſted, for the Oppreſſion of the People. Having effaced from his Heart all Traces of the Orthodox Greek Religion, (although he had been ſufficiently inſtructed in the Principles thereof) he firſt endeavoured to deſtroy the true Religion, eſtabliſhed for ſo long a Time in Ruſſia, forſaking the Houſe of God and the public Devotions. He had even a Deſign to deſtroy the Churches, and actually had ordered ſome to be pulled down.

"From this want of Zeal for God, and this Scorn of his Law, proceeded a Contempt of natural and civil Laws; for having an only Son, whom God has given us, the great Duke Paul Petrowitz, he would not, when he aſcended the Throne, declare him his Succeſſor, his Caprice having Views which tended to our Deſtruction and that of our Son. He deſpiſed the Laws and Tribunals of the Empire; he diſſipated the Revenue by uſeleſs and hurtful Expences. After a bloody War, he began another, contrary to the Intereſts of Ruſſia. He took an Averſion to the Guards who had faithfully ſerved his Predeceſſors, and made Innovations to the Diſcouragement of theſe valiant Soldiers.

"He entirely changed the Face of the Army, and it ſeemed as if, by dividing it into ſo many Parts, and giving to the Troops ſo many different uniforms, he was willing to make them doubt whether they all belonged to the ſame Maſter. At laſt his Efforts to deſtroy us broke out in Public, and then blaming us for thoſe Murmurs of which his own Conduct was the Cauſe, his Deſign to take away our Life was no longer concealed; of which being warned by ſome faithful Subjects, who were reſolved to ſave their Country or to die for it, we, ſtrengthened by our Truſt in God, expoſed ourſelves with that Courage which our Country had Reaſon to expect, in return for its Affection to us. Armed therefore with the divine Protection, we no ſooner had given our Conſent to thoſe deputed from the Nation to us, than all

ıut their Operations went on very

The firſt Night they threw about hells, but many of them fell ſhort own. The Army under the Mar- ınt de la Lippe is in Motion; and me Highneſs the Prince of Mecklen- et out from hence, in order to join 21ſt Inſt. The Engliſh Regiments aring to march forward.

ı, Aug. 23. The Deputies of the f Courland and Semigallia aſſembled ty Church, by Order of his Royal ctoral Highneſs Prince Charles of ; and the next Day, as they were ıgain, a Courier arrived from Pe- ſh, with two Manifeſtoes of our Duke John Erneſt de Biron, direct- r. Knigge, one for the Council of r, the other for the Deputies of the and both of them againſt Prince of Saxony, whom the Empreſs of following in this Point the Inten- Peter III. will not acknowledge Sovereign. Moreover M. Simolin, from her Imperial Majeſty, receiv- rs by the ſame Courier to ſignify to ency, that they muſt reinſtate Duke neſt in his Dutchy; and we are aſ- at he will arrive here about the Mid- ext Month.

fort, Sept. 1. Advice has been re- of an Action on the 30th Paſt at n near Friedbury, between the f Condé's Army and that of the ary Prince of Brunſwick, in which rties claim the Victory.

Sept. 5. *The Head quarters of Duke Ferdinand of Brunſwick.*

Troops, after the Affair of the 30th ſted themſelves behind the Wetter, d the Enemy, who neither attemp- ollow nor attack them. Duke Fer- 's Preſence immediately remedied e- ing.

g no Occaſion to diſguiſe our Loſs, the following exact and authentic

n During, Lieut. Eſſenbeck, ſix Sub- fficers, and 64 Soldiers, were kill- Officers, 16 Subalterns, and 33 Sol- diers, wounded; 34 Officers, 46 Subal- terns, made Priſoners, with 880 Soldiers, including the Miſſing and Deſerters; ſo that our whole Loſs in killed, wounded, Priſo- ners, &c. amounts to 1398 Men.

If the Enemy were accuſtomed to give as faithful and circumſtantial Liſts of their Loſs, the World might ſee what Reaſon they had for Rejoicings; for it is certain that the Number of their killed and wounded greatly ſurpaſſes ours, and that all this Advantage, which they proclaim ſo loudly, is reduced to a Trifle. The Situation even of the Ar- mies will prove it; that of Duke Ferdi- nand having ſince advanced forward; Sta- ten being its Centre, the Right extending towards Gieſſen, and the Left towards Ha- nau.

A Letter received by Field Marſhal Lord Viſcount Ligonier, from Major-General Peirſon in Germany, contains the following Account of the late Action on the 30th of Auguſt;

"There were no Britiſh but Elliott's and the Chaſſeurs, under Lord Frederick Ca- vendiſh; the authentic Returns of whoſe Loſs your Lordſhip will probably have by this Meſſenger. The greateſt Misfortune ſeems to be the Hereditary Prince's being ſhot in the Body, and the Ball has grazed the Hip-bone; but they don't apprehend any Danger. Your Lordſhip's Aid de Camp, Col. Clinton, diſtinguiſhed himſelf with his Highneſs very much, and is wounded pretty near in the ſame Place with the Prince, with this material Difference, that the Ball has not touched the Bone, nor any Part of Conſequence. He continued with his Chief above two Hours after he was wounded, without his mentioning it, or the Prince's knowing it; and when the Day was decid- ed, and he deſired him to go with the Ac- count of it to the Duke, he was unable to obey his Orders, from having continued ſo long in that Situation. The Prince is fully ſenſible of his handſome Conduct, and does him ample Juſtice. They were both car- ried to Nidda, where I ſaw them more than once, and they ſeemed to be in as good a Way as poſſible."

AMERICAN NEWS.

ı-Town, South-Carolina, July 2.

Capt. Joſeph Rivers, and Capt. Wil- m Sargent, who arrived laſt Satur- avannah from the Miſquito Shore, Advice, that Commodore Forreſt is gone for England, but on what Errand is not known: That a Man of War on the Jamaica Station, and a Privateer, had cut out of the Bay or River Dulce the annual Ship that loads there for Old Spain, with Cha-

nglish Officer, and ſending him tho' ery different Views. like a Siron or is, to the Britiſh Army, what Reta- can be though unjuſt? —— We all ber the Fate of Capt. Jenkins, who Ears by the Cruelty of the Spaniards Beginning of the laſt War. That gal- an expoſed his diſmembered Head to itiſh Parliament, —ſaying, "When ght myſelf dying, under the Barbaric the Spaniards, I recommended my God, and my Cauſe to my Coun-

maica *we have the following Liſt of fleet and Army on the preſent Expedi- againſt the Iſland of* Cuba.

LINE OF BATTLE.

s.	Guns.	Commanders.
on	74	Barker
ake	60	Wheelock
	70	Arbuthnot
t	74	Commodore Keppel / Duncan
ire	74	Barton
a	60	Jekyll
orough	68	Burnet
ad	50	Digges
le	66	Knight
gham	60	Collingwood
a	74	A. J. Harvey
r	90	Admiral Pococke / Harriſon
ar	74	Lempriere
	60	Drake
	64	Hankerſon
ſhire	66	Marſhal
es	60	M'Kenzie
	74	Gaſcoigne
ridge	80	Gooſtrey
ton Court	64	Innes
g Caſtle	64	Campbell
le	70	J. Legge

FRIGATES.

land	Alarm
ter Bomb	Dover
	Richmond
ry	Boreas
nce	Port-Royal
ow	Baſiliſk Bomb
loes	Echo
	Roſe
do Bomb	Port-Mahon
	Lurcher Cutter
rus	Hampſhire

s two Line of Battle Ships and two gates expected with the Forces from rth America,

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Commander in Chief, George Auguſtus Keppel Earl of Albemarle.
Aids de Camp, Capt. Fuller and Nugent, Lieut. Ruyton Enſign Thomas.
Aids de Camp
Lieut. Gen. Elliot — Capt. Dundaſs
Major Gen. Lafauſille — Capt. Suttee
Major Gen. Keppel — Lieut. Hamilton.
Brigadier Generals.
Haviland, Grant, Reid, Lord Rollo, Walſh.
Brigade Majors.
Skeen, Small, Monuneſs, Neale, Dundaſs.
Adjutant-Gen. Col. W. Howe, 58th Reg.
Deputy, Col. Anclaim, 36th ditto.
Quarter-maſter Gen. Col. Carleton, 72d dit.
Deputy, Major Pool, 72d dit.
Aſſiſtants, Capt. Foſter, 47th ditto. / Capt. Temperley, 47th ditto.
Secretary to Earl Albemarle, Lt. Col. Hale.
Surgeon-Gen. Sir Clifton Wintringham.
Deputy-Director, Mr. Sandy.
Phyſician, Richard Huck.
Commiſſary-Gen. Charles Lichmore.
Paymaſter-Gen. George Durant.

The Army formed in five Brigades.

The Earl of Albemarle Command. in Chief.
Lieut. Gen. Elliot.
Maj. Gen. Keppel, Major-Gen. Lafauſille.

Regiments.	*Comp.*	*Commanding Officers.*
1ſt Brigade.		Brig. G. Haviland
Royal	4	Capt. Gordon
Keppel's	9	Lt. Col. Stewart
Haviland's	10	Lt. Col. Provoſt
2d Brigade.		Brig. Gen. Walſh.
Whitmore's	9	
Townſhend's	10	Capt. Spann
Webb's	10	Lt. Col. Tuſdale
Blakeney's	10	Lt. Col. Maſſey
3d Brigade.		Brig. Gen Reid
Amherſt's	9	Major Loftus
Talbot's	10	Lt. Col. Dalway
Otway's	9	Lt. Col. Campbell
Effingham's	9	
4th Brigade.		Brig. Gen. Grant
Monckton's	10	Lt. Col. Campbell
1ſt Bat. Highland.	10	Lt. Col. Reid.
2d Bat. ditto	10	Lt. Col. Graham
Montgomery's	9	Major Murray
Malpas's	1	Capt. Jenkins
Duroure's	2	Capt. Kennedy
5th Brigade.		Brig. Gen. Rollo
Whitmore's	10	Major Zabelle
Richmond's	9	
Morgan's	5	Lt. Col. Stewart
Armiger's	10	Lt. Col. Grant.

A Detachment of the Royal Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Col. Leith.

En-

Engineer in Chief, Lieut. Col. Patrick Mac Kellar.

Capts. Dickſon, Williamſon, Durnford, Williamſon.

Lieuts. Peach, Rumford. Fraſer.

Enſigns, Roberts, Welſh, Monement, Strachan, Sheen.

A Corps of Independents commanded by Major Feronne.

By a late Account of the Captures made by the French on the Britiſh Subjects, it appears, that from January 1761, to the preſent Time, they have taken 812 Ships in all, among which are 60 from Virginia, 51 from Newfoundland, 36 from Carolina, and 231 from Jamaica.

Addreſſes have been received and preſented to his Majeſty, from the two Univerſities, with their Congratulations for the ſafe Delivery of the Queen, and Birth of the Prince of Wales, &c. and were moſt graciouſly received.

To the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.

My Lord, Whitehall, Aug. 20, 1762.

"I have the Earl of Egremont's Direction to acquaint your Lordſhip, that, in Conſequence of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Nomination of the Duke de Nivernois to come here to treat of a Peace, the King has been pleaſed to name the Duke of Bedford to go to Paris for the ſame Purpoſe; and his Grace's Appointment will be declared on Wedneſday next the firſt of September. My Lord Egremont thinks it may be of Uſe to make this Public in the City as ſoon as poſſible."

I am, with the greateſt Reſpect,
My LORD,
Your Lordſhip's moſt Obedient
And humble Servant,
ROB. WOOD.

In the Repreſentation of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. to their Members, dated Oct. 22, 1761, is the following Sentence:

"That you entertain juſt Sentiments of the Importance of the Conqueſts made this War by the Britiſh Arms, at the Expence of ſo much Blood and Treaſure; and that you will, to the utmoſt of your Power and Abilities, oppoſe all Attempts for giving up ſuch Places as may tend to leſſen our preſent Security, or, by reſtoring the Naval Power of France, render us ſubject to freſh Hoſtilities from that natural Enemy; particularly that the ſole and excluſive Right of our Acquiſitions in North America, and the Fiſheries be preſerved to us."

By the London Gazette Extraordinary, Admiralty-office, Sept. 8, was publiſhed the Copy of a Letter from Sir Geo. Pococke, to Mr. Cleveland, Secretary to the Admiralty, dated on board the Namure off Chovra River, 14 July, received the 7th of Sept. 1762.

This Letter contains a Journal of the Proceedings of the Fleet and Army ſince their Attempt to Land on the Iſland of Cuba for the Reduction of the Havannah, intimating, that the General of the Land Forces had acted in Concert with the Admiral, and that they had very conſiderable Succeſs in ſilencing the Caſtle, Forts, &c. and great Proſpect of carrying their Point.

The ſame Evening another Letter was received by Capt. Urry, of the Viper-ſloop, who left the Havannah the 18th of July, reporting that the Guns of the Caſtle and Forts were ſilenced, except one Fort, and that it was intended to ſtorm the Place that Night or the next.—That as yet he had not heard of the Death of any Officer in the Sea or Land Service, except Capt. Goodry.

Afterwards follows a Liſt of the killed and wounded: Killed 195, wounded 383, miſſing 120.

BANKRUPTS.

William Jover, of Weſt Bromwich in Staffordſhire, Gunlock-maker.

George Farr, of Newgate-ſtreet, London, Grocer.

John Cook, of Bow in Middleſex, Collar-maker.

Thomas Bruton, now or late of Ormſkirk, Lancaſhire, Sadler.

Henry Woodgate, of Pater-noſter Row, Bookſeller.

Judah Levy, of Houndſditch, London, Merchant.

William Kirk, late of St. Auſtell in Cornwall, Dealer.

BILL *of Mortality from Aug.* 24, *to Sept.* 21,

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	970	1945	Males	575	1110
Females	975		Females	535	
Under 2 years old		693			
Between 2 and 5		155			
5 and 10		76	Within the walls		122
10 and 20		63	Without		501
20 and 30		168	*Mid.* and *Surry*		946
30 and 40		170	City & Sub. *Weſt.*		376
40 and 50		198			1945
50 and 60		144			
60 and 70		134			
70 and 80		100	Weekly *Aug.* 31.		445
80 and 90		41	*Sept.* 7.		502
90 and 100		3	14.		496
100 and 110		0	21.		503
		1945			1945

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *OCTOBER*, 1762.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

***Queſtion* 393, *anſwered by Mr.* Ed. Lowe, *at Mr.* Singleton's *School, at* Wigan *in* Lancaſhire.**

PUT $a = 6$, $b = 7$, and $c = 8$; and for the Depth put x, and Length y, then the Breadth will be expreſſed by $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$; then (*per* 47. 1. *Euc.*) $a^2 - x^2 + y^2 = c^2$, and $x^2 + y^2 = b^2$; which two Equations added together and ordered gives $y = \sqrt{\frac{c^2 + b^2 - a^2}{2}} = 6.20483$ Inches the Length; whence the Breadth and Depth are eaſily found $= 5.04976$ and 3.2413 reſpectively, and from thence the Solidity $= 101.5593$, &c. which being divided by $.0176715$ the Solidity of one Yard of the Wire, gives 5747.06767515, the Number of Yards required.

As this Queſtion was anſwered by ſeveral Gentlemen, whoſe Numbers differ very little from each other, we have thought proper to give them as below in one diſtinct View,

By Mr. Lowe,	5747,06767515	*Mr.* R. Duncan,	5745,3
Mr. T. Roſworth,	5745,419	*Mr.* Chriſt. Smith,	5745,31
Mr. J. Roſe,	5745,40434	*And the Propoſer, Mr.* T. Orme,	5322,333
Mr. J. Draper,	5754		

Other Solutions were received, but far from being right.

***Queſtion* 394, *anſwered by Mr.* Rd. Ricket, *School-maſter at* Stilton.**

BY the Inſtitutions, Page 296, the ſpecific Gravity of Water is to Braſs, as 1 to 8, as near and readier than any other Proportion, therefore 8 ſolid Inches muſt be immerſed. Put x the Diameter, y the Height, and $p = 3,1416$, then the Superficies will be pxy, and its Solidity (z) $= \overline{3xy^2 - 2y^3} \times \frac{p}{6}$, hence $pxy = \frac{2z}{y} + \frac{2}{3}y^2 =$ the Superficies a Minimum in Flux. $\frac{-2zy}{y^2} + \frac{4}{3}pyy = 0$, reduced gives $y^3 = \frac{2z}{b}$ $\therefore y =$ 1,56318 and ($x =$) 3,12636 the Diameter required, equal twice the Height, $\therefore$ the Globe will ſink to the Center.

Beſides the above Anſwer, we have received two others, one by Tonthu, *and the other from Mr.* C. Smith, *both which make the Globe ſink to the Center, as well as Mr.* Ricket.

Let $L = \text{Log. of } b$, and $l = \text{Log. of } c$, alſo $m = .4342943$; then *per* Pag. 54. Mathem. Miſcell. Curioſ. we have theſe Equations, $\overline{b+v}|^{b+v} = b^b \times \overline{1+dv}$, where $d = 1 + \frac{L}{m}$; $\overline{c+x}|^{c+x} = c^c \times \overline{1+ex}$, where $e = 1 + \frac{l}{m}$; and $\overline{c+x}|^{b+v} = c^b \times \overline{1+\frac{lv}{m}} \times \overline{1+\frac{bx}{c}}$; whence our two firſt Equations become

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} b^b \times \overline{1+dv} + c^c \times \overline{1+ex} = 2a \\ c^b \times 1 + \frac{lv}{m} \times 1 + \frac{bx}{c} + c + x = a \end{array}\right\}$$; from the firſt of theſe, $v = g - bx$, where

$g = \frac{2a - b^b - c^c}{db^b}$, and $b = \frac{e \cdot c^c}{db^b}$; this Value of v ſubſtituted in the other, and reduced gives $x = \frac{a - c - c^b \times \overline{1+\frac{lg}{m}}}{1 + c^b \times \frac{b}{c} - \frac{lb}{m} + \frac{blg}{cm}} = .04116$; whence $v = .17068$, and

$\left.\begin{array}{l} x = 3.47068 \\ y = 3.04116 \end{array}\right\}$: Theſe new Values being wrote for b and c, and the Proceſs repeated, gives $x = .0235$, and $v = -.0352$; whence $x = 3.4354$, and $y = 3.0645$, which are pretty near the Truth.

N. B. After the ſame Manner may Queſtion 22, in the Miſcell. Correſp. for *May* 1755, be anſwered.

The Propoſer's Numbers, in Anſwer, are $y = 3,1578$, *and* $x = 3,3811$.

Other Anſwers were received, but not near the Truth.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 406.

By Mr. T. Robinſon.

BEING at a Cabinet-maker's Shop, I obſerved an elliptical Table leaf fixed to the Top of two Poles of a Frame by the Focus Points, whoſe Heights from the Bottom of the Frame was 66,3326 and 51,3326 Inches, the Diſtance between the Poles 100 Inches. Now there is a Bearer put croſs the Frame at the Middle of the ſhorteſt Pole for the Table-leaf to reſt upon, it is required to find the tranſverſe and conjugate Diameters, and how many ſquare Feet is contained therein?

Queſtion 407.

By Mr. Tho. Boſworth.

ADMIT the Radii of two circular Arches be 3 and 5; the Verſed-ſine of the former equal to the Co-ſine of the latter; and the Rectangle of their Right-ſines a Maximum: Required the Quantities of thoſe Arches?

Queſtion 408.

By Mr. Rob. Duncan.

A Gentleman has a rectangular Garden, whoſe Area is 12100 ſquare Yards; and its Breadth, Length, and Diagonal are in geometrical Progreſſion: Required theſe Dimenſions?

Queſtion 409.

By Tonthu, *of* Newcaſtle.

IF a Line paſs through the Focus of a Parabola, and cut the Curve on both Sides, and an Ordinate be drawn from either End of the Line to the Axis; I ſay, as the Ab-

ſciſſa of that Ordinate, is to the focal Diſtance; ſo is that Part of the Line intercepted by the Focus and the Point whence the Ordinate is drawn, to the other Part. Required the Demonſtration.

SPRING. *A* PASTORAL. *Addreſſed to Miſs* Mary Twibell.

——— *Sub tegmine fagi*
Silveſtrem tenui muſam meditamur avena.
VIRGIL.

BEGIN, *Sicilian muſes!* tuneful maids,
That love the *Sylvan ſcene*, and haunt the ſhades:
While *Spring* with flow'rets paints the ſmiling plain,
And wakes the grateful ſhepherd's humble ſtrain;
While hills, and woods the trembling notes prolong,
And *larks* and *linnets* echo to the ſong.
— Oh thou! the beauty of thy native land,
Accept this *preſent* from thy *lover*'s hand:
Forgive the *muſe!* ambitious of your praiſe,
For who condemns if thou approve her lays?
Your vote ſecur'd, ſecures *eternal fame*,
And *immortality* attend your *name:*
No, ſcorn the ſhepherd and his humble ſong,
For ſuch the theme, *fair maid*, when you was young!
——— Soon as the ſkies confeſs'd th' enlightning ſun,
And the ſweet *lark* the morning lay begun;
Two ſwains, forſaking each his peaceful bed,
Their fleecy charge adown the mountains led:
Then where the ſtream the flow'ry vally laves,
They plung'd their flocks beneath the chryſtal waves;
And while the ſun their drippling fleeces dry'd,
Thus *Mico* ſpoke, and *Rurin* thus reply'd:
——— See! *Rurin*, how the morning's chearful light,
With beams like gold, has tipt the mountain's height!
Hark! with various notes the forests ring!
While the ſweet birds ſalute the blooming *ſpring!*
Calm is the morn, unclouded is the ſky,
And all around is mirth, delight and joy!
Wild on the paſture ſport the tender *lambs*,
And bounding high purſue their fleecy dams;
The village *cock* diſtends his downy throat,
And the hills *echo* with the merry note;
Why ſit we mute? ——— nor hail the ſmiling year?
Why? ——— when all *nature* ſings do we forbear?
——— See! here comes *Celine*, the tuneful ſwain,
Let him appoint the *Theme*, and judge the ſtrain.
This boxen flute with iv'ry border'd round,
Whoſe warbling note the hills ſo oft reſound,
'Gainſt ought of equal worth i'll ſtake with thee,
That *Celinet* ſhall judge the prize to me.
——— And I this dog, of all the plain the beſt,
How ſmooth his ſkin! how fair his dappled breaſt!
If e'er fatigu'd beneath the plane I ſleep,
Safe to his care I truſt the ſportive ſheep.
——— Then while your clean-waſh'd ſheep ſecurely rove,
Sing each by turns, and, ſhepherds, ſing of *love:*
Thou *Mico*, firſt thy tuneful ſkill exert,
Behold! the prize that crown the victor's art!
——— O mighty *love!* how boundleſs is thy ſway!
The whole *creation* does thy pow'r obey:
Whate'er or wings the air, or treads the plain,
Or cuts the foaming billows wears thy chain;
Where'er thou ſtrik'ſt, thy darts reſiſtleſs prove,
Love conquers all! — then bluſh not we to love.
——— When I with *Marian* paſs the happy day,
My dancing heart is lightſome all and gay;
But when ſhe's abſent, — penſive and ſerlern,
I teach the foreſts echo how to mourn;
Streteh'd o'er the brooks my doleful lays I ſing,
And hills and vallies with my ſorrows ring!
——— Fair is the fruit that loads the autumnal bough,
The purple *plumb*, the *pear* of ſcarlet hue:
Fair are the moons the peacocks train that gild,
And fair the harveſt waving in the field;
Fair is the *roſe*, the painted garden's grace,
But fairer far my lovely *Lydia*'s face!
——— Theſe ſmiling plains ſhall one vaſt deſart grow,
And that fair limpid ſtream ſhall ceaſe to flow;

The

Tho' much deform'd with wounds and many a ſtain,
Yet ſoon ſhe knew her *Celadon* again.
Her *Celadon* who, late ſo briſk and gay,
Had talk'd of nought but love the live-long day,
Now chang'd in garb, in action, look and air,
With this ſad tale, addreſs'd the weeping fair:
"Why, *Celia*, why doſt call me from the tomb:
Or why provoke me to reveal my doom?
Had'ſt thou but ſpar'd thy curſes, cruel maid,
And not reproach'd thy hapleſs lover's ſhade,
Silent I'd ſlept, nor had the wiſp'ring breath
Of buſy fame, reveal'd to thee, my death:
But, ſince thou promis'd from thy tomb, *to riſe*
And ſtalk a dreadful form before my eyes,
Lo! firſt, I come; —— nay, turn thee not aſide,
And thou ſhalt hear, how I untimely dy'd.
Know then, on that ſad day, when laſt we laid
Breathing our mutual love beneath yon ſhade,
As late I homeward from theſe walks with-drew,
Elate with joy, and full of love and you,
Two thieves beſet me, drag'd me to a wood,
Seiz'd all I had, and ſhed my reeking blood.
This is the whole; forbear, then, to purſue
My ghoſt with curſes, for I ſtill am true."
He ceas'd and vaniſh'd: fix'd in dread a-maze,
Celia ſtill ſeem'd on *Celadon* to gaze:
Then ſhrieking loud, ſhe fell, profoundly ſigh'd,
The vital current ſtopp'd, — ſhe ſwoon'd, — ſhe dy'd.

The MASQUERADE.

In nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas.

I.

YOu've heard of more than civil jars
Betwixt two rival theatres
Contending to exhauſt us;
Each clapt their fools in maſquerade,
Each call'd their devil to their aid,
And each their *Doctor Fauſtus*.

II.

The hireling actors, for their pay,
They made to vary every day
To every ſhape in nature;
And where's the wonder of all this?
Still was no *Metamorphoſes*
E'er wrought in the Spectator.

III.

But this is art's conſummate art,
To make the audience play their part;
And we've an old *Volpone*
Makes theſe perform his drudgery
At their own charge, and pay to be
His *Dramatis Perſonæ*.

IV.

In thick impenetrable braſs
Kind nature firſt rough-caſt his face,
And ſtock'd him for a trader;
Sent him with native vizor on,
For, of all creatures, he alone,
Was born a maſquerader.

V.

Dug out of hard metallic ſoil,
From land of *Swiſt* to *Britain*'s Iſle
Was brought this choice exotic:
That over commoners and peers,
Without a rival, domineers
A conjurer deſpotic.

VI.

In dead of night, with toil oppreſt,
When harmleſs mortals ſink to reſt,
Behold his phantomes riſing!
In crouds, obſequious to his call,
They pour into th' inchanted hall
Ten thouſand ſhapes ſurpriſing.

VII.

From every nation, far and near,
The repreſentatives appear,
Of all the ſeveral places:
Hither her *Achmet Turkey* ſends,
Perſia her *Mirrivais* lends,
And *Rome* her *Bonifaces*.

VIII.

This wondrous wizard's magic force
Quite puts old nature out of courſe,
And all her works perplexes;
Aſſerts a pow'r of more extent,
Than e'er did act of parliament;
And changes ev'n the ſexes.

IX.

Shews reverend dotards of fifteen,
With beards ſo grey, and heads ſo green,
Come pacing fiddle faddle:
With bells, and drums, and bawbles ſtor
Craz'd puling infants of threeſcore,
Come creeping from the cradle.

X.

Or, if th' enchanter ſo decree,
Preſto begone humanity!
Brute after brute advances:

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences,

For OCTOBER, 1762.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Wetter, Sept. 17.

YEsterday Morning his Serene Highneſs gave out the Diſpoſition for the March from the Camp at Swartzenbern, and for an Attack to be made upon the Enemy on the Heights of Wetter, where they had a very conſiderable Corps under M. Conflans, and M. Levy, ſupported by the Prince of Condé's whole Force on this Side the Lahne, with the Army under the two Marſhals, cloſe on the Banks on the other Side. Gen. Conway marched by the Right on the Night of the 15th, with a very conſiderable Body, all Germans, except Mompeſſon's Brigade: He croſſed about three Leagues above Wetter, with Orders to march and attack their Left, which was poſted about the Town, as ſoon as he ſhould ſee the Army appear on the Plain in Front. Luckner, who croſſed ſtill higher than the ſaid General, was to make a larger Circle, and get into the Rear of their Left, with the Chaſſeurs of the Army, ſix Battalions of Grenadiers, and two Regiments of Cavalry, beſides Elliott's, and his own Huſſars. All this was conducted with the utmoſt Preciſion, and all the Columns were at their ſeveral Deſtinations to a Moment. Luckner began with a very brisk Cannonade on the Back of the Hill above the Town, from whence the Enemy very ſoon retired. We cannonaded the Town for ſome Time; but on Gen. Conway's coming up, they quitted it, and retired in a good deal of Confuſion up the Hill and ſoon from thence over the Lahne, the Rear being ſmartly cannonaded.

Copenhagen, Sept. 14. On Thurſday laſt the 9th Inſtant, the Marriage between the King of Denmark's ſecond Daughter and the Hereditary Prince of Heſſe was publickly declared at Court.

Hague, Oct. 1. Letters from the Army of the 25th paſt, bring an Account of a very obſtinate and bloody Affair, which happened on the 21ſt, between the Corps under the Marqueſs of Granby, and Gen. Zaſtrow poſted at the Brucker Muhl upon the Ohm near Amonebourg, and a Part of the French Army. The French Generals de Caſtries and Sarsfeldt, are ſaid to have been dangerouſly wounded therein; but we have as yet no other Particulars of their Loſs.

After a Fire from the Enemy, which laſted all Night, and by which they had made a practicable Breach, the Garriſon of Amonebourg ſurrendered Priſoners. In Conſequence of which, on the 23d, the Enemy puſhed forward the Right of their Camp and poſted a Body between Amonebourg and Kleinſeelheim.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Portſmouth, Sept. 20.

THE Duke of York arrived here. His Royal Highneſs's Flag was immediately hoiſted on Board his Majeſty's Ship Princeſs Amelia. It is expected his Royal Highneſs will ſail from thence with his Majeſty's Ships Magnanime and Eſſex, to join Admiral Sir Charles Hardie off Breſt.

LONDON.

BY Extract of a Letter from Lord Colville, dated on Board the Northumberland, at Placentia, Auguſt 18, 1762, we learn, that ſome Endeavours had been uſed by the Governor of Newfoundland, in repairing the ruined Fortifications, &c. of Placentia, in which he was aſſiſted by Lord Colville; and that Capt. Brett, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the Torbay, had taken the Zephyr Frigate, which ſailed from Brest on the firſt Inſt. with 200 Troops on Board.

Br

ortars, Braſs Cannon, and other ound for Newfoundland.

arliament, which ſtands prorogued lay the ninth Inſtant, is prorogued lay the eleventh Day of November hen it is to ſit for the Diſpatch of

. Sailed from Dover his Grace the Bedford, for Calais.

; the valuable Effects which have d belonging to the Hermoine Prize, x full of rich Gold Snuff boxes, Cheſts of fine wrought Plate.

jeſty, out of his princely Zeal for ncement of Religion and uſeful ge, in every Part of his extenſive s, hath been graciouſly pleaſed to the making a Collection through- Kingdom, for the joint Benefit of olleges and Seminaries of Learn- y eſtabliſhed in the Cities of New- Philadelphia, and hath granted a nty of 6col. towards forwarding Deſign.

Morning, about two o'Clock, a : out at the Back of a Stair-caſe in yard, Newgate, which in a few ſumed all the Apartments in that atly damaged the Chapel, and the of a Houſe belonging to a Stock- er in Phœnix-court, Newgate- here were two unfortunate Pri- the Rooms which were burnt ho periſhed in the Flames. Capt. ane, in whoſe Apartments it is began; Thomas Smith was the ppy Perſon; his Room was over s's.

s's, *Sept.* 8. The Ceremony of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of as performed in the great Council of his Majeſty's Palace, by his Archbiſhop of Canterbury. His hneſs the Duke of Cumberland, rſons Highneſs the reigning Duke nburg Strelitz, (repreſented by the Duke of Devonſhire, Lord in of his Majeſty's Houſhold) be- thers; and her Royal Highneſs s Dowager of Wales being God- The young Prince was named guſtus Frederick.

owing Athem, compoſed by Dr. after of the King's Band of Mu- caſion of her Majeſty's happy f the Prince of Wales, was per- ore their Majeſties and the Royal he Chapel Royal at St. James's.

e Thanks unto the Lord, for he : Becauſe his Mercy endureth

" Let Iſrael now confeſs that he is gra- cious: And that his Mercy endureth for ever.

" The Lord is nigh unto all them that call upon him: Yea all ſuch as call upon him faithfully.

" My Heart was diſquieted within me: And the Fear of Death was fallen upon me.

" But in my Trouble I called upon the Lord: And he delivered me out of my Di- ſtreſs.

" Turn again then unto thy Reſt, O my Soul: For the Lord hath rewarded thee.

" O praiſe the Lord with me; and let us magnify his Name together.

" Behold, O God our Defender: And look upon the Face of thine anointed.

" O prepare thy loving Mercy and Faith- fulneſs: That they may preſerve him.

" Let his Seed endure for ever: And his Throne as the Days of Heaven.

" So will we always ſing Praiſe unto thy Name. Amen. Halleluiah."

Lord Berkeley carried the Sword of State, and the Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Schutz.

11. Arrived at Dover his Majeſty's Yacht Princeſs Auguſta, Capt. Ray, from Calais, and brought over the Duke de Nivernois, Marquis of Taviſtock, &c.

On the Duke de Nivernois's arrival at Dover, he was ſaluted by the Cannon, and as he paſſed through the great Towns he was received by Soldiers under Arms. His Supper and Entertainment for the Night, at Canterbury, amounted to 45l. The next Day he dined at Rocheſter, and had an ex- treme elegant Dinner for leſs than 10l. His Grace gave 100 Guineas amongſt the Men belonging to the Yacht which brought him over.

14. The Duke de Nivernois dined with the Lord Viſcount Spencer, at his Houſe at Wimbleton in Surry.

Mr. Poynrz's Houſe in Burlington-ſtreet not being large enough to contain the Duke de Nivernois, with all his Attendants, one is taken in Soho-ſquare for his Secretary, &c. till a more fit one is in Readineſs to re- ceive them.

15. The Duke de Nivernois, Plenipoten- tiary from the Court of France, was intro- duced to his Majeſty.

The Duke of Bedford was received at Paris with the greateſt Acclamations ever known; and, it is ſaid, that he was con- ducted into that City by 400 of the French King's Houſhold Troops.

Mr. Porter, our late Minister at the Ottoman Porte, arrived the 1st Instant at Berlin from Constantinople, on his Return to London.

The Duke de Nivernois was accompanied in his Journey to England by the Sieur Durand, his Majesty's Minister to the King and Republic of Poland; and by the Sieur Deon, Captain of Dragoons, in Quality of Secretary to the Embassy.

Whitehall, Sept. 11. Was published, in the Gazette, a further Journal of the Proceedings of his Majesty's Forces upon the Island of Cuba, from the 7th of June, the Day of their Landing, to the 16th of July, received from the Earl of Albemarle, more particularly relating the Proceedings of the Land Forces, which it was not doubted would terminate in the Reduction of the Havannah.

A fine bronze Bust of the Earl of Halifax was put at the Senegal and Goree Coffee-house in Cornhill; on which Occasion a Number of his Lordship's Friends dined there, and drank his Lordship's Health, with many other loyal Toasts. Under the Bust is the following Inscription: "*George Dunk*, Earl of Halifax, under whose most auspicious Patronage the Plan for conquering the French Settlements of Senegal and Goree on the Coast of Africa was happily carried into Execution, in the Year 1758."

The same Day was imported from the West Indies, 10,867 Wt. of Sugar; 8350 Wt. is by one House.

The same Night the Tide running pretty High, the Workmen got the Caissoon to float, and fixed it between the Piles for Building the the third Pier of Black-friars Bridge.

St. James's, Sept. 15. This Day the Duke de Nivernois, Minister Plenipotentiary from France, had a private Audience of his Majesty, to deliver his Credentials.

21. Their Majesties set out from St. James's in a Post chaise and Four, escorted by a Party of Light-horse, for Windsor.

His Majesty sat at Dinner at the upper End of St. George's Hall; her Majesty dined in the Gallery fronting; and the Knights Companions of the Order of the Garter were placed on the King's Right hand; the Foreign Ministers, Nobility, and other Persons of Distinction, took their Seats on a Gallery on the Left, which was erected for that Purpose.

The Installation was the more splendid, on Account of his Majesty being enthroned Sovereign of the Order. His Majesty's Cap was set with Jewels to a prodigious Value, and his robes were looped up with Diamonds. The Queen's Stomacher, made for this Occasion, is said to be worth 50,000 l. a single Jewel in it being valued at 10,000l.

The Marquis of Harrington, Son to the Duke of Devonshire, and the Marquis of Caermarthen, Son to the Duke of Leeds, bore his Majesty's Train.

22. Being the Anniversary of the Coronation of their Majesties, the same was observed in Town with the usual Solemnities. The Court being at Windsor, their Majesties received the usual Compliments from the foreign Ministers, Nobility and Gentry who were at that Place.

This Day Capt. Singleton arrived here from Portugal, with the following Letter from the Marshal Count de la Lippe, to the Earl of Egremont.

"*My Lord,*

"I have the Honour to acquaint your Lordship, that having detached Brigadier General Burgoyne with his Regiment, and 17 Companies of Grenadiers, to make an Attack upon Valencia d'Alcantara (where according to Information, that in all Probability was to be depended upon, the Enemy had formed large Magazines of Flour and Forage) this Officer executed his Operation with so much Conduct and Valour that having entered the Place first at the Head of his own Regiment, gallantly conducted by Col. Somerville, Sword in Hand and afterwards dislodged the Enemy's Infantry, after an obstinate Resistance, out of the Houses, by the valorous Behaviour of the British Grenadiers under Lord Pulney's Command, the Spanish Regiment of Seville was entirely destroyed: A Major General, one Colonel, one Captain, two Lieutenants, three Stand of Colours, and all the private Men were taken that escaped the Sword. The Information about the Magazine proved Groundless; but the General Officer was to have entered Alentejo in a few Days, with a considerable Corps d'Armée, and was then employed in reconnoitring the Entrance into that Province.

The British Troops behaved upon this Occasion with as much Generosity as Courage; and it deserves Admiration, that in an Affair of this Kind, the Town and Inhabitants suffered very little; which is owing to the good Order Brigadier Burgoyne kept up even in the Heat of the Action.

I am with great Respect,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most Obedient,
And most humble Servant.

The following is a List of what was found in Valencia d'Alcantara in Spain, viz.

nor, and Henry Bankes, Eſqrs. Sheriffs of the City of London.

When the Duke of Bedford landed at Calais, M. Becquet de Cocove, Preſident of the Court of Juſtice at that Place, attended by all the King's Officers, waited on his Grace at the Inn, and complimented him in the following Terms:

"*My Lord*,

"It would betray in us a Diſregard to the Welfare of Mankind in general, and to that of the two Crowns of France and England in particular, ſhould we omit this Opportunity of teſtifying our Joy for the important Commiſſion entruſted to your Grace, to put the finiſhing Hand to the great Work of Peace. Who could have been nominated more capable than your Grace, to reconcile ſo many different Intereſts, and remove ſo many Difficulties? Yes, my Lord Duke, your Wiſdom will ſurmount all Difficulties: The two Nations, of Rivals you will make Friends, by inſpiring them with the Spirit of Union and Concord. They have, in all Ages, mutually eſteemed each other: It was, perhaps, reſerved for your Grace to change this Eſteem into a happy Sympathy. May we ſoon ſee you repaſs, my Lord, with the Olive Branch in your Hand, going to reap the happy Fruits of your wiſe Mediation, after gaining the Eſteem of your Maſter, and meriting the Favour of your own Sovereign. Theſe are the Wiſhes of the King's Officers of Juſtice of this Place, who beg Leave to aſſure your Grace of their moſt profound Reſpect."

Whitehall, Oct. 12.

This morning arrived Capt. Campbell, of the 42d Regiment, from St. John's, Newfoundland, and being diſpatched by Lieut. Gen. Amherſt, with the following Letter to the Lord Egremont.

St. John's, Newfoundland, Sept. 20, 1762.

My Lord,

In purſuance to the Orders I received from Major General Amherſt at New-York, of which your Lordſhip will have been informed from New-York to Halifax by Duplicates, to take up there the Troops deſtined for the Expedition. I got under Sail the 26th of Auguſt; and having failed, determined to touch there, and at Louiſbourg if poſſible, and procure what Information I could get, I ſteered for this Place, about three Leagues to

to the Northward of St. John's, was the only Place to Land the Troops at, within that Diſtance.

"I landed the Troops early the next Morning, at the Bottom of the Bay, from whence a Path led to St. John's: A Party of the Enemy fired ſome Shots at the Boats as they rowed in. The Light Infantry of the Regulars landed firſt, gave the Enemy one Fire, and drove them towards St. John's. The Battalions landed, and we marched on. The Path for four Miles very narrow, through a thick Wood, and over very bad Ground.

"The next Morning, the 14th, we opened the Channel, where the Enemy had ſunk the Shallops: They had a Breaſt work which commanded the Entrance, and a Battery not quite finiſhed.

"On the 15th, juſt before Day-break, I ordered Capt. M'Donell's Corps of Light Infantry, and the provincial Light Infantry, ſupported by our advanced Poſts, to march to ſurprize the Enemy on the Hill.

"The 16th, we advanced to the Hill nearer St. John's, which the Enemy had quitted. Twenty-nine Shallops came in To-day with Artillery and Stores, Proviſion and Camp-equipage from Torbay, which we unloaded.

"The 17th a Mortar-battery was completed, and a Battery begun, for 4 twenty-four Pounders and 2 twelve Pounders: About 500 Yards from the Fort, made the Road from the Landing for the Artillery, and at Night opened the Mortar-battery, with one Eight-inch Mortar, ſeven Coehorns, and ſix Royals. The Enemy fired pretty briſkly from the Fort, and threw ſome Shells.

"The 18th in the Morning, I received a Letter from Count d'Hauſſonville, of which I do myſelf the Honour to incloſe your Lordſhip a Copy, as alſo of my Anſwer; with Copies of other Letters that paſſed, and of the Capitulation.

"Capt. Campbell has brought with him the French Colours which were hoiſted on the Fort of St. John's."

Camp before St. John's, Sept. 16, 1762.

"SIR,

"Humanity directs me to acquaint you of my firm Intentions.

"I know the miſerable State your Garriſon is left in, and am fully informed of your Deſign of blowing up the Fort on quitting it; but have a Care; for I have taken Meaſures effectually to cut off your Retreat: And ſo ſure as a Match is put to the Train, every Man of the Garriſon ſhall be put to the Sword.

"I muſt have immediate Poſſeſſion of the Fort, in the State it now is, or expect the Conſequences.

"I give you half an Hour to think of it. I have the Honour to be, Sir, your moſt Obedient humble Servant,

To the Officer commanding in St. John's. W. AMHERST."

Tranſlation of a Letter from the Count d'Hauſſonville, to Lieut. Col. Amherſt. Dated at St. John's, Sept. 16, 1762.

"With regard to the Conduct that I ſhall hold, you may, Sir, be miſinformed. I wait for your Troops and your Cannon; and nothing ſhall determine me to ſurrender the Fort, unleſs you ſhall have totally deſtroyed it, and that I ſhall have no more Powder to fire. I have the Honour to be, Sir, your moſt humble, and moſt obedient Servant,

The Count d'HAUSSONVILLE."

Count d'Hauſſonville to Lieut. Col. Amherſt.

"SIR,

"Under the Uncertainty of the Succours which I may receive either from France or its Allies, and the Fort being entire, and in a Condition for a long Defence, I am reſolved to defend myſelf to the laſt Extremity. The Capitulation which you may think proper to grant me will determine me to ſurrender the Place to you, in order to prevent the Effuſion of Blood of the Men who defend it.

"Whatever Reſolution you come to, there is one left to me, which would hurt the Intereſts of the Sovereign you ſerve. I have the Honour to be, Sir, your moſt obedient humble Servant,

Fort St. John, Sept. 18, 1762. Count d'Hauſſonville."

Camp before St. John's, Sept. 18, 1762.

"SIR,

"I have juſt had the Honour of your Letter. His Britannic Majeſty's Fleet and Army co-operating here, will not give any other Terms to the Garriſon of St. John's than their ſurrendering Priſoners of War.

"I do not thirſt after the Blood of the Garriſon; but you muſt determine quickly, or expect the Conſequences; for this is my final Determination. I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble Servant,

To Count d'Hauſſonville, W. AMHERST."

Copy

Copy of a Letter from Count d'Haussonville to Col. Amherst. Dated at John's, Sept. 18, 1762.

"I have received, Sir, your letter, which you did me the honor to write to me.

"I am as averse as you to the Effusion of Blood. I consent to surrender the Fort in a good Condition, as I have already acquainted you, if the Demands, which I enclose herewith, are granted to my Troops. I have the Honour to be, Sir, your most humble and most obedient Servant,

Le Compted'HAUSSONVILLE."

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION.

Demands of the Garrison of St. John, and, in general, of the Troops that are in it.

The French Troops shall surrender Prisoners of War. *Agreed to.*

The Officers and Subalterns Officers shall keep their Arms, to preserve good Order among their Troops. *Agreed to.*

Good Ships shall be granted to carry the Officers, Grenadiers, and private Men, either wounded, or not, to France, in the Space of one Month, on the Coast of Britany. *Agreed to.*

Lord Colville will, of Course, embark them as soon as he possibly can.

The Goods and Effects of both the Officers and Soldiers shall be preserved. *His Britannic Majesty's Troops never pillage.*

The Gate will be taken Possession of this Afternoon, and the Garrison will lay down their Arms.

This is to be signed by Lord Colville, but will remain at present, as afterwards, in full Force.

Camp before St. John's, Sept. 18, 1762. *Signed*, Wm. Amherst, Le Comte d'Haussonville.

30. An Express arrived at St. James's with Advice that the Garrison of Schweidnitz, consisting of 9400 Men, surrendered Prisoners of War. There are besides a great Number of Prussian Deserters. The 9th Instant the Day on which they capitulated, the Prussians had made a Breach wide enough to Storm, and at the same Time a Powder magazine in the Town blowing up, it struck such a panic in them, that they resolved to Surrender immediately,

BANKRUPTS.

William Osbaldeston, now or late of Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire, Mercer.

Matthew Concanen, of Pamber in Hampshire, Dealer.

William Green of the Gravel Pits, Kensington, Brewer.

John Osbaldeston, now or late of Chipping Norton, Oxfordingshire, Mercer.

Alexander Marks, of Woolpack Alley, Houndsditch, London, Dealer.

Arthur Clark, of St. Giles in the Fields, Middlesex, Brewer.

John Robinson, now or late of Prosely in Shropshire, Linen Draper and Grocer.

John Shenton, of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, Victualler.

Richard Stow, of Gray's Inn Lane, Holbourn, Brewer.

William Clutton, of Horstedkeynes in Sussex, Iron-master and Merchant.

Francis Blencow, of Brackley, Northamptonshire Ironmonger and Brazier.

Samuel Taylor, late of Isleworth in Middlesex, Fruiterer.

John Wight, late of Mark Lane, Cornfactor.

Joseph Beal, of Wood-street, London, Dyer.

Thomas Delamotte, late of Great St. Helen's, London, Insurance Broker.

Henry Scatcherd, of Gildersome in Yorkshire, Woolstapler.

John Gardner, of Guilford in Surry, Innholder.

George Awcocke, of Fletching in Sussex, Salesman.

BILL *of Mortality from Sept.* 21, *to Oct.* 19.

Buried		Christened	
Males 1053	2142	Males 604	1180
Females 1089		Females 576	
Under 2 years old	757		
Between 2 and 5	188	Buried,	
5 and 10	82	Within the walls	173
10 and 20	81	Without	517
20 and 30	163	*Mid.* and *Surry*	1110
30 and 40	176	City & Sub. *West.*	342
40 and 50	200		2142
50 and 60	163		
60 and 70	158		
70 and 80	120	Weekly *Sept.* 28.	303
80 and 90	52	*Oct.* 5.	516
90 and 100	2	12.	592
100 and 110	0	19.	531
	2142		2142

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *NOVEMBER*, 1762.

To the AUTHOR *of the* GENERARL MAGAZINE.

Dear Sir, *Dettingen, in St. Elizabeth's Pariſh, Jamaica, July* 21, 1762.

IF you remember when I communicated to you my Obſervations upon the Comet, which you publiſhed in your *Magazine* of *April* 1759, I likewiſe mentioned a Piece of *Indian* Sculpture that I had, which I poſſibly may bring or ſend to you, one Time or other: But, in the mean Time, I have ſent you incloſed, exact Drawings of it in three Poſitions, which if, you think worthy of a Place in your Magazine, it will no doubt be acceptable to your curious Readers; and it will encourage me to ſend you Drawings of ſeveral rare Things, which have not been deſcribed properly as yet, in any Paper that I have ſeen. I got this Image by Means of a Boy of mine, who, for ſome Fault, abſented himſelf for a few Days, and upon his Return, and when we were upon good Terms, he was always telling what he had ſeen while he was in the Woods, and, in Particular, a vaſt Cave, with a Thing like a *Somebody* in it, and a Clock, and a Bell, and many wonderful Things, which I gave but little Credit to: But one Day, when the Negroes were near the Place at Work, the Overſeer put him in Mind of it. Come, Maſter, ſays *Mexico*, for that was his Name, if you will venture, I will ſhow you the Place; and away they climbed up the rocky Hill, about 100 Yards to the Cave, and, behold, there was the Image in a Kind of Porch or Portico, very ſecure from Rain. But when the Overſeer took hold of it to bring it away, *Mexico* took to his Heels, and never reſted till he was amongſt the Middle of the Reſt, crying, all the Way, *Maſter, don't touch it; you will dead.* The Fellow was quite frightened: And I underſtood afterwards, that it was the Sight of the Image that drove him Home when he was run away. The Fellow ſtill inſiſting that the Clock and the Bell was in the Cave, I had the Image ſent back and replaced, that I might ſee what Appearance it made at firſt; and I muſt own, that for the firſt few Minutes when I came, it had a ſtrange Effect upon me; for what with the uncommon Appearance of the Cave, the grinning Looks and Situation of the Image, and the Shadiſs of the lofty Grove of Trees, I could not help thinking that I had got into the Veſti-

follow Channels down from his Eyes indicate as much as if he had been made for crying.

When my Negroes first got him amongst them, they unanimously made him an offering, of some of their Breakfast; and afterwards, by wiping his Face a little too rudely, wiped out the Balls of his Eyes, which were made of *Lignum Vitæ* Gum; this was before I saw him, and prevented me from seeing in what Manner they had been finished: His Teeth likewise, which are made of a Piece of a *Manatee*'s Rib, stuped out by their rough handling; they had been fastened in likewise, with the said Gum, and I have secured them with two small Iron Pegs, and that is all that is Monstrous about him; for he has certainly lain in this Cave at least two hundred Years, and, no Doubt, before the *Indians* were disturbed by the *Spaniards*. He has had his Priests and his Altars; you may perceive by the Side View, that he has belonged to some of the flat-headed Tribes; and whether he is a Representation of the great VIZTLIMUZLI, or the great HALOCK, I cannot say; but I have called the Grotto which is within my own Domains, the Grotto of *Viztlipuzli*, and I believe it, just as well worth the seeing as the Grotto of *Antiparos*. —— If you approve of this, I shall send you a Description and Drawing of the *Manatee*, as we have Plenty of them in the Rivers, in Sight of my House; I have seen two, but they were both She ones: I only wait to see a Male; and, really, I believe they are the *Behemoth of Job*; for very certain I am, that they eat Grass like an Ox. —— I have no more to add, but that I am very respectfully,

Dear Sir,

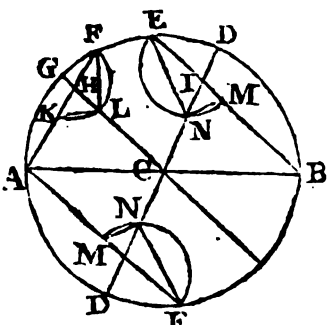
Your most humble Servant,

ROB. BROWN.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 397, *answered by* Tonthu.

LET the Diameter A B = 32, A F = 16, and A E or B E = 24; if the Segments of these Lines, made by the Lines G C, D C, passing thro' the Center, are not the Segments the Author speaks of, I do not know what he means; but if they are, the Construction will be thus.



CONSTRUCTION.

Let 160 be represented by the Rectangle $m n$, of any two Lines: Bisect the two given Lines in K and M; and on one Half of each describe the Semicircles, K L F, and M N E; then apply F L equal to a Mean between m and $\frac{1}{5} n$, and E N = to a Mean between m and $\frac{4}{5} n$; and take K H, M I, equal to the Distances K L, M N; so shall H and I be the Points through which the Lines G C, D C must pass.

DEMONSTRATION.

Draw L K, and M N; then the $\angle$s L, and N, are right, because in a Semi-Circle; and therefore $KH\ (KL) = \sqrt{\overline{KF}^2 - \overline{FL}^2} = \sqrt{\overline{KF}^2 - \frac{1}{5} m n}$, and $MI = \sqrt{\overline{ME}^2 - \frac{4}{5} m n}$; whence $AH = FK + \sqrt{\overline{FK}^2 - \frac{1}{5} m n}$, $FH = FK - \sqrt{\overline{FK}^2 - \frac{1}{5} m n}$, also $BI = ME + \sqrt{\overline{ME}^2 - \frac{4}{5} m n}$, and $EI = ME - \sqrt{\overline{ME}^2 - \frac{4}{5} m n}$; and the Rectangles of these Segments are $AH \times FH = \frac{1}{5} m n$, and $BI \times EI = \frac{4}{5} m n$, which are as 1 to 4, and whose Sum is $m n = 160$. Q. E. D.

We suppose the Nature of this Problem was not thoroughly apprehended by other Correspondents, as that above given is very different from the Author's own Diagram.

Question 398, *answered by the Proposer, Mr.* T. Todd.

IF W represents the greater Weight, w the Leſſer, $m = 193$ Inches the free Deſcent of a heavy Body by its Gravity in the firſt Second of Time, $p = 39.13$ Inches the Length of a ſecond Pendulum, $t =$ Seconds the Time of Vibration, and $a = 500000$ Inches $=$ half Length the String; then, the Aſcent, and Deſcent of the Weights in the firſt Second of Time (as *per* Mr. *John Turner*'s Solution to the 83d Queſtion in the Mathematician, Page 392) will be $\frac{W - w}{W + w} \times m$; which put $= n$, and (by Prop. 14, Page 28 of *Emerſon*'s Mechanics, or Page 184 of *Simpſon*'s ſelect Exerciſes, we have) $nt^2 =$ Space aſcended and deſcended in t Seconds; therefore, $a - nt^2 =$ Length of the ſhorteſt vibrating Part of the String, and $a + nt^2 =$ Length of the longeſt vibrating Part thereof.

Moreover, becauſe the Vibrations performed in the ſame Time by different Pendulums, is in the reciprocal ſubduplicate Ratio of their Lengths, we have $\frac{1}{p^{\frac{1}{2}}} : 1$ (Vib.) $:: \frac{1}{\overline{a \pm nt^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}} : \frac{p^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\overline{a \pm nt^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}} =$ the Number of Vibrations *per* Second, made by a Pendulum whoſe Length is $a \pm nt^2$ Inches, and likewiſe, 1 Second $: \frac{p^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\overline{a \pm nt^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}} :: i : \frac{ip^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\overline{a \pm nt^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ the Fluxion of the Number of Vibrations made by the ſaid Pendulum at the End of any variable Time t: whence, the Fluent of $\frac{ip^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\overline{a - nt^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}}$, is $= \overline{\frac{p}{n}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \times .01745329$ 25 $\times$ by the Degrees in the Arch of a Circle whoſe Radius $= 1$, and Nat. Sine $= \overline{\frac{t^2 n}{a}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$, which exhibits the Number of Oſcillations made be the ſhorteſt Part of the String: Alſo, the Fluent of $\frac{ip^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\overline{a + nt^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{p}{n}^{\frac{1}{2}} \times$ Hyp. Log. of $\overline{nt^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} + \overline{a + nt^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}$; which will vaniſh, when t vaniſhes; and therefore, the correct Fluent, will be $= \overline{\frac{p}{n}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{\overline{nt^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} + \overline{a + nt^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}}{a^{\frac{1}{2}}}$, the Number of Oſcillations made by the longeſt Part of the String.

Corollary.

When the leſs Weight has aſcended up to the Pulley, then $a = nt^2$, and Nat. Sine of $\overline{\frac{nt^2}{a}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$, will be $= 1$; and therefore, the Fluent of $\frac{ip^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\overline{a - nt^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}}$, will be expreſſed by $\overline{\frac{t}{n}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 90 \times .01745329251994329 =$ Number of Oſcillations made by the ſaid Weight. Likewiſe, the Fluent of $\frac{ip^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\overline{a + nt^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}}$, at that Time, will be expreſſed by $\overline{\frac{t}{n}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \times$ Hyper. Log. of $1 + 2^{\frac{1}{2}}$, or $\overline{\frac{t}{n}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \times$ Hyp. Log. of 2.41421356 2408, exhibiting the Number of Oſcillations made by the greateſt Weight.

N. B.

N. B. Tenthe's Solution to Queſtion 386, propoſed by me, is very neat, and all right; but the Expreſſion for the Diameter, which is printed $\sqrt[3]{\frac{4i}{p}} + \sqrt[2]{\frac{3}{2}}$, inſtead of $\left|\frac{4i}{p} \times \frac{3}{2}\right|^{\frac{1}{2}}$ or its equal, $\left|\frac{24i^2}{p^2}\right|^{\frac{1}{6}}$ the true Expreſſion for the ſaid Diameter.

Queſtion 399, *anſwered by Mr.* Robinſon, *the Propoſer.*

PUT $V = 30$ the Fathoms Depth, $m = 2.614$, $x =$ the Preſſure of the Atmoſphere in Pounds, $d = 4$ the common Rat. $x + d =$ Pumps Diam. and $x + 2d$ the Number of Strokes which the Engine makes in one Minute $\therefore \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + 2dx + d^2 \times fm}{x}} =$ the Cylinders Diameter, and is a Maximum in Fluxions $\frac{2fmx^2\dot{x} + 2dfmx\dot{x} - fmx^2\dot{x} - 2dfmx\dot{x} - d^2fm\dot{x}}{x^2} = 0$ reduced $fmx^2 = fmd^2 \therefore x = d = 4$ Pound Preſſure of the Atmoſphere, the Pumps Diameters 8 Inches, and the Engine makes 12 Strokes in one Minute $\therefore \sqrt{\frac{8 \times 8 \times 30 \times 2.614}{4}} = 35.42$ Inches the Cylinders Diameter, now to find how many Gallons of Water this Engine will draw in one Hour.

$8 \times 8 \times 72 \div 359.05 = 12.833$ Gallons drawn in one Stroke.
$12.833 \times 12 = 153.996$ Gallons drawn in one Minute.
$153.996 \times 60 \div 63 = 146$ Hogſheads, and 41 Gallons drawn in one Hour.

As Mr. Todd *has anſwered it in a different Manner, we thought proper to put in his likewiſe.*

IF $g =$ Number of Ale Gallons drawn at one Stroke, $f = 30$ Fathom the Depth of the Piſtheft, $c =$ Diameter of the Cylinder, $x =$ Pounds the Preſſure of the Atmoſphere upon a ſquare Inch of the Piſton; then $x + 4 =$ the Diameter of the Pump, and $x + 8 =$ Number of the Strokes in a Minute by the Queſtion. Alſo, $72 \times .78539816 \times \left|\frac{x+4}{12}\right|^2 = g$, the Ale Gallons drawn out at one Stroke, and therefore $x + 4 = \left|\frac{282g}{72 \times .785398 16}\right|^{\frac{1}{2}}$. Likewiſe, ſince a Cubic Foot of Water weighs 62.5 *lb.* Averdupois, we ſhall have $1728 : 625 :: 72 : \frac{15.625}{6}$ *lbs.* the Weight of that Column of Water whoſe Area, is 1 Inch, and Depth 72 Inches; and therefore, to cauſe an Equilibrium, it will be $c^2 \dot{x} = \overline{x+4}^2 \times f \times \frac{15.625}{6}$, and conſequently, $c^2 = \left|\frac{x+4}{x}\right|^2 \times f \times \frac{15.625}{6}$, a Max. by the Queſt. whoſe Fluxion, or that of $\left|\frac{x+4}{x}\right|^2$, put $= 0$, and reduced, gives $x = 4$ the Pounds Preſſure *per* ſquare Inch of the Piſton; and thence, follows 8 Inches, for the Diameter of the Pump, and 12 for the Number of Strokes *per* Minute, and the Content of the Pump, at 6 Feet Depth, is 12.833740201898 Ale Gallons, which drawn into 12 × 60, gives 9240.89294 Ale Gallons for the Quantity of Water drawn in 1 Hour.

COROLLARY.

$c = \left|\frac{x+4}{x}\right|^2 \times f \times \frac{15.625}{6}\Big|^{\frac{1}{2}} = \overline{1250}^{\frac{1}{2}} = 35.3553$ Inches the Diameter of the Cylinder.

SCHO-

SCHOLIUM.

It may eaſily be demonſtrated (excluſive of Friction, &c.) that if the Weight of Water in the Pump be .41421356 of that of Air upon the Piſton in the Cylinder, that Machine will perform the moſt Work in a given Time.

Queſtion 400, *anſwered by Mr.* S. Beeken.

IT is manifeſt that the Rectangle of the Extremes, multiplied by that of the Means, are = 120 *per* Queſtion. Of which let $a = 10$ the Rectangle of the former, and $b =$ [illegible] the Rectangle of the latter.

Put y for the leſſer Extreme, and x equal the common Difference of the Progreſſion, then the four Numbers will be repreſented by y, $y + x$, $y + 2x$, and $y + 3x$: From which ariſes theſe two Equations, *viz.* $y \times \overline{y + 3x} = a$, and $\overline{y + x} \times \overline{y + 2x} = b$; of which the former being taken from the latter, we have $2x^2 = b - a$; whence $x = \frac{b - a}{2}$ $= 1$ — in order to find y, we have $y \times \overline{y + 3x}$ given $= a$, (is evident from the firſt Equation) therefore by compleating the Square, &c. we have $y = \sqrt{a + \frac{9x^2}{4}} - \frac{3x}{2}$ $= 2$. Whence, the Numbers are 2, 3, 4, and 5. *W. W. R.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Barker, *Mr.* T. Robinſon, *Mr.* J. Dixon, *Mr.* Ja. Young, *Mr.* Ja. Fowler, *and by the Propoſer, Mr.* J. Draper.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 410.

By Mr. John Johnſon, *at Mr. Mathewſon's School at* Fatfield.

THE Area of an Iſoceles Tria, is 108, and a right Line drawn from the vertical Angle, biſecting the Baſe (into two equal Parts) is to one of the Sides as 4 to 5. Query the Sides of the Triangle?

Queſtion 411.

By Mr. J. Dodſon.

SUrveying an Eſtate, I was deſired by the Owner to meaſure a circular Copſe adjoining to his Lands, by a Part including, (as near as I could gueſs) about $\frac{1}{5}$ of the Circumference. Now I was not to go off his Lands, nor could I ſee any other Part of the Circumference exterior or interior. Required the beſt Manner of finding its true *Area*?

Queſtion 412.

By Mr. Tho. Orme.

IN two ſimilar right-angled plain Triangles, the longer Leg of the one, and ſhorter Leg of the other, being given = 40 and 30 reſpectively, together with the Difference of the drawn Perpendiculars from the right Angles to the Hypothenuſe of each Triangle = 8. It is required to determine the Triangles without Algebra?

Queſtion 413.

By Mr. T. Robinſon.

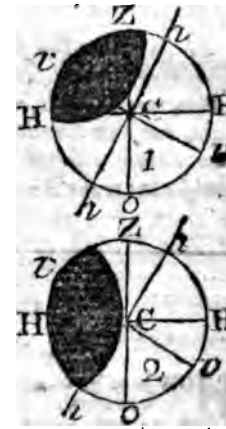
LET there be a Spheroid and an Ellipſis of equal Dimenſions, the tranſverſe Diameter of each is 60 Inches, the Difference between the Solidity of the greateſt Cylinder inſcribed in the Spheroid, and the greateſt Parallelogram inſcribed in the Ellipſis is 27786,592086, required their conjugate Diameter, and the Dimenſions of the Parallelogram and Cylinder?.

T

he Proprietors of the GENERAL MAGAZINE.

R S,

jecture the inserting of the Observation of the Solar pse that happened the 17th of *October* last in the Morn- ay be agreeable to many of your Readers, the princi- pearances *per* the Schemes annexed, and the Times ers: As observed by *R. Waddington*, at the Mathe- Academy, in 3 *Tun-court, Mile's Lane*, near the et, *London*.

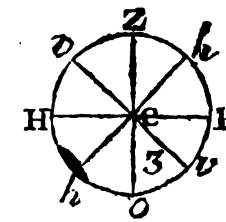


H ′ ″

th, at 7 28 30 Apparent Time, as *per* Fig. 1°.
at 8 2 Ditto —— as *per* Fig. 2°.
at 8 38 Ditto —— as *per* Fig. 3°.
nd at 8 40 91 Ditto

cloudy at the Time of the End makes the true Time nding a little dubious.

. That Z O and H H, represents the vertical and ntal Diameters of the Sun in respect of my Horizon, he Meridian of *London*, *v v* and *b b*, the vertical and ntal Diameters respecting the Meridian the Sun is up- to the Inhabitants of the Earth to which it was Noon. refents the Center of the Sun, and the Circle the out- boundary or Disk of the Sun.



I obtained the Time as follows:

	H	′	″
ill, the Right-ascension of (*a*) Andromeda —— ——	23	56	18
Ditto, of the Sun at Noon —— ——	13	25	26
Estimate Time of ✻ South —— —— ——	10	30	44
Increase of ☉'s Right-ascension in 10h 29′ —— ——		1	39
True Time of the ✻ Southing —— ——	10	29	05
Time of Southing, *per* Clock, *per* equal Altitudes ——	10	15	49
Clock slow for Apparent Time —— —— ——	0	13	16
Clock gained on the Sun to the Time of the End of the Eclipse, *per* Observation —— —— ——		1	15
Clock slow —— —— ——	0	12	1
End of the Eclipse, *per* Clock —— —— ——	8	28	0
End Apparent Time —— —— ——	8	40	1
Equation of Time —— —— —— ——		14	39½
End Mean Time —— —— —— —— ——	8	25½	25½

N. B.

N. B. As we find several of our Correspondents dissatisfied at not having their Questions inserted, concluding from thence, they are laid aside as trivial and useless, we think it necessary to inform them, that that is not always the Case, but that sometimes, they are the same, or similar to others that have been already inserted, and therefore can afford no Variety, Instruction, or Amusement to our Readers.

The COMPLAINT; *a* PASTORAL ELEGY.

I.

HOW happ'ly, dear *Colin*, our hours have been spent,
In ease and good-humour, in peace and content;
No cares to disturb us, no griefs to molest, —
No swains were more happy, no shepherds more blest:
But now, oh! how chang'd! how reverse is the scene!
For peace I've disquiet, for good-humour the spleen;
With griefs circl'd round, and distracted with care —
Your once happy *Strephon*'s now plung'd in despair.

II.

With witty *Aurora*, and *Cloe* the gay,
Then *Strephon* and *Colin*, as merry as they,
Together, would ramble the meadows along,
To hear the blith linnet, and nightingale's song:
But now, not *Aurora*, nor *Cloe* can please,
And *Colin*, tho' gay as a lark, does but tease;
The meadows are languid, the nightingale fled,
And *Strephon*'s sad heart is more heavy than lead.

III.

At the dance on the green, at the wake, or at play,
My *Colin* is witness, no swain was more gay;
Caress'd by the nymphs, and esteem'd by the swains, —
Ev'n great ones admir'd, and have praised my strains:
But now, neither dance, wake, nor play can delight, —
By the nymphs I'm deserted, the swains hold me light;
The muses are fled, none my verse does approve,
And the cause of all this, is — poor *Strephon*'s in love.

IV.

'Tis *Daphne* the witty, good-natur'd, and fair;
Her shape so genteel! and so noble an air!
So sweet a deportment, devoid of all art!
That no sooner I saw, but she conquer'd my heart!
But alas! her good-nature, her wit, and her mein,
Her shape and good sense does but add to my pain!
To see, is to love, — but how cruel my fate!
To see, and to love, but alas! — when too late!

Nov. 13th, 1762. G. CITII.

The disappointed Travellers of Frome: *or, the three Professions in* Tribulation. *Occasioned by a Gentleman's inviting some Friends to Dinner; and though of a very hospitable Disposition, through mere Inadvertence forgot the Appointment.*

By SAMUEL BOWDEN, *M. D. of* FROME, *Somersetshire.*

Suadet enim vesana fames. VIRG.

A Lawyer, physician, and reverend divine,
Were invited abroad in the country to dine,
The weather was pleasant, the season was *May*,
All nature around them look'd smiling and gay:
The fields, in new liverys ravish'd the view,
And smiling, and gay look'd the travellers too,

In-

to *Banquet* three miles out of town,
w aſide buſineſs, and books, and the
wn.
with the jaunt ——— they ſaid to
mſelves,
Shaw, and *Sherlock* now ſleep on the
lves.
› concordance, dull ſtatutes, and
ad,
feaſt abroad, let the pale ſtudent
d,
ght it far beſt, to relax, and to
n,
their penſive companions at home.
ward they march'd, amus'd with
t-chat,
—— *Don Carlos* —— the *Dutch* and
that:
s'd with the proſpect this time of
year,
with the thoughts of approaching
l cheer.
k now grew leſs —— their hunger
'd more,
: of full diſhes, and bowls running
.
all the delights of the feaſt,
fancy'd fumes, full a furlong at
:
y ſee a table well ſpread;
'd the fat beef — there lay a calfs
;
, and fowls, rang'd in order cloſe
ld, wou'd wind up the whole with
.
and corpulent *Bently* will tell ye,
erical bankets will not fill the
'd
platonic — ſome ſtoics declare,
tonic — no mortal can bear.
houſe, their wiſh'd haven, ap-
'd to the view,
his wig, and another his ſhoe.
n, much wont to contemplate on
,
—— cou'd no ſmoak in the chim-
leſcry:
ſant lawyer firſt knock'd at the
,
after at home, pray? ——— and
'd ſo demure.
why my maſter a journey is gone;
ſhould not be at home 'till anon.
old, look'd not more like a ghoſt,
ing old *Iliam*, *Creuſa* was loſt;
miſh'd *Trojans* were ſo much
t,
arpys devour'd their rural repaſt.
ler-ſtruck pilgrims withdrew very
like hemlock, will make a man

The parſon declar'd, with a ſorrowful face,
To fly from engagements ſhew'd great want of grace.
For firſt, — *Revelation*, and *Reaſon* allow,
That a promiſe obliges as much as a vow:
It appears next from *Habukkuk* chapter the firſt,
That denounces a breach of performance accurſt; ———
And thirdly — the fathers — from old *Martyr-Juſtin*,
Condemn breach of truſt —— down to *Jerom*, and *Auſtin*.
And fourthly —— hold, crys *Habeas Corpus*, we did not come hither,
To join both in faſting, and preaching together.
When lawyers are hungry —— 'tis a mercileſs ſign,
Poor criminals hang — for fat judges to dine.
He cou'd prove from the ſtatutes —— *Wood*, *Wingate*, and *Skinner*,
That eloping from home, and demurring a dinner;
By defrauding the ſubject of his natural food,
Was as actual man-ſlaughter, ſtill underſtood:
And by *Magna Charta*'s authentic commanding,
Was robbery plain —— *any wiſe notwithſtanding*.
But the doctor declar'd, it was no time for forlic,
And that faſting did often occaſion the cholic.
Then he quoted *Hippocrates*, *Galen*, and *Wynne*,
That when food is all out —— the wind will ruſh in.
Tho' *Deſcartes*, wou'd never a *vacuum* allow,
He thought his inſide cou'd demonſtrate it now.
He ſhew'd that when paſſions are rais'd, like a tide,
Diſappointed at once, they too ſoon ſubſide;
As the ſtring of a fiddle, or ſcrew of a jack,
When wound up too high, of a ſudden will crack.
Thus having bewail'd their misfortunes alone,
Dire hunger will ſharpen men's wits like a hone.
They deem'd it moſt requiſite, not to relate
To their neighbours at home, their tantaliz'd fate:
For ſhou'd it be known, 'twould increaſe their chagrin,
To be jeer'd at, like *Burton*, and *Baſtwick*, and *Prynn*;*

* A Divine, a Phyſician, and a Lawyer, who flouriſhed in the reign of king *Charles* Ift, and were for ſome time the objects of public pity, and ridicule.

And by conſequence very much add to their load,
To be banter'd at home, and famiſh'd abroad:
But by *Gown*, and *Caſſock*, — *Diploma*, —— and *Seal*,
They vow'd full revenge for the loſs of their meal.
Thus vex'd at their fortune, and bilk'd of their feaſt,
Travell'd home in the dumps, lawyer, doctor, and prieſt.

An ÆNIGMA.

HOLD, ſtop a while! pray let the ladies ſee,
A ſight well worth their curioſity.
No monſter ſtrange, no fierce or hideous creature,
And yet a very paradox in nature.
Dear friends, be not amaz'd, with patience hear,
Let not my ſight oppreſs your mind with fear.
Ah, cruel fair! will you ungrateful prove?
Deny my aid, and ſcorn my endleſs love?
Oh, do but think how uſeful I am made
When decking in your lawns and rich brocade.
When thus array'd your beauteous charms I ſhew
And court admirers ev'ry ſtep you go.
How oft have I enjoy'd the balmy kiſs
While th' am'rous lover is deny'd the bliſs.
Ungrateful man! when I moſt uſeful prove
I'm then the leaſt regarded for my love;
Yet for my ſake he'll diſtant countries roam
When ſtrange to tell he has me then at home.
My preſence and my abſenſe he approves
I pleaſe or diſpleaſe as his fancy moves.
As to my perſon, various ſhapes I bear:
Behold me here deform'd, a beauty there.
Both round and ſquare, though ſtrait and crooked oft,
I'm ſhort and long, and likewiſe hard and ſoft.
Turn but your eyes, the mount, the valley view,
I'm both a fluid and a ſolid too.
Sometimes I'm hot, at others cold enough,
Sav'ry you'll ſay and yet inſipid ſtuff.
That I'm both hard and ſoft is no deceit,
My ſmell is ſometimes bad, though violet ſweet:
A faithful friend and yet a bitter foe,
A heav'nly bleſſing and a dreadful woe.
I bring to life thoſe that expiring lay,
Yet numbers marry with their kindred clay.
The greateſt weights by me ſupported are,
And yet ſo weak, a pin I cannot bear
The matrimonial knot I ſoon untie,
To lovers in deſpair a remedy.
Though remote countries has two hearts confin'd,
By my known ſkill their am'rous breaſt are join'd.
Here uſeful prove while their deſtruction wait,
No friend to children though my offspring's great.
By cooks and houſewives I am much deſir'd,
By huſbandmen I'm curſt, merchants admir'd.
Famine as well as plenty I promote,
A dreadful bane and yet an antidote.
Delightful theme for the bright poet's pen,
Though puzzle oft the philoſophic brain.
God's pow'r in working miracles I prove,
To muſics charms a greater rapture move.
Alike to beaſt, to fiſh, to fowl am kind,
To earth and air my goodneſs is confin'd.
While the whole human race my ſuccour crave,
From the dread ſov'reign to the meaneſt ſlave.
Take one hint more, then ſay not I'm unkind,
The fineſt buildings were thro' me deſign'd,
Search the whole world the like you'll never find.

J. WALLER.

A CHRO-

CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *NOVEMBER*, 1762.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hague, Oct. 22.
rs from Madrid of the 4th In-
the Spaniſh Army was at Caſtel
be 27th of laſt Month; and was
y Want of Proviſions from pro-
ber. A Detachment of the Al-
of 8000 Men, was within two
the Spaniſh Camp, which the
not then joined.

, Oct. 26. Advice was received
ht from Berlin, that on the 15th
Haddick's Army, with that of
gained a conſiderable Advan-
rince Henry near Freyberg, in
uſſians had loſt near 1000 Men
ounded, beſides eight Pieces of
on which Prince Henry retreat-
Army, during the Night, to
which his Royal Highneſs ef-
greated Order. However, the
ng be approached again within
ile of Freyberg, and hoped to
that Place. Before this Affair
his Pruſſian Majeſty detached
rmy under his Command, 26
nd 70 Squadrons, to reinforce
is Brother Prince Henry; which
nt, it was hoped, would oblige
to quit their preſent Poſition,
his Royal Highneſs to regain
ity he has had during the Cam-

. 29. General Dieſbach, the
t of Caſſel, made a Sally on the
at the Head of the whole Gar-
obliged the ordinary Guard to
Trenches; but Prince Frederic
k, at the Head of 4 Battalions,
kly to their Support, drove the
into Caſſel with great Loſs, be-
d Time to do any Damage to

, Oct. 12. We received Yeſ-
greeable News of her Imperial
Coronation on the 3d Inſtant at Moſcow, and that the Ceremony was conducted with the greateſt Order and Magnificence.

There were ſeveral Promotions upon that Occaſion, the Particulars of which are not exactly known, except that the three Brothers Orloff are created Counts; and it is further ſaid, the Court is to return hither this Winter.

Hague, Nov. 5. A Courier is juſt arrived here, from Saxony, with the News of a compleat Victory obtained the 29th paſt, near Freyberg, by Prince Henry of Pruſſia, over the united Armies of Auſtrians and Imperialiſts, under the Command of the Prince de Stolberg, in the Abſence of Gen. Haddick, who was gone to Dreſden. His Royal Highneſs attacked the Enemy at Daybreak, and the Action laſted till Two in the Afternoon, when the Enemy was entirely routed, and obliged to quit the Field of Battle, and the Town of Freyberg, to the Pruſſians; who took beſides from 5 to 6000 Priſoners, 30 Cannon, and ſeveral Colours and Standards. What made the Circumſtances of this Battle, according to the above Account, ſo much the more glorious, were, that Prince Henry had with him a Part only of his Troops; the Corps under Gen. Hulſen having only made ſome Movements to facilitate the Operations of his Royal Highneſs; and the Reinforcement under the Count de Neuwied having gotten no farther the Day of the Battle than the Neighbourhood of Groſſenhayn.

Some Letters from Tarreda, the Spaniſh Camp in the Kingdom of Portugal, dated the 13th paſt, mention, that the Difficulty of making the Roads paſſable for their Artillery, and the great Scarcity of Forage between that Place and Abrantes, kept them ſtill in the ſame Situation, having Villa Velha on their Left, Sebrea Formoſa in the Front, and the main Body of their Army at Tarreda.

LONDON.

Abſtract of a Letter from the Marſhal Count de la Lippe, to the Earl of Egremont. Dated, Macao, *Oct.* 10, 1762.

THIS Letter contains an Account of a very ſucceſsful Attempt of the Portugueſe Troops under the Count St. Jago, and of Part of the Troops under the Command of Brig. Gen. Burgoyne, inveſting and occupying the Southern Banks of the Tagus, over againſt Villa Velha, where the great Road from Caſſel Branco croſſes the River to Alentejo, which they paſſed on the Eve, or Night of the 5th Inſtant, entirely routed the Enemy there, killed a great many, took a conſiderable Number of Priſoners, 260 Artillery Mules, 6 Pieces of Cannon, and Stores and Proviſions taken and deſtroyed.

This Advantage, gained over the Enemy with very little Loſs, was alſo confirmed by a Letter from the Earl of Loudoun to the Earl of Egremont. As likewiſe of an Advantage gained by a detached Party on two Eminencies in the Plains of Villa Velha, where they ſpiked ſeveral Cannon, and brought off one Piece, before taken from us, in Sight of 2000 of the Enemy, and within View of the Caſtle.

24. The Remains of the late Sampſon Gideon, Eſq; were brought to Town from his Seat called Belvidere, near Erith in Kent, and on Monday about eleven o'Clock, they were carried in a Herſe from Lincoln's Inn Fields to Fenchurch-ſtreet, and joined at Pewterer's Hall, by great Number of Mourning-coaches, and interred at the Jews Burying-ground, Mile End, with great Funeral Pomp and Solemnity, according to the Rites of the Jews.

The late Mr. Gideon has by his Will, amongſt other Legacies, left 1000l. to the London Hoſpital; 500l. to the Lying-in Hoſpital; and 2000l. to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy. He has alſo, we are told, left by his Will 200l. to the Jew Orphans, 100l. to the Jewiſh Hoſpital called Bethcolim, and 1000l. to the Sedacca of the Synagogue of Portugueſe Jews, on this Condition, viz. that he, the Legatee, be buried according to their Rites, and be called as a married Man in the Ceremony; that Prayers be ſaid for him during the uſual Time, and every Kipor afterwards. — In their funeral Service, it is Cuſtomary to mention whether the deceaſed is married, a Bachelor, or a Widower. The Sedacca ſignifies the Poor. He has appointed Mrs. Gideon, Sir Francis Goſling, Knt. and Alderman, and Beeſton Long, and Robert Goſling, Eſq; Executors of his Will.

28. His Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, Lord Chamberlain, came to Town from Bath, and reſigned his Key as Lord Chamberlain; and next Day his Grace ſet out for his Seat at Chatſworth, Derbyſhire.

Nov. 1. Lord George Cavendiſh reſigned the Office of Comptroller of the Houſhold.

As has alſo the Earl of Beſborough the Office of one of the Poſt-maſters Generals.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, went in Proceſſion from the Manſion-houſe to the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor's in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and preſented William Beckford, Eſq; Lord Mayor elect, to him for his Lordſhip's Approbation.

Same Day the Town-clerk, common Serjeant, Remembrancer, and the other proper Officers, after they had attended the Lord Mayor elect to Lincoln's Inn, to preſent him to the Lord Chancellor, waited on the Prime Miniſters and Officers of State, to invite them to the Lord Mayor's Entertainment as uſual.

2. At a Court of Aldermen, Samuel Turner, Eſq; was ſworn in Alderman of Tower Ward, in the Room of Sir Thomas Chitty Knt. deceaſed.

St. James's, Nov. 3. Ordered by his Majeſty in Council, that the Order in Council iſſued on the 17th of September laſt, for proroguing the Parliament from Tueſday the 9th to Thurſday the 11th Day of this inſtant November, be diſcharged. And that the Parliament be prorogued from Tueſday the 9th to Thurſday the 25th Day of this inſtant November.

8. William Beckford, Eſq; Lord Mayor elect for the Year enſuing, was ſworn at Guildhall; when the Chair, and other Enſigns of Mayoralty, were ſurrended to him in the accuſtomed Manner.

9. This Day the new Lord Mayor, accompanied by the late Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, in their Scarlet Gowns, went in their Coaches to the Water-ſide, the Sword and Mace being carried before them, and the City-officers attending, and from thence proceeded in the City-barge, attended by the ſeveral Companies in their reſpective Barges, adorned with Streamers and Pendants, to Weſtminſter; and having walked round the Hall and ſolemnly ſaluted all the Courts, they went to the Exchequer-bar, and the new Lord Mayor did there take the Oaths appointed; and having recorded Warrants of Attorney in the proper Courts, returned by Water

onourable Privy Council, the Judges, and her Perſons of Quality and Diſtinction.

Whitehall, Nov. 9. Early Yeſterday lorning, Mr. Monet, one of the King's leſſengers, arrived at the Earl of Egre-ont's Office, his Majeſty's principal Se-etary of State, with the Inſtruments of reliminary Articles of Peace, ſigned at ontainbleau the 3d Inſtant, by his Grace he Duke of Bedford, his Majeſty's Mini-er Plenipotentiary, with thoſe of the moſt hriſtian and Catholic Kings.

Monday the following Letter was received y the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

Cleveland Row, Monday Nov. 8, 1762.

My Lord,

" I am directed by my Lord Egremont, o acquaint your Lordſhip, that one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers has this Moment rought an Account of the Duke of Bed-ord's having ſigned the Preliminary Articles f Peace with France and Spain, at Fontain-leau, on the 3d Inſtant. The Secretary of tate's Intention for making this immediate Communication to your Lordſhip, of the firſt Account relative to the Signature of the Pre-minaries, which has been tranſmitted to is Office by the King's Miniſter at Paris, , in order to have it publickly known in he City without Loſs of Time. Your Lord-hip will, no doubt, take ſuch Steps as are moſt proper to anſwer the Purpoſe.

I am,

With the greateſt Reſpect,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt Obedient

Humble Servant,

Rob. Wood."

By a Letter lately received from Germany e learn, that the Marquis of Granby had eady expended no leſs than 6 >,oool. of s private Fortune in the Relief of the Sol-ers under his Command. — A very un-mmon Inſtance of Generoſity; but which ill be eaſily credited by thoſe who are ac-ainted with his Lordſhip's humane and nevolent Diſpoſition.

Whitehall, Nov. 10. It is this Day order-d in Council, that the Embargo at preſent ubſiſting upon Ships and Veſſels laden, or Caſſel to Prince Ferdinand, on the 1ſt Inſtant, upon the following Articles of Capitulation.

Article I. The Garriſon ſhall go out with the Honours of War, their Arms and Baggages, Drums beating, lighted Match, to be conducted by the neareſt Road to the King's Army. *Granted. Thurſday Morning.*

II. The Sick from the Hoſpitals, with the Effects thereto belonging, ſhall have free Liberty to depart, and Carriages or Boats ſhall be furniſhed them gratis for this Evacuation, as the ſick and wounded ſhall be in Condition to be tranſported to the King's Army. *The Hoſpitals may have Liberty to go out with their Effects, but the Carriages ſhall not be furniſhed gratis.*

III. The Artillery, and all the Royal Effects, ſhall be tranſported to the King's Army by Boats or Carriages of the Country, gratis. *No. In Favour of the gallant Defence, I grant two Pieces of Cannon, 12 Pounders, and one 4 Pounder, for Baron Dieſbach, Commandant of Caſſel,* &c. &c.

Baron Kniphauſen, the Pruſſian Miniſter, it is ſaid, is returning Home immediately, after preſenting a Memorial of an extraordinary Nature.

His Majesty's *moſt gracious* Speech *to both Houſes of Parliament, on Thurſday the 25th Day of Nov.* 1762.

" *My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

" I found, on my Acceſſion to the Throne, theſe my Kingdoms engaged in a bloody and expenſive War. I reſolved to proſecute it with the utmoſt Vigour; determined, however, to conſent to Peace, upon juſt and honourable Terms, whenever the Events of War ſhould incline the Enemy to the ſame pacific Diſpoſition.

" A Negotiation was accordingly begun laſt Year, which proved ineffectual. The War became afterwards more general, by the Reſolution of the Court of Madrid to take Part with my Enemy, notwithſtanding my beſt Endeavours to prevent it.

" This, with the unexpected Attack of my natural and good Ally the King of Portugal, greatly affected our Commerce, multiplied the Objects of our military Operations, and increased our Difficulties, by adding to the heavy Burthens under which this Country already labours. " My

" My Object ſtill continued the ſame, to attain an honourable Peace, by purſuing this more extenſive War in the moſt vigorous Manner. I embraced therefore an Occaſion offered me, of renewing the Negotiation; but at the ſame Time I exerted ſo effectually the Strength which you had put into my Hands, and have been ſo well ſerved by my Fleets and Armies in the Execution of my Plans, that Hiſtory cannot furniſh Examples of greater Glory, or greater Advantages acquired by the Arms of this, or any other Nation, in ſo ſhort a Period of Time. My General Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, and my Army in Germany, have gained immortal Honour by many ſignal Advantages obtained during the Courſe of this Campaign, over an Enemy ſuperior in Numbers. The Progreſs of the French and Spaniſh Arms in Portugal has been ſtopt; and that Kingdom preſerved by the Firmneſs and Reſolution of its Sovereign, and by the military Talents of the reigning Count La Lippe, ſeconded by the Valour of the Troops under his Command. Martinico, and other Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, have been conquered; the Havannah, a Place of the utmoſt Importance to Spain, is in my Poſſeſſion, and with it great Treaſures, and a very conſiderable Part of the Navy of Spain, are fallen into our Hands.

" I cannot mention theſe Atchievements, which reflect ſuch Honour on my Crown, without giving my public Teſtimony to the unwearied Perſeverance, and unparallelled Bravery of my Officers and private Men, by Sea and Land; who, by repeated Proofs, have ſhewn, that no Climate, no Hardſhips, no Dangers, can check the Ardor, or reſiſt the Valour of the Britiſh Arms.

" Next to the Aſſiſtance of Almighty God, it is owing to their Conduct and Courage, that my Enemies have been brought to accept of Peace on ſuch Terms, as, I truſt, will give my Parliament entire Satisfaction. Preliminary Articles have been ſigned by my Miniſter, with thoſe of France and Spain, which I will order in due Time to be laid before you.

" The Conditions of theſe are ſuch, that there is not only an immenſe Territory added to the Empire of Great-Britain, but a ſolid Foundation laid for the Increaſe of Trade and Commerce; and the utmoſt Care has been taken to remove all Occaſions of future Diſputes between my Subjects, and thoſe of France and Spain, and thereby to add Security and Permanency to the Bleſſings of Peace.

" While I carefully attended to the eſſential Intereſts of my own Kingdoms, I have had the utmoſt Regard to the good Faith of my Crown, and the Intereſts of my Allies. I have made Peace for the King of Portugal, ſecuring to him all his Dominions; and all the Territories of the King of Pruſſia, as well as of my other Allies in Germany, or elſewhere, occupied by the Armies of France, are to be immediately evacuated.

" *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

" I have ordered the proper Eſtimates to be laid before you; and ſhall, without Delay, proceed to make Reductions to the utmoſt Extent, wherever they may be found conſiſtent with Wiſdom and ſound Policy. It is the greateſt Affliction for me to find, that, though the War is at and End, our Expences cannot immediately be ſo much leſſened as I deſire; but as nothing could have carried us through the great and arduous Difficulties ſurrounding us, but the moſt vigorous and expenſive Efforts, We muſt expect, for ſome Time, to feel the Conſequences of them to a conſiderable Degree.

" *My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

" It was impoſſible to execute what this Nation has ſo glorioufly performed in all Parts of the World, without the Loſs of great Numbers of Men. When you conſider this Loſs, whether on the Principles of Policy or Humanity, you will ſee one of the many Reaſons which induced me to enter early into Negotiation, ſo as to make a conſiderable Progreſs in it, before the Fate of many Operations was determined; and now to haſten the Concluſion of it, to prevent the Neceſſity of making Preparations for another Campaign. As by this Peace my Territories are greatly augmented, and new Sources opened for Trade and Manufactures, it is my earneſt Deſire, that you would conſider of ſuch Methods in the Settlements of our new Acquiſitions, as ſhall moſt effectually tend to the Security of thoſe Countries, and to the Improvement of the Commerce and Navigation of Great-Britain. I cannot mention our Acquiſitions, without earneſtly recommending to your Care and Attention my gallant Subjects, by whoſe Valour they were made.

" We could never have carried on this extenſive War, without the greateſt Union at Home. You will find the ſame Union peculiarly neceſſary, in order to make the beſt Uſe of the great Advantages acquired by the Peace; and to lay the Foundation of that Oeconomy which we owe to ourſelves, and

in the Room of Sir Piercy Brett, Knt. and the Hon. Aug. Keppel, appointed Flag-officers.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

The Rev. Dr. Carliſle, of Inverneſs, is appointed his Majeſty's Almoner in Scotland.

The Archbiſhop of Canterbury has preſented the Rev. Bilby Portens, M. A. to the Rectory of Wirtriſham in Kent, and to be one of his domeſtic Chaplains.

The Rev. Mr. Tourney, to the Curacy of St. James's, Dover.

The Rev. Hen. Warner, M. A. to the Rectory of Fetcham and Vicarage of Eſſingham, both in Surry, worth 300l. per Annum.

The Rev. Mr. Sam. Cooley, B. A. to the Rectory of Elmſbury, Northamptonſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Rd. Farrington, was inſtalled Chancellor of the Church of Bangor.

The Rev. Ja. Tobin, B. A. to the Rectory of Clayland, Leiceſterſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Anſdell, to the Rectory of little Wharton, in Norfolk.

The Rev. Mr. Collett, to the Rectory of Cubbington, near Ayleſbury, Bucks.

The Rev. Mr. Sam. Fawſon, to the Rectory of Miningſby in Lincolnſhire.

The Rev. Mr W. Baker, to the Rectory of Wingfield, Wilts.

The Rev. Mr. Ja. Shaw, M. A. to the Rectory of Much Norton, Leiceſterſhire.

The Rev. W. Griffith, B. L. to the Rectory of Llanwrog in Carnarvonſhire, with the Rectory of Llan Abor in the ſaid County.

B——KR——S.

Robert Nixon, of Guards, in Cumberland, Drover and Dealer in Corn.

Diggory Cock, of Sydmouth, Devonſhire, Tanner.

Nicholas Fleming, of Bath, Shop-keeper.

Thomas Ferry, of Boughton under the Blean, in Kent, Farmer and Lime-burner.

Richard Payne, late of South Mims, Middleſex, Innholder.

George Uppom, of Shad Thames, Surry, Lighterman.

Thomas Hodgſon, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, London, Warehouſeman.

James Dryſdale, of the Old Artillery-ground, Middleſex, Weaver.

James Holmes, of Lancaſter, Tanner.

William Barker, now or late of Lancaſter, Tanner.

Robert Wells, now or late of Godmanchеſter, Huntingdonſhire, Tanner.

Joſeph Sylveſter, now or late of Warminſter, in Wiltſhire, Apothecary and Druggiſt.

John Malin, of St. Margaret, chеſter in Kent, Dealer.

Thomas Veyſie, of Bromley in ſex, Dyer.

Ralph Sedgwick, of Sheffield i ſhire, Druggiſt.

Bennett Clare, of Wiſbech St. Pe the Iſle of Ely, Stay maker.

Robert Peters, jun. of Oare in Dealer.

John Savill, of Caſtleſhaw in the ry of Saddleworth, Yorkſhire, Sho

Walter Horſeman, of Cannock fordſhire, Mercer and Grocer.

John White, late of Diſbcall in S ſhire, Hoſier.

Ralph Stobbs, of Darlington, County of Durham, Money Scriver

Peter Seel, of Holt in Norfolk, and Grocer.

William Brunt, late of Flaſh in S ſhire, Hawker and Pedlar.

Gabriel le Royer, late of Londo chant.

George Bowſer and Robert Ro Old-ſtreet, Middleſex, Imboſſers.

Charles Patten, of Crooked lane, Cooper.

Alexander Barclay, of Old-ſtree dleſex, Ironfounder.

Thomas Clarke, of Northampton maker.

Thomas Aitken, of Bridlington, ſhire, Haberdaſher.

Henry Hodge, of Ayleſbury-ſtreet enwell, Coach-maker.

Thomas Higginſon, of Wolverha Staffordſhire, Chapman.

Richard Nichols, jun. of Wan Lancaſhire, Tallow-chandler.

Joſeph Adey, of Litchfield, Scriv

BILL *of Mortality from* OCT. 19, *to N*

Buried			Chriſtene
Males 1272	} 2581		Males 755
Females 1309			Females 701
Under 2 years old	850		
Between 2 and 5	261		Buried,
5 and 10 —	113		Within the wa
10 and 20 —	96		Without
20 and 30 —	194		*Mid.* and *Surr*
30 and 40 —	214		City & Sub. *W*
40 and 50 —	254		
50 and 60 —	189		
60 and 70 —	191		
70 and 80 —	144		Weekly *Oct.* 2
80 and 90 —	59		*Nov.*
90 and 100 —	7		1
100 and 110 —	0		2
	2581		

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *DECEMBER*, 1762.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 401, *anſwered by Mr.* Robinſon.

PUT $c = 65^\circ\ 24'$ the Co-ſine of the Hour till Noon; $d =$ the Sine of the Sun's Declination; $b =$ Co-ſine; $a =$ Sine of the Latitude of the Place, and $y =$ Co-ſine; Radius $= 1$. Now *per* Spherics, $b\,c\,y + d\,x = y \therefore y = \frac{d\,x}{1 - b\,c} = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$ the Equation reduced; $x = \sqrt{\frac{1 - 2\,b\,c + b^2\,c^2}{d^2 + 1 - 2\,b\,c + b^2\,c^2}} = 35^\circ\ 4'$ the Latitude required.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Barker. *Other Anſwers were received, but were wrong.*

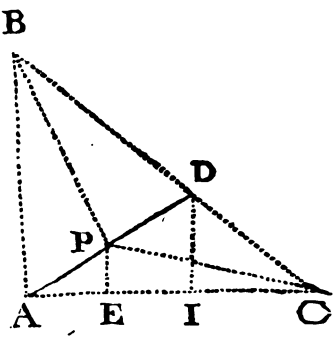
Queſtion 402, *anſwered by Mr.* E. Lowe, *of* Wigan, Lancaſhire.

LET $a = 555660$, and put $3\,x =$ the Breadth, and $4\,x =$ the Length; then will $5\,x =$ the Diagonal; whence $60\,x^3 = a$, (*per* Queſt.) $\therefore x = \left(\frac{a}{60}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 21$; whence the Breadth, Length, and Depth are 63, 84, and 9 reſpectively, and its ſolid Content in Ale Gallons $= 168.893617$.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Jeffery, *Mr.* T. Robinſon, *Mr.* Joſ. Mountford, *and the Propoſer, Mr.* Roſe. *Other Anſwers were received, but not right.*

Queſtion 403, *anſwered by Mr.* J. Dixon.

AS the firſt Bearing is two Points from the Meridian, towards the Eaſt, and the ſecond Bearing two Points below the Parallel of Eaſt and Weſt Line, it is plain, that in the right angled Triangle B A C, A will be the Ship at the firſt Obſervation, P and D the Ship at the ſecond and third Obſervation, B and C the Iſlands; then having the Angle B A D = 56° 14′, and C A D = 34° 46′, and the Side A D given to find D I = p, and A I = a. Moreover put s and q for the Sine and Co-ſine of half the Sum of the Angles B and C, and x and y for the Sine and Co-ſine of half their Difference; then by Trigonometry we have $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{ps + aq}{as - pq}$, hence P C = P B = 11. = D C = 8.6, and D B =.



This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Robinſon, *Mr.* Ja. Young, *Mr.* W. Seager, *and by the Propoſer.*

This Queſtion, we are informed, is propoſed in the Ladies Diary, 1763.

Queſtion 404, *anſwered by Mr.* Tho. Barker.

PUT x = Head-diameter of the Caſk, then $1\frac{1}{3}x$ = Bung Ditto, and $1\frac{1}{4}x$ = Diagonal of the Caſk; whence 1.31695 x = Length thereof: Now put $a = 1\frac{1}{4}$, $b =$ 1.31695, $c =$ 1077.15, and $d =$ 80; then we ſhall have $\overline{20^2 + 1} \times \frac{b x^3}{c} = d$ (*per* Queſtion.) $\therefore x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{cd}{20^2 + 1 \times b}} =$ 26.462 the Head-diameter of the Caſk, whence 29.76975 = Bung Ditto; and 34,849 = Length, *&c.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Robinſon, *Mr.* Ja. Young, *Mr.* T. Jeffery, *Mr.* J. Dixon, *Mr.* J. Roſe, *and by the Propoſer.*

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 414.

By Mr. J. Dixon.

ADMIT a compound Pendulum be compoſed of four Iron Bars running on Joints, at each Angle making a rhomboidal Figure, and let a Braſs Bar be joined horizontally thereto at the two oppoſite Angles: Now ſuppoſing the vertical Diagonal 72 Inches, and that whilſt a Foot of Iron expands $\frac{151}{100000}$ Parts of an Inch, a Foot of Braſs will expand $\frac{225}{100000}$; required the Ratio of the Iron Bar to that of the Braſs, ſo that the Center of Oſcillation may continue always the ſame in different Degrees of Heat.

Queſtion 415.

By Mr. T. Robinſon.

ADMIT at a certain Place, in North Latitude, in the Spring Quarter, 1760, the Sun's Altitude, when due Eaſt, was found

Early to loſe ; while, born on buſy wing,
Ye ſip the nectar of each varying bloom :
Nor fear, while baſking in the beams of ſpring,
The wintry ſtorm that ſweeps you to the tomb.
Think of her fate ! revere the heav'nly hand
That led her hence, though ſoon, by ſteps ſo ſlow ;
Long at her couch death took his patient ſtand,
And menac'd oft, and oft with-held the blow :
To give reflection time, with lenient art,
Each fond deluſion from her ſoul to ſteal ;
Teach her from folly peaceably to part,
And wean her from a world ſhe lov'd ſo well.
Say, are ye ſure his mercy ſhall extend
To you ſo long a ſpan ? Alas, ye figh :
Make then, while yet ye may, your God your friend,
And learn with equal eaſe to ſleep or die :
Nor think the muſe, whoſe ſober voice ye hear,
Contracts with bigot frown her ſullen brow ;
Caſts round religion's orb the miſts of fear,
Or ſhades with horrors, what with ſmiles ſhould glow.
No ; ſhe would warm you with ſeraphic fire,
Heirs as ye are of heav'n's eternal day ;
Would bid you boldly to that heav'n aſpire,
Not ſink and ſlumber in your cells of clay.
Know, ye were form'd to range yon azure field,
In yon æthereal founts of bliſs to lave ;
Force then, ſecure in faith's protecting ſhield,
The ſting from death, the victʼry from the grave.
Is this the bigot's rant ? Away ye vain,
Your hopes, your fears in doubt, in dulneſs ſteep :
Go ſooth your ſouls in ſickneſs, grief, or pain,
With the ſad ſolace of eternal ſleep.
Yet will I praiſe you, trifiers as ye are,
More than thoſe preachers of your fav'rite creed,
Who proudly ſwell the brazen throat of war,
Who form the phalanx, bid the battle bleed ;
Nor wiſh for more : who conquer, but to die.
Hear, folly, hear ; and triumph in the tale :
Like you, they reaſon ; not, like you, enjoy
The breeze of bliſs, that fills your ſilken ſail :
On pleaſure's glitt'ring ſtream ye gayly ſteer
Your little courſe to cold oblivion's ſhore :
They dare the ſtorm, and, through th' inclement year,
Stem the rough ſurge, and brave the tort'rent's roar.
Is it for glory ? that juſt fate denies.
Long muſt the warrior moulder in his ſhroud,
E'er from her trump the heav'n-breath'd accents riſe,
That lift the hero from the fighting croud.
Is it his graſp of empire to extend ?
To curb the fury of inſulting foes ?
Ambition, ceaſe ; the idle conteſt end :
'Tis but a kingdom thou canſt win or loſe.
And why muſt murder'd myriads loſe their all,
(If life be all) why deſolation lour,
With famiſh'd frown, on this affrighted ball,
That thou may'ſt flame the meteor of an hour ?
Go wiſer ye, that flutter life away,
Crown with the mantling juice the goblet high ;
Weave the light dance, with feſtive freedom gay,
And live your moment, ſince the next ye die.
Yet know, vain ſcepticks, know, th' Almighty mind,
Who breath'd on man a portion of his fire,
Bad his free ſoul, by earth nor time confin'd,
To heav'n, to immortality aſpire.
Nor ſhall the pile of hope, his mercy rear'd,
By vain philoſophy be e'er deſtroy'd :
Eternity, by all or wiſh'd or fear'd,
Shall be by all or ſuffer'd or enjoy'd.

FANCY. *A Viſion.* *By* J. Langhorne.

BRIGHT o'er the green hills roſe the morning ray,
The wood lark's ſong reſounded on the plain ;
Fair nature felt the warm embrace of day,
And ſmil'd thro' all her animated reign.

When young delight, of hope and fancy born,
His head on tufted wild thyme half-reclin'd,
Caught the gay colours of the orient morn,
And thence of life this picture vain deſign'd.

" O born to thoughts, to pleaſures more ſublime
Than beings of inferior nature prove !
To triumph in the golden hours of time,
And feel the charms of fancy and of love !

" High favour'd man ! for him unfolding fair
In orient light this native landſcape ſmiles ;
For him ſweet hope diſarms the hand of care,
Exalts his pleaſures, and his grief beguiles.

" Blows not a bloſſom on the breaſt of ſpring,
Breathes not a gale along the bending mead,
Trills

fills not a ſongſter of the ſoaring wing,
But fragrance, health, and melody ſucceed.

" O let me ſtill with ſimple nature live,
My lowly field flowers on her altar lay,
Enjoy the bleſſings that ſhe meant to give,
And calmly waſte my inoffenſive day!

" No titled name, no envy-teaſing dome,
No glittering wealth my tutor'd wiſhes crave;
But health and peace be near my humble home,
A cool ſtream murmur, and a green tree wave.

" So may the ſweet Euterpe not diſdain
At eve's chaſte hour her ſilver lyre to bring;
The muſe of pity wake her ſoothing ſtrain,
And tune to ſympathy the trembling ſtring.

" Thus glide the penſive moments, o'er the vale
While floating ſhades of duſky night deſcend:
Nor left untold the lover's tender tale,
Nor unenjoy'd the heart-enlarging friend.

" To love and friendſhip flow the ſocial bowl!
To attic wit and elegance of mind!
To all the native beauties of the ſoul,
The ſimple charms of truth, and ſenſe refin'd!

" Then to explore whatever ancient ſage,
Studious from nature's early volume drew,
To chaſe ſweet fiction thro' her golden age,
And mark how fair the ſun-flower, ſcience blew!

" Haply to catch ſome ſpark of eaſtern fire,
Heſperian fancy, or *Aonian* caſe;
Some melting note from Sappho's tender lyre,
Some ſtrain that love and Phœbus taught to pleaſe.

" When waves the grey light o'er the mountain's head,
Then let me meet the morn's firſt beauteous ray;
Careleſsly wander from my Sylvan ſhed,
And catch the ſweet breath of the riſing day.

" Nor ſeldom, loitering as I muſe along,
Mark from what flower the breeze its ſweetneſs bore;
Or liſten to the labour-ſoothing ſong
Of bees that range the thymy uplands o'er.

" Slow let me climb the mountain's Sun-trod brow,
The green height gain'd, in muſeful rapture lie,
Sleep to the murmur of the woods below,
Or look on nature with a lover's eye.

" Delightful hours! O, thus for ever flow;
Led by fair fancy round the varied year:
So ſhall my breaſt with native raptures glow,
Nor feel one pang from folly, pride, or fear.

" Firm be my heart to nature and to truth,
Nor vainly wander from their dictates ſage;
So joy ſhall triumph on the brows of youth,
So hope ſhall ſmooth the dreary paths of age."

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *DECEMBER*, 1762.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Moſcow, Oct. 25.

THE Earl of Buckinghamſhire, his Britannic Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to this Court, had Yeſterday his firſt private Audience of her Imperial Majeſty.

Paris, Nov. 12. We are aſſured that there was a terrible Execution laſt Week in the Baſtille, no leſs than a dozen Heads having been ſtruck off at once; and that there are three new Priſoners juſt lodged there.

M. de Lally, who commanded the French Troops at Pondicherry, was arreſted the 4th of this Month, the Day after ſigning the Preliminaries: It could not be done ſooner, as he was a Priſoner of War to the Engliſh.

The

finiſhed. He was condemned to be hanged; but the King has commuted the Puniſhment of the Gibbet into that of perpetual Impriſonment.

Hague, Nov. 23. By our laſt Letters from Heſſe we learn, that a Convention was ſigned the 15th Inſtant at Bruckers Muhl upon the Ohme, between the Generals Howard and Guerchy, authorized by his Serene Highneſs Prince Ferdinand and the French Marſhals, for an immediate Ceſſation of Armies, who were upon the Point of ſeparating, in order to march into their reſpective Winter-quarters.

25. The French Troops evacuated Oſtend and Nieuport.

Hague, Dec. 7. We hear from Berlin, that Conventions for a Suſpenſion of Hoſtilities for the Winter Months have been concluded as uſual, between the Auſtrian and Pruſſian Armies, both in Sileſia and the Electorate of Saxony.

LONDON.

Whitehall, Nov. 26, 1762.

ONE of the King's Meſſengers, diſpatched by the Duke of Bedford, arrived here this Morning with the Ratifications of their moſt Chriſtian and Catholic Majeſties, of the Preliminary Articles ſigned the 3d Inſtant, which were exchanged with his Grace, the 22d, at Verſailles, by the Miniſters Plenipotentiary of thoſe Princes, againſt thoſe of his Majeſty. Upon which Occaſion the Tower and Park Guns were immediately fired.

Preliminary Articles of PEACE, *between his* Britannic Majeſty, *the* Moſt Chriſtian King, *and the* Catholic King. *Signed at* Fontainebleau, *the* 3*d Day of* November, 1762.

In the Name of the moſt Holy Trinity.

THE King of Great-Britain, and the moſt Chriſtian King, animated with the reciprocal Deſire to re-eſtabliſh Union and good Underſtanding between them, as well for the Good of Mankind in general, as for that of their reſpective Kingdoms, States, and Subjects, having reflected, ſoon after the Rupture between Great-Britain and Spain, on the State of the Negociation laſt Year, (which unhappily had not the deſired Effect) as well as on the Points in Diſpute between the Crowns of Great-Britain and Spain; their Britannic and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties began a Correſpondence to endeavour to find Means to adjuſt the Differences ſubſiſting between their ſaid Majeſties. At the ſame Time, the moſt Chriſtian King having communicated to the King of Spain theſe happy Diſpoſitions, his Catholic Majeſty was animated with the ſame Zeal for the Good of Mankind, and that of his Subjects, and reſolved to extend and multiply the Fruits of Peace by his Concurrence in ſuch laudable Intentions. Their Britannic, moſt Chriſtian, and Catholic Majeſties, having, in Conſequence, maturely conſidered all the above Points, as well as the different Events which have happened during the Courſe of the preſent Negociation, have, by mutual Conſent, agreed on the following Articles, which ſhall ſerve as a Baſis to the future Treaty of Peace. For which Purpoſe, his Britannic Majeſty has named and authorized John Duke and Earl of Bedford, Marquis of Taviſtock, &c. Miniſter of State of the King of Great-Britain, Lieutenant General of his Forces, Keeper of his Privy Seal, Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, and his Britannic Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, Cæſar Gabriel de Choiſeul, Duke of Praſlin, Peer of France, Knight of the moſt Chriſtian King's Orders, Lieutenant General of his Forces, Counſellor in all his Councils, and Miniſter and Secretary of State of his Commands and Finances; and his Catholic Majeſty has likewiſe named and authorized Don Jerome Grimaldi, Marquis de Grimaldi, Knight of the moſt Chriſtian King's Orders, Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to his Catholic Majeſty in Employment, and his Ambaſſador Extraordinary to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; who, after having duly communicated to each other their full Powers in good Form, have agreed on the following Articles.

Article I. As ſoon as the Preliminaries ſhall be ſigned and ratified, ſincere Friendſhip ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed between his Britannic Majeſty and his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and between his ſaid Britannic Majeſty and his Catholic Majeſty, their Kingdoms, States, and Subjects, by Sea and by Land, in all Parts of the World. Orders ſhall be ſent to the Armies and Squadrons, as well as to the Subjects, of the three Powers, to ſtop

ties, and to live in the moſt
, forgetting what has paſſed,
ir Sovereigns give them the
imple: And, for the Execu-
rticle, Sea-paſſes ſhall be gi-
ide, for the Ships which ſhall
to carry the News of it to
Poſſeſſions of the three Pow-

s moſt Chriſtian Majeſty re-
tenſions, which he has here-
, or might have formed, to
or Acadia, in all its Parts,
s the whole of it, with all its
, to the King of Great-Bri-
er, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſ-
uaranties to his ſaid Britannic
full Right, Canada, with all
cies, as well as the Iſland of
and all the other Iſlands in
d River of St. Laurence with-
n, and without any Liberty to
his Ceſſion and Guaranty, un-
nce, or to trouble Great-Bri-
ſeſſions abovementioned. His
jeſty, on his Side, agrees to
nhabitants of Canada the Li-
atholic Religion: He will, in
give the moſt exact and the
Orders, that his new Roman
ects may profeſs the Worſhip
on, according to the Rites of
hurch, as far as the Laws of
permit. His Britannic Ma-
agrees, that the French Inha-
thers who would have been
e moſt Chriſtian King in Ca-
etire, in all Safety and Free-
er they pleaſe; and may ſell
provided it be to his Britannic
bjects, and tranſport their Ef-
as their Perſons, without be-
d in their Emigration, under
whatſoever, except Debts, or
ſecutions: The Term limited
ration being fixed to the Space
lonths, to be computed from
e Ratification of the definitive

The Subjects of France ſhall
rty of Fiſhing and Drying, on
Coaſts of the Iſland of New-
uch as it is ſpecified in the
le of the Treaty of Utrecht;
e ſhall be confirmed and renew-
pproaching definitive Treaty,
regards the Iſland of Cape Bre-
as the other Iſlands in the
n the Gulph of St. Laurence:)
annic Majeſty conſents to leave
Chriſtian King's Subjects the
ſh in the Gulph of St. Lau-
rence, on Condition that the Subjects of France do not exerciſe the ſaid Fiſhery, but at the Diſtance of three Leagues from all the Coaſts belonging to Great-Britain, as well thoſe of the Continent, as thoſe of the Iſlands ſituated in the ſaid Gulph of St. Laurence. And as to what relates to the Fiſhery out of the ſaid Gulph, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Subjects ſhall not exerciſe the Fiſhery, but at the Diſtance of fifteen Leagues from the Coaſts of the Iſland of Cape Breton.

[The 13th Article in the Treaty of Utrecht, here alluded to, runs in theſe Words:

"XIII. The Iſland called Newfoundland, with the adjacent Iſlands, ſhall from this Time forward belong of Right wholly to Britain; and to that End the Town and Fortreſs of Placentia, and whatever other Places in the ſaid Iſland are in Poſſeſſion of the French, ſhall be yielded and given up, within ſeven Months from the Exchange of the Ratification of this Treaty, or ſooner if poſſible, by the moſt Chriſtian King, to thoſe who have a Commiſſion from the Queen of Great-Britain for that Purpoſe. Nor ſhall the moſt Chriſtian King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, or any of their Subjects, at any Time hereafter, lay Claim to any Right to the ſaid Iſland and Iſlands, or to any Part of it, or them. Moreover, it ſhall not be lawful for the Subjects of France to fortify any Place in the ſaid Iſland of Newfoundland, or to erect any Buildings there, beſides Stages made of Boards, and Huts neceſſary and uſual for drying of Fiſh; or to reſort to the ſaid Iſland, beyond the Time neceſſary for fiſhing and drying of Fiſh. But it ſhall be allowed to the Subjects of France to catch Fiſh, and dry them on Land, in that Part only, and in no other beſides that, of the ſaid Iſland of Newfoundland, which ſtretches from the Place called Cape Bonaviſta to the Northern Point of the ſaid Iſland; and from thence, running down by the Weſtern Side, reaches as far as the Place called Point Reche. But the Iſland called Cape Breton, as alſo all others, both in the Mouth of the River St. Laurence, and in the Gulph of the ſame Name, ſhall hereafter belong of Right to the French: And the moſt Chriſtian King ſhall have all Manner of Liberty to fortify any Place or Places there."]

Art. IV. The King of Great Britain cedes the Iſland of St. Peter and of Miquelon, in full Right, to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, to ſerve as a Shelter for the French Fiſhermen; and his ſaid Majeſty obliges himſelf, on his Royal Word, not to fortify the ſaid Iſlands; to erect no Buildings there but merely for the

the Conveniency of the Fiſhery; and to keep there only a Guard of fifty Men for the Police.

Art. V. The Town and Port of Dunkirk ſhall be put into the State fixed by the laſt Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and by former Treaties: The Cunette ſhall remain as it now is, provided that the Engliſh Engineers, named by his Britannic Majeſty, and received at Dunkirk by Order of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, verify, that this Cunette is only of Uſe for the Wholſomeneſs of the Air, and the Health of the Inhabitants.

Art. VI. In order to re-eſtabliſh Peace on the moſt ſolid and laſting Foundations, and to remove for ever every Subject of Diſpute with regard to the Limits of the Britiſh and French Territories on the Continent of America; it is agreed, that, for the Future, the Confines between the Dominions of his Britannic Majeſty, and thoſe of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in that Part of the World, ſhall be irrevocably fixed by a Line drawn along the Middle of the River Miſſiſſippi, from its Source, as far as the River Iberville, and from thence, by a Line drawn along the Middle of this River, and of the Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the Sea; and to this Purpoſe, the moſt Chriſtian King cedes in full Right, and guaranties to his Britannic Majeſty, the River and Port of Mobile, and every Thing that he poſſeſſes, or ought to have poſſeſſed, on the Left Side of the River Miſſiſſippi, except the Town of New Orleans, and the Iſland in which it is ſituated, which ſhall remain to France; provided that the Navigation of the River Miſſiſſippi ſhall be equally free, as well to the Subjects of Great-Britain as to thoſe of France, in its whole Breadth and Length, from its Source to the Sea, and that Part expreſsly which is between the ſaid Iſland of New Orleans and the right Bank of that River, as well as the Paſſage both in and out of its Mouth. It is further ſtipulated, that the Veſſels belonging to the Subjects of either Nation ſhall not be ſtopped, viſited, or ſubjected to the Payment of any Duty whatſoever. The Stipulations in Favour of the Inhabitants of Canada, inſerted in the ſecond Article, ſhall alſo take Place, with regard to the Inhabitants of the Countries ceded by this Article.

Art. VII. The King of Great-Britain ſhall reſtore to France the Iſlands of Gaudeloupe, of Marie-galante, of Deſirade, of Martinico, and of Belle Iſle; and the Fortreſſes of theſe Iſlands ſhall be reſtored in the ſame Condition they were in, when they were conquered by the Britiſh Arms, provided that the Term of eighteen Months, to be computed from the Day of the Ratification of the definitive Treaty, ſhall be granted to his Britannic Majeſty's Subjects, who may have ſettled in the ſaid Iſlands, and other Places reſtored to France by the definitive Treaty, to ſell their Eſtates, recover their Debts, and to tranſport their Effects as well as their Perſons, without being reſtrained on Account of their Religion, or under any other Pretence whatſoever, except that of Debts, or of criminal Proſecution.

Art. VIII. The moſt Chriſtian King cedes and guaranties to his Britannic Majeſty, in full Right, the Iſlands of Grenada, and the Grenadines, with the ſame Stipulations in Favour of the Inhabitants of this Colony, as are inſerted in the IId Article for thoſe of Canada: And the Partition of the Iſlands called Neutral is agreed and fixed, ſo that thoſe of St. Vincent, Dominico, and Tobago, ſhall remain in full Right to England, and that that of St. Lucia ſhall be delivered to France, to enjoy the ſame in like Manner in full Right: The two Crowns reciprocally guarantying to each other the Partition ſo ſtipulated.

Art. IX. His Britannic Majeſty ſhall reſtore to France the Iſland of Goree, in the Condition it was in when conquered: And his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty cedes in full Right, and guaranties to the King of Great-Britain, Senegal.

Art. X. In the Eaſt-Indies, Great-Britain ſhall reſtore to France the ſeveral Comptoirs which that Crown had on the Coaſt of Coromandel, as well as on that of Malabar, and alſo in Bengal, at the Commencement of Hoſtilities between the two Companies in the Year 1749, in the Condition in which they now are, on Condition that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty renounces the Acquiſitions which he has made on the Coaſt of Coromandel, ſince the ſaid Commencement of Hoſtilities between the two Companies in the Year 1749.

His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, on his Side, ſhall reſtore all that he ſhall have conquered from Great-Britain, in the Eaſt-Indies, during the preſent War; and he alſo engages not to erect any Fortifications, or to keep any Troops in Bengal.

Art. XI. The Iſland of Minorca ſhall be reſtored to his Britannic Majeſty, as well as Fort St. Philip, in the ſame Condition they were in when they were conquered by the Arms of the moſt Chriſtian King; and with the Artillery that was there at the taking of the ſaid Iſland, and of the ſaid Fort.

Art. XII. France ſhall reſtore all the Countries belonging to the Electorate of Hanover, to the Landgrave of Heſſe, to the Duke of Brunſwick, and to the Count of La Lippe-Buckebourg, which are, or

ſhall

occupied by the Arms of his moſt
n Majeſty: The Fortreſſes of theſe
: Countries ſhall be reſtored in the
ondition they were in, when they
nquered by the French Arms; and
ces of Artillery, which ſhall have
rried elſewhere, ſhall be replaced by
: Number, of the ſame Bore, Weight,
tal: As to what regards Hoſtages,
or given, during the War, to this
ey ſhall be ſent back without Ran-

XIII. After the Ratification of the
aries, France ſhall evacuate, as
it can be done, the Fortreſſes of
Weſel, and Guelders, and in gene-
e Countries belonging to the King
lia; and, at the ſame Time, the
nd French Armies ſhall evacuate all
ntries which they occupy, or may
upy, in Weſtphalia, Lower Saxony,
ower Rhine, the Upper Rhine, and
: Empire; and each ſhall retire into
minions of their reſpective Sove-
And their Britannic and moſt Chri-
jeſties further engage and promiſe,
furniſh any Succour of any Kind,
reſpective Allies, who ſhall conti-
ged in the preſent War in Germa-

XIV. The Towns of Oſtend and
t ſhall be evacuated by his moſt
s Majeſty's Troops, immediately
Signature of the preſent Prelimi-

XV. The Deciſion of the Prizes,
s the Spaniards by the Subjects of
ritain in Time of Peace, ſhall be
to the Courts of Juſtice of the Ad-
of Great-Britain, conformably to
s eſtabliſhed among all Nations, ſo
Validity of the ſaid Prizes between
h and Spaniſh Nations ſhall be de-
id judged according to the Law of
and according to Treaties, in the
of Juſtice of the Nation who ſhall
de the Captures.

XVI. His Britannic Majeſty ſhall
the Fortifications to be demoliſhed
s Subjects ſhall have erected in the
Honduras, and other Places of the
of Spain in that Part of the World,
ths after the Ratification of the de-
Treaty: And his Catholic Majeſty
for the Future ſuffer the Subjects
itannic Majeſty, or their Workmen,
urbed or moleſted, under any Pre-
atſoever, in their Occupation of
loading, and carrying away Log-
nd for this Purpoſe, they may build
Hindrance, and occupy without
tion, the Houſes and Magazines
neceſſary for them, for their Families, and for their Effects; and his ſaid Catholic Majeſty aſſures to them, by this Article, the entire Enjoyment of what is above ſtipulated.

Art. XVII. His Catholic Majeſty deſiſts from all Pretention which he may have formed to the Right of fiſhing about the Iſland of Newfoundland.

Art. XVIII. The King of Great-Britain ſhall reſtore to Spain all that he has conquered in the Iſland of Cuba, with the Fortreſs of the Havannah; and that Fortreſs, as well as all the other Fortreſſes of the ſaid Iſland, ſhall be reſtored in the ſame Condition they were in when they were conquered by his Britannic Majeſty's Arms.

Art. XIX. In Conſequence of the Reſtitution ſtipulated in the preceding Article, his Catholic Majeſty cedes and guarantics, in full Right, to his Britannic Majeſty, all that Spain poſſeſſes on the Continent of North America, to the Eaſt, or to the South Eaſt of the River Miſſiſſippi. And his Britannic Majeſty agrees to grant to the Inhabitants of this Country, above ceded, the Liberty of the Catholic Religion: He will, in Conſequence, give the moſt exact and the moſt effectual Orders, that his new Roman Catholic Subjects may profeſs the Worſhip of their Religion according to the Rites of the Roman Church, as far as the Laws of Great-Britain permit. His Britannic Majeſty farther agrees, that the Spaniſh Inhabitants, or others who would have been Subjects of the Catholic King in the ſaid Countries, may retire, in all Safety and Freedom, wherever they pleaſe; and may ſell their Eſtates, provided it be to his Britannic Majeſty's Subjects, and tranſport their Effects, as well as their Perſons, without being reſtrained in their Emigration, under any Pretence whatſoever, except Debts, or criminal Proſecutions: The Term limited for this Emigration, being fixed to the Space of eighteen Months, to be computed from the Day of the Ratification of the definitive Treaty. It is further ſtipulated, that his Catholic Majeſty ſhall have Power to cauſe all the Effects, that belong to him, either Artillery, or others, to be carried away.

Art. XX. The King of Portugal, his Britannic Majeſty's Ally, is expreſsly included in the preſent Preliminary Articles. And their moſt Chriſtian and Catholic Majeſties engage to re-eſtabliſh the ancient Peace and Friendſhip between them, and his moſt Faithful Majeſty: And they promiſe,

1ſt. That there ſhall be a total Ceſſation of Hoſtilities between the Crowns of Spain and Portugal, and between the Spaniſh and

French Troops, on the one Side, and the Portugueſe Troops and thoſe of their Allies, on the other, immediately after the Ratification of theſe Preliminaries: And that there ſhall be a like Ceſſation of Hoſtilities between the reſpective Forces of the moſt Chriſtian and Catholic Kings, on the one Part, and thoſe of the moſt Faithful King, on the other, in all other Parts of the World, as well by Sea as by Land; which Ceſſation ſhall be fixed on the ſame Epochs, and under the ſame Conditions, as that between Great-Britain, France, and Spain, and ſhall continue till the Concluſion of the definitive Treaty between Great-Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal.

2d. That all his moſt Faithful Majeſty's Fortreſſes, and Countries, in Europe, which ſhall have been conquered by the Spaniſh and French Armies, ſhall be reſtored in the ſame Condition they were in when they were conquered: And that, with regard to the Portugueſe Colonies in America, or elſewhere, if any Change ſhall have happened in them, all things ſhall be put again on the ſame Footing they were before the preſent War. And the moſt faithful King ſhall be invited to accede to the preſent Preliminary Articles as ſoon as ſhall be poſſible.

Art. XXI. All the Countries and Territories which may have been conquered, in any Part of the World whatſoever, by the Arms of their Britannic and moſt Faithful Majeſties, as well as by thoſe of their moſt Chriſtian and Catholic Majeſties, which are not included in the preſent Articles, either under the Title of Ceſſions, or under the Title of Reſtitutions, ſhall be reſtored without Difficulty, and without requiring Compenſations.

Art. XXII. As it is neceſſary to aſſign a fixed Epoch for the Reſtitutions, and the Evacuations, to be made by each of the high contracting Parties, it is agreed, that the Britiſh and French Troops ſhall proceed, immediately after the Ratification of the Preliminaries, to the Evacuation of the Countries which they occupy in the Empire, or elſewhere, conformably to the XIIth and XIIIth Articles.

The Iſland of Belliſle ſhall be evacuated ſix Weeks after the Ratification of the definitive Treaty, or ſooner if it can be done.

Guadeloupe, Deſirade, Mariegalante, Martinico, and St. Lucia, three Months after the Ratification of the definitive Treaty, or ſooner if it can be done.

Great Britain ſhall likewiſe, at the End of three Months after the Ratification of the definitive Treaty, or ſooner if it can be done, enter into Poſſeſſion of the River and of the Port of Mobile, and of all that is to Form the Limits of the Territory of Great Britain, on the Side of the River Miſſiſſippi, as they are ſpecified in the VIth Article.

The Iſland of Goree ſhall be evacuated by Great-Britain, three Months after the Ratification of the definitive Treaty; and the Iſland of Minorca by France, at the ſame Epoch, or ſooner if it can be done. And according to the Conditions of the IVth Article, France ſhall alſo enter into Poſſeſſion of the Iſlands of St. Peter, and of Miquelon, at the End of three Months.

The Comptoirs in the Eaſt-Indies ſhall be reſtored ſix Months after the Ratification of the definitive Treaty, or ſooner if it can be done.

The Iſland of Cuba, with the Fortreſs of the Havannah, ſhall be reſtored three Months after the Ratification of the definitive Treaty, or ſooner if it can be done: And, at the ſame Time, Great-Britain ſhall enter into Poſſeſſion of the Country ceded by Spain according to the XIXth Article.

All the Fortreſſes, and Countries of his moſt Faithful Majeſty, in Europe, ſhall be reſtored immediately after the Ratification of the definitive Treaty: And the Portugueſe Colonies, which may have been conquered, ſhall be reſtored in the Space of three Months in the Weſt Indies, and of ſix Months in the Eaſt-Indies, after the Ratification of the definitive Treaty, or ſooner if it can be done.

In Conſequence whereof, the neceſſary Orders ſhall be ſent by each of the high contracting Parties, with reciprocal Paſſports for the Ships which ſhall carry them, immediately after the Ratification of the definitive Treaty.

Art. XXIII. All the Treaties, of what nature ſoever, which exiſted before the preſent War, as well between their Britannic and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, as between their Britannic and Catholic Majeſties, as alſo between any of the above-named Powers and his moſt Faithful Majeſty, ſhall be as they are in Effect, renewed and confirmed, in all their Points, which are not derogated from by the preſent Preliminary Articles, notwithſtanding whatever may have been ſtipulated to the contrary by any of the high contracting Parties: And all the ſaid Parties declare, that they will not ſuffer any Privilege, Favour, or Indulgence, to ſubſiſt, contrary to the Treaties above confirmed.

Art. XXIV. The Priſoners made reſpectively by the Arms of their Britannic, moſt Chriſtian, Catholic, and moſt Faithful Majeſties, by Land and by Sea, ſhall be reſtored reciprocally, and *bona fide*, after the Ratification of the definitive Treaty, without

Ran

subsistence and [illegible] of the Country where
bers, by the Sovereign of the Country where
they shall have been detained, according to
the Receipts and attested Accounts, and o-
ther authentic Titles which shall be furnish-
ed on each Side.

Art. XXV. In order to prevent all Causes of Complaints and Disputes, which may arise, on Account of Ships, Merchandizes, and other Effects, which may be taken at Sea, it is reciprocally agreed, that the Ships, Merchandizes, and Effects, which may be taken in the Channel, and in the North Seas, after the Space of twelve Days, to be computed from the Ratification of the present Preliminary Articles, shall be reciprocally restored on each Side.

That the Term shall be six Weeks for the Prizes taken, from the Channel, the British Seas, and the North Seas, as far as the Canary Islands inclusively, either in the Ocean, or in the Mediterranean.

Three Months, from the said Canary Islands as far as the Equinoctial Line, or Equator.

Lastly, six Months, beyond the said Equinoctial Line, or Equator, and in all other Parts of the World, without any Exception, or other more particular Description of Time and Place.

Art. XXVI. The Ratifications of the present Preliminary Articles shall be expedited in good and due Form, and exchanged in the Space of one Month, or sooner, if it can be done, to be computed from the Day of the Signature of the present Articles.

In Witness whereof, we the under-written Ministers Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, of his most Christian Majesty, and of his Catholic Majesty, in Virtue of our respective full Powers, have signed the present Preliminary Articles, and have caused the Seal of our Arms to be put thereto.

Done at Fontainebleau, the third Day of November, 1762.

(L. S.) BEDFORD, C. P. S.
(L. S.) CHOISEUL, Duc de Praslin.
(L. S.) El Marq. de GRIMALDI.

Declaration, signed at Fontainebleau, the 3d of November, 1762, by the French Plenipotentiary, relating to the XIIIth Article of the Preliminaries.

His most Christian Majesty declares, that, in agreeing to the XIIIth Article of the Preliminaries, signed this Day, fraction of the said Article.

In Witness whereof, I, the under-written Minister Plenipotentiary of his most Christian Majesty, have signed the present Declaration, and have caused the Seal of my Arms to be put thereto.

Done at Fontainebleau, the third Day of November, 1762.

(L. S.) CHOISEUL, Duc de Praslin.

British Dominions *on the Continent of* North America.

Before the War of 1756.

Length.	*Mean Breadth.*	*Square Miles.*
Miles.	*Miles.*	
1200	254	304,800

Addition, by the Negociation of 1761.

Length.	*Mean Breadth.*	*Square Miles.*
690	472	325,680
	Odd Pieces,	44,320
Total, agreed to be ceded in 1761,		370,000

Addition by the Preliminaries in 1762, equal to one Half more than was ceded in 1761.

	Length.	*M. B.*	*S. Miles.*
Louisiana, above the Forks of the Ohio.	640	124	79,360
Ditto from the Forks to the Sea.	400	230	92,000
Total	1040	354	171,360
Florida, &c. nearly equal in Size to two thirds of England.	325	108	35,100
Total Add. 1762,	1365	462	206,460

Which is near the Double of Great-Britain and Ireland.

Porto Rico	80	30	2,400

Miles 60 to one Degree.

The French Island Granada (which it is said is to be ceded to Great-Britain) is the most southerly of the Caribbee Islands, being situated in 12 Degrees 15 Min. North Lat. about 40 Leagues South-west of Barbadoes. This Island is about 25 Leagues in Cir-

Circumference, and has several good Bays and Harbours, some of which are fortified. It is esteemed a fruitful Soil and well watered, producing Sugar, and such other Plants as are found in the rest of the Caribbee Islands; there are Abundance of very small Islands, that lie on the North-east of Granada, which are called the Granadillos, which are to be ceded with it.

24. His Excellency the Duke de Nivernois, had a private Audience of his Majesty, to deliver his Credentials, as Ambassador Extraordinary from France.

On this Occasion his Excellency made a Speech to his Majesty, of which the following is a Translation.

"Sir,

"A cordial Reconciliation between two powerful Monarchs, formed to love each other; a permanent Union of System between two great Courts attracted to one another by their Interests rightly understood; and a sincere and lasting Conjunction of two respectable Nations, whom unhappy Prejudices have too long divided; form the glorious Æra of the Commencement of your Majesty's Reign: And this Æra will, at the same Time, be that of Happiness restored to the four Quarters of the World. Your Majesty's Name, your Glory, and your Virtues, will be inseparably joined in History, with universal Felicity; and Posterity will there read, with Sentiments of Respect, that Treaty which will be distinguished, above all others, by good Faith, without Equivocation, and by permanent Stability.

"Permit me, Sir, to felicitate myself at your Feet, on being chosen by the King my Master, to serve, between your Majesty and him, as the Organ of the noble Sentiments of two Hearts so worthy of each other, and to be employed in this blessed Work which insures your Majesty's Glory, by giving Happiness to the whole World."

The following is his Majesty's Answer to the Address of the House of Peers.

"*My Lords*,

"This very affectionate and loyal Address gives me the truest Satisfaction. I thank you heartily for it; as well as for your Congratulations on the Birth of the Prince, my Son; and for the Regard you express on this Occasion for the Queen.

"The chearful and steady Support of my Parliament, throughout the War, has been attended with uninterrupted Success; and the Ratification of the Preliminary Articles will, I trust, soon be followed by the Completion of the Peace on safe and honourable Conditions.

"My only Wish is, and ever will be, to promote the lasting Happiness, Prosperity, and Security of my faithful People."

The following is his Majesty's Answer to the Address of Thanks of the Hon. House of Commons, presented to him on Saturday last:

"*Gentlemen*,

"I return you my hearty Thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate Address; and I receive your Congratulations on the Birth of the Prince my Son, as a fresh Proof of your Attachment to my Person, and of your Regard for the Queen. The Assurances of your ready Support in such Expences as may be still necessary, afford me the highest Satisfaction; and the Ratification of the Preliminary Articles gives me the pleasing Hope of soon easing my faithful Subjects, by a safe, honourable, and permanent Peace, of the heavy, but unavoidable Burdens, they have so chearfully borne during the War."

A curious marble Statue of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; is now carving by an eminent Artist in the City of Westminster, which is bespoke by some Merchants of Dublin, and when compleated, is to be fixed up in that City, to perpetuate the many eminent Services he has done for his Country during the Time of his Administration.

29. Peter Annet, was, by Judgment of the Court of King's Bench, committed to Newgate for one Month, and ordered to be set in and upon the Pillory, one Time at the Royal Exchange, and once within that Time at Charing-cross, for publishing divers Remarks on the Pentateuch, tending to Scepticism and Infidelity.

His Majesty has given 500l. to the Sufferers by Fire at Wareham. And a few Days ago, her Majesty, the Queen, was pleased to order 100l. to be paid into the Hands of Sir John Fielding, Knt. towards enlarging the Chapel of the Asylum for Female Orphans, situated near Westminster-bridge.

The Earl of Bute has presented to Winchester College a small Bronze Statue of their Founder William of Wykeham, supposed to have been done in the fourteenth Century. It is a full Length Figure, in the episcopal Habit, sixteen Inches high, and executed with remarkable Elegance.

Dec. 4. Was paid into the Hands of Dr. George Macauly, Treasurer to the British Lying-

ital in Brownlow-ſtreet, Long
ancis Gosling, one of the Ex-
laſt. Samſon Gideon, Eſq; the
being a Legacy left to that
Will of Mr. Gideon.
ay was held a general Court
tion of Trinity-houſe, when
t. Georg. Grenville, firſt Lord
of the Admiralty, was una-
ed an Elder Brother in the
ate Lord Anſon, deceaſed.
ors of Samſon Gideon, Eſq;
Hands of the Treaſurer, that
Legacy of 1000l. to the Lon-

: Hon. Cha. Townſhend, Eſq;
ace as Secretary at War: As
Offley, Eſq; that of one of
of his Majeſty's Bed-cham-

held a Court of Common-
Guildhall, when the following
made and unanimouſly agreed

: Thanks of this Court be gi-
muel Fludyer, Knight and Ba-
rd Mayor of this City, for his
ndance on, and honourable
the Duties of that high and
ice: For his faithful and im-
iniſtration of Juſtice; and for
formity to the Order of this
Preſervation of the Manſion-
ie Furniture thereof; and for
in convening the Members of
often as applied to, or the Bu-
City made it neceſſary."
ame was ordered to be ſigned
n-clerk, and delivered to the
yor.
d Court, the Lighting of the
City for the Year enſuing was
ice not exceeding 1l. 12s. per

raiſing 2000l. towards paying
of this City, was read a third
aſſed.
: agreed to pay the preſent
561. per Annum, in Lieu of
as he continues in Office, and
e Nuſances in Bartholomew-
to pay Mr. Robert Henſhaw
m, for ſuppreſſing the Nuſan-
ark-fair.
Error was, by Advice of the
Council, directed to be brought
ſe of Lords, in Relation to the
ning the Diſſenters refuſing to
ce of Sheriff of this City.
agreed that the Committee of
uſe Lands ſhould have Power
g Leaſes for 61 Years, and re-
pairing Leaſes for 21 Years, by public Auction.

Weſtminſter, Dec. 21. This Day his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes ſeated on the Throne with the uſual Solemnity, Sir Septimus Robinſon, Knt Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a Meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to,

An Act for granting an aid to his Majeſty by a Land-tax, to be raiſed in Great-Britain, for the Service of the Year 1763.

An Act for continuing and granting to his Majeſty certain Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1763.

An Act for repairing the Road from Dunſtable in the County of Bedford, to Shafford Houſe in the County of Hertford.

And to five private Bills.

When the Hon. Houſe of Commons preſented their Addreſs of Thanks to his Majeſty on his agreeing to the Preliminaries of Peace, he was pleaſed to give them the following Anſwer, viz.

"*Gentlemen*,

"I return you my hearty Thanks for this moſt loyal and affectionate Addreſs.

"Your Approbation of the Meaſures I have taken for reſtoring Peace, and of the Terms on which it is to be concluded, gives me the higheſt Satisfaction.

"The Affection and Gratitude of my People are the moſt pleaſing Return I can receive for my Endeavours to promote their Happineſs."

22. Both Houſes were adjourned to Thurſday the 20th of January.

A Party of Horſe-grenadier Guards was ordered on Tueſday to patrole the Streets from Whitehall to the Parliament-houſe, and no Coaches were admitted to ſtand between the ſaid Places, to prevent the Obſtruction of Carriages that happened when his Majeſty went to the Houſe to open the Seſſion.

The Right Hon. the Houſe of Peers have appointed the Lord Biſhop of Lincoln to preach before them on the 31ſt of January next. And

The Houſe of Commons have appointed the Rev. Dr. Bray to preach before them at St Margaret's, Weſtminſter. On Account of the Anniverſary of King Charles's Martyrdom falling out on a Sunday, it is to be kept the next Day.

They

They write from Paris, that all the Articles of the definitive Treaty are actually drawn up by the Plenipotentiaries, and are ſent to the reſpective Courts of England, Spain, and Portugal, for their Approbation.

However forward the definitive Treaty may be repreſented by ſome, it is ſuppoſed Peace will not be proclaimed till ſix Months from the exchange of the Ratification of the Preliminary Articles; as it would be ſomething odd for the Forces of each Nation to be at War in one Part of the World, (the Eaſt-Indies for Inſtance, where Hoſtilities are not to ceaſe till ſix Months) when the greateſt Profeſſions of Friendſhip are making in the other. —— The Peace of Utrecht was ſigned eight Months after the Preliminaries; and that of 1748, about ſeven Months.

They write from Dunkirk, that on the 6th Inſt. a Courier arrived there from Verſailles, whoſe Diſpatches occaſioned a great Conſternation, being an expreſs order to demoliſh all the Works that have been raiſed ſince the Year 1756; which it was apprehended would include the Port: But this was not to be determined till the Arrival of the Engliſh Commiſſaries, who were expected on the 15th.

Orders are given for a proper Liſt to be prepared of all the Land and Seamen in his Majeſty's Service in their different Ranks, that were killed during the War, in order to ſettle proper Penſions on their Widows during their Lives.

Births.

Nov. 23. The Lady of the Right Hon. Geo. Grenville, firſt Lord of the Admiralty, a Daughter.

The Lady of the Right Reverend Doctor Hume, Biſhop of Oxford and Dean of St. Paul's, a Daughter.

27. The Counteſs of Dondanold, at Edinburgh, a Son. This is the eleventh Son her Ladyſhip hath borne without any Daughter intervening.

Marriages.

Nov. 18. John Maſon, Widower, aged 75, to Eliz. Armytage, Widow, aged 79, both Inhabitants of the Workhouſe in the Town of Ealand in Yorkſhire. They were entertained at Dinner at the Pariſh Clerk's, and diverted the Company by dancing a Hornpipe, *&c.*

Dec. 6. Tho. Nott, Eſq; to Miſs Eſſex, at Aldenham, an agreeable Lady with a large Fortune.

7. John Smith, Eſq; late from the Eaſt-Indies, to Miſs Cotes, Niece to the Hon. Peter Mackenzie.

Mr. Henry Adams, Attorney at Law, to Miſs Johnſon of Canterbury.

8. Cha. Boone, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Caſtle-riſing, to Miſs Cowley, Siſter to the Counteſs of Aſhburnham.

12. Mr. Francis Broadhead, an eminent Woollen-draper, to Miſs Gray, Daughter of Ja. Gray, Eſq; of Golden-ſquare.

Deaths.

Nov. 10. Edw. Woodward, Eſq; in Pall-mall.

12. Mrs. Huntingdon, of St. Giles's, reputed worth 30,000l.

16. The Right Hon. John Earl of Cork and Orrery, illuſtrious as well for his Literary Abilities as for his high Deſcent. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his eldeſt ſurviving Son, the Hon. Hamilton Boyle, now Earl of Corke and Orrery.

17. Coulſon Stow, of Moor-hall in Northumberland, Eſq;

Tho. Barrat, of Brentford, Eſq;

18. Lord Rob. Sutton, ſecond Son to the Duke of Rutland, and Knight of the Shire for the County of Nottingham.

21. Sir John Harding, Bart. at his Houſe in Burlington-gardens.

22. The Lady of —— Tomlinſon, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Steyning.

23. The Right Hon. John Earl of Portſmouth. He was deſcended from the ancient Family of the Wallops, of Hampſhire, an ancient Engliſh-Saxon Family before the Conqueſt, and was advanced to that Title in 1743 by his late Majeſty King George II. being then Lord Viſcount Lymington; He married in 1716 Lady Bridget, Daughter of Charles Earl of Tankerville, by whom he had Iſſue John Viſcount Lymington and five other Children; which ſaid John married Catherine, Daughter of John Cordurt, of Cranbury in Hampſhire, Eſq; Coheir of the famous Sir Iſaac Newton, and dying in 1749 left Iſſue John Viſcount Lymington, who ſucceeds his Grandfather in Title and Eſtate, and is the preſent Earl of Portſmouth, and two other Sons and a Daughter.

The Lady Anandale, at her Lodgings at Bath.

24. Sir

24. Sir Edw. Betenſon, Bart. one of the eldeſt Baronets in the County of Kent.

28. The Hon. Rob. Maſham, Eſq; eldeſt Son of the Right Hon. Lord Rumney, at Mote near Maidſtone in Kent.

30. Sir John Pakington, Bart. at his Seat in Worceſterſhire.

Dec. 1. Sir Tho. Langley, Bart. in Weſtminſter, in the 98th Year of his Age.

2. Col. Bodens, in St. James's Place.

9. The Right Hon. John Hay, Marquis of Tweedle, and Juſtice general of Scotland.

10. The Hon. Wm. Noel, one of the Judges of his Majeſty's Court of Common-Pleas.

Sir Rob. Clifton, Bart. at his Seat in Nottinghamſhire.

The Counteſs Dowager of Wigtowne, at Bath.

11. Mr. Janeway, Maſter of Janeway's Coffee houſe.

The Right Hon. Lady Eliz. Warren, Siſter of the Earl of Cholmondeley.

13. The Hon. Mrs. Smith, Wife of Mr. Smith, of Covent-garden Theatre, and Siſter to the Earl of Sandwich.

14. The Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Hatton, at Richmond.

Civil and Military Preferments.

St. James's, Nov. 17. This Day the Rt. Hon. Ja. Lord Tyrawly was, by his Majeſty's Command, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

22. This Day his Grace George Duke of Marlborough, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, the Right Hon. Hugh Earl of Marchmont, and the Right Hon. Hugh Earl of Northumberland, Lord Chamberlain to her Majeſty the Queen, were, by his Majeſty's Command, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, and took their Places at the Board accordingly.

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough has appointed ——— Trevor, Eſq; Deputy Secretary in the Lord Chamberlain's Office, in the Room of Nicholas Bonfoy, Eſq; now Serjeant at Arms to the Hon. Houſe of Commons.

His Grace the Duke of Mancheſter is appointed one of the Lords of the King's Bedchamber.

Wedneſday, Anthony Todd, Eſq; was appointed Secretary of the General Poſt-office, in the Room of Henry Potts, Eſq; who has reſigned. And

of the Houſhold, in the Room of Lord Geo. Cavendiſh, who has reſigned.

Humphry Morrice, Eſq; Member for Launceſton, Comptroller of his Majeſty's Houſhold.

James Wright, Eſq; Nephew to the Lord Chancellor, is appointed a Groom of the Bed-Chamber to his Majeſty, in the Room of John Offley, Eſq; who has reſigned.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Earl Gower, has kiſſed his Majeſty's Hand at St. James's, on being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord Sandys to ſucceed Lord Gower as Maſter of the Great Wardrobe. And

The Right Hon. Charles Townſhend to be firſt Lord of Trade.

Sir Richard Lyttelton is appointed Governor, and Col. Barre (Member of Parliament for Wicomb) Leiutenant Governor of Minorca. And

The Earl of Darlington, Maſter of the Jewel-Office, in the room of Sir Richard Lyttelton.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to make the following Promotions, viz.

Lord Carysfort; Member for the County of Huntingdon, a Lord of the Admiralty.

James Harris, Eſq Member for Chriſt-church, a Lord of the Admiralty.

Henry Frederick Thynne, Eſq; Member for Weobly, a Commiſſioner of the Board of Green Cloth.

Lord Orwel, Member for Ipſwich, a Commiſſioner of the Board of Trade and Plantations.

Daniel Bull, Eſq; Member for Calne, a Commiſſioner of Taxes.

Henry Vernon, Eſq; Member for Newcaſtle-under-Line, a Commiſſioner of Exciſe.

Sr. Edward Winnington, Member for Bewdly in Worceſterſhire, is appointed Chief Keeper of the Ordnance Munition and Stores.

Lord Charles Spencer, Member for the County of Oxford, Out-Ranger of Windſor Foreſt, and Surveyor of Kenſington Gardens and Waters.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

The Rev. John Bertie, to a Prebendary in the Cathedral Church of Exeter.

The Rev. Mr. Hugget, to the Rectory of Waſpeele in Southampton.

The Rev. Ja. Hampton, to the Rectory of More Monckton in Yorkſhire.

The Rev. Cha. Creeve, to the Rectory of Willey in Warwickſhire.

late Dr. W. Mallet Turner, in the Profeſſorſhip of Modern Hiſtory and Languages, in the Univerſity of Cambridge, worth 400l. per Ann.

The Rev. Mr. Nicoll, B. D. nominated Lecturer and Keeper of the Woodwardian Collection of Foſſils in that Univerſity.

The Rev. Mr. Michell, Rector of St. Botolph's Cambridge, is collated to the Rectory of Compton near that City.

B——KR——S.

Mark Grime, of Witham in Eſſex, Linen Draper.

Thomas Hall, of Chiſwell-ſtreet, Middleſex, Linen draper.

Henry Nelſon and Thomas Wood, of Lane-end in Staffordſhire, Potters.

Thomas Alder, now or late of Berwick upon Tweed, Merchant.

Jonathan Glaed, of Norwich, Stationer and Bookſeller.

John Ambler, late of Southwark, Hop Merchant.

Richard Sawle, of the Strand, Woollen-draper.

Robert Todd, of St. John Wapping, Middleſex, Maſt-maker.

John M'Gibbon, late of Sheffield, Yorkſhire, Linen-draper.

Lewis Owen, late of Holborn, Coffeeman.

Thomas Hallam, of Montague Cloſe, Southwark, Dyer.

Pitman Scandrett Field, of Briſtol, Merchant.

John Prentice, jun. of Ipſwich, Shipbuilder.

BILL *of Mortality from Nov.* 23, *to Dec.* 21.

Buried			Chriſtened	
Males 1270	2502		Males 612	1255
Females 1232			Females 643	
Under 2 years old	763			
Between 2 and 5	299		Buried,	
5 and 10 —	211		Within the walls	190
10 and 20 —	108		Without	562
20 and 30 —	212		*Mid.* and *Surry*	1338
30 and 40 —	197		City & Sub. *Weſt.*	412
40 and 50 —	269			
50 and 60 —	192			2502
60 and 70 —	162			
70 and 80 —	109		Weekly *Nov.* 30.	674
80 and 90 —	60		*Dec.* 7.	628
90 and 100 —	10		14.	653
100 and 110 —	0		21.	547
	2502			2502

t, by exciting the Spirit of
ſt the Inhabitants, in Hopes
ours from foreign Veſſels;
he ſaid Miniſter humbly re-
s Majeſty would be pleaſed
ſt expreſs Orders to all his
ave or hold any Correſpon-
aid Rebels, nor to furniſh
Kind of Succours whatſo-
to what was enjoined upon
y Order of his late Majeſty
d the 10th of May, 1753:
wing taken the ſaid Memo-
al Conſideration, and being
ing all further juſt and rea-
tion to his Majeſty's ſaid
d Allies the Republic of Ge-
intain inviolably the Peace
and Friendſhip ſubſiſting between his Majeſty and them, is hereby pleaſed, with the Advice of his Privy Council, ſtrictly to charge and command all his Majeſty's Subjects, of what Condition ſoever they be, that they forbear to give or furniſh Aid, Aſſiſtance, Countenance or Succour, by any Ways or Means whatſoever, to any of the Inhabitants of the Iſland of Corſica, in Rebellion againſt the ſaid moſt Serene Republic, upon Pain, not only of his Majeſty's high Diſpleaſure, but of ſuffering ſuch Puniſhment as by Law may be inflicted on ſuch as wilfully violate his Majeſty's Treaties, and infringe the Peace and Friendſhip ſubſiſting between his Majeſty and any Foreign Princes or States.

ARRIAGES.

Right Hon. Lord Carbery, of Ireland, to Miſs Haugh- n Staffordſhire.

Eſq; Son and Heir of James he Knights of the Shire for Cornwall, to Mrs. Gould, olas Gould, of Minterre in

of Wollen Underedge, to rſley.

aſh, of Cavendiſh-ſtreet, gg, of Shepherd's-hill.

man, Eſq; to Miſs Grey, y Grey, of Cleaton, in the m.

es Shaw, Son of Dr. Shaw, Thompſon, Daughter of of Edinburgh.

. Mr. York, Attorney-ge- gnes Johnſon, of Hanover-

DEATHS.

W. Horſeley Widdrington, all, Northumberland, aged eaſe a Fortune of 100,000l.

omas Riddle, of Samburn- ried his only Daughter.

on, Eſq; at his Houſe in James.

John Grove, Eſq; at his Houſe near Stains in Middleſex.

General Pole, aged 80, at his Seat at Parkhall in Derbyſhire, he ſerved under the Duke of Marlborough in the Battle of Blenheim.

Mrs. Baſſet, at Halden-houſe near Exeter, who has left 500l. to each of the Hoſpitals of Bath and Exeter, and 400l. to the Poor of four Pariſhes in Devonſhire.

20. Mary Preſcot, in the 99th Year of her Age, who retained her Senſes to the laſt, and for the laſt 15 Years of her Life, was generouſly ſupported by her Landlady.

22. Wm. Miles, Eſq; at his Houſe in great Scotland-yard.

The Lady of Sir Tho. Peyton, in her Way to Bath.

27. The Right Hon. Lady Penelope Compton, a Maiden Lady, Aunt to the preſent Lord Northampton.

30. Peter Gernault, Eſq; Merchant, in Coleman-ſtreet.

Mr. Evan Owens, in the 100th Year of his Age, at Denbigh in North Wales, he has left a Widow to whom he had been married 70 Years.

31. The Lady of John Pennant, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Peterſfield.

HRONOLOGICAL INDEX *to the Events of the Year* 1762.

FAMILY Compact ſigned.

The Biddeford Man of War mouth.

Jan. 4. War declared againſt Spain.

5. The Czarina died.

12. The Zenobio, a French Frigate, loſt on Portland Beach.

18. War

28. War declared by Spain againſt England.
23. A French Fleet ſailed from Breſt.
Feb. 13. Martinico ſubjected to the Engliſh.
March 5. The Grenades ſubjected to the Engliſh.
26. A Ceſſation of Hoſtilities between Ruſſia and Pruſſia ſigned.
27. The Breſt Fleet arrived at Cape François.
—— The Ventura, a Spaniſh Frigate, taken.
April 5. The Dragon, a French Ship of 64 Guns, loſt at San Domingo.
April 22. The Spaniſh and French Miniſters left Liſbon.
May 5. A Peace between Ruſſia and Pruſſia ſigned.
6. The Engliſh Forces arrived at Liſbon.
9. Miranda in Portugal, taken by the Spaniards.
13. The Portugueſe Miniſter left Paris.
15. Braganza in Portugal, taken by the Spaniards.
21. The Hermione, a Spaniſh Regiſter Ship, taken.
23. War declared by Portugal againſt Spain.
24. Chaves in Portugal, taken by the Spaniards.
25. The Spaniards repulſed at the River Douro.
June 15. War declared by Spain againſt Portugal.
18. The Danes inveſted Hamburg.
20. War declared by France againſt Portugal.
22. The Danes withdrew from Hamburgh, after receiving a Sum of Money.
24. The French landed on Newfoundland.
24. The French defeated at Grabenſtein.
28. The Prince of Mecklenburgh ſailed from Plymouth, and the Count of Lippe from Falmouth, for Liſbon.
July 7. The Engliſh land on Cuba.
9. Catherine II. aſcended the Throne of Ruſſia.
17. The depoſed Emperor of Ruſſia died.
Aug. 12. The Prince of Wales born.
12. Havannah taken by the Engliſh.
23. A Dutch Ship of War taken by the Engliſh.
25. Almeyda ſurrenders to the Spaniards.
27. Valencia de Alcantara, taken by the Engliſh and Portugueſe.
Sept. 11. The Duke of Bedford arrives at Paris.
13. The Duke of Nivernois arrives in London.
18. Newfoundland retaken.
18. The Humber Man of War loſt off Yarmouth.
Oct. 9. Schweidnitz taken by the King of Pruſſia.
—— Three French Frigates and a Fleet of Merchant Ships taken by Commodore Keppel.
Nov. 1. Caſſel taken by the Hanoverians.
3. Preliminaries of Peace ſigned at Fontainbleau.
22. Preliminaries of Peace ratified.
25. The Seſſion of Parliament opened.

B——KR——S.

John Urquhart and Charles Hay, of Rotherhith, in Surry, Coopers and Brewers.

Diana Ward, late of Croydon in Surry, Dealer.

Joſeph Weſtron, of St. Clement Danes, Middleſex, Taylor.

Peter Blenkinſon, jun. of Durham, Upholder.

Mathew Hobſon, now or late of Aldridge in Durham, Dealer.

Andrew Bradley, of Horſhay, in the Pariſh of Great Dawley, and Joſeph Taylor, of Dunnington Wood, in Shropſhire; and Samuel William Penſon Padmore, of Delegelly in Merionethſhire, Iron-maſters, Copartners, and Joint Traders.

William Thackray, of St. John the Evangeliſt, Weſtminſter, Stay-maker.

Richard Dutton, of Rumford in Eſſex, Wine Merchant.

Godfrey Holm, late of Queen-ſtreet, near Windmill-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Taylor.

John Rice, of Finchley in Middleſex, Broker.

Betty de Solas, of the Borough of Southwark, Mercer.

John Lee, of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter, Mariner.

Henry Tandy, late of Birmingham in Warwickſhire, Frying Pan-maker.

A general Bill of all the Chriſtnings *and* Burials, *from* Dec. 15, 1761, *to* Dec. 14, 1762.

Males chriſtned	7859	Males buried	13101
Females	7492	Females	13225
In all	15351	In all	26326

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *JANUARY*, 1763.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 405, *anſwered by the Propoſer, as being univerſal.*

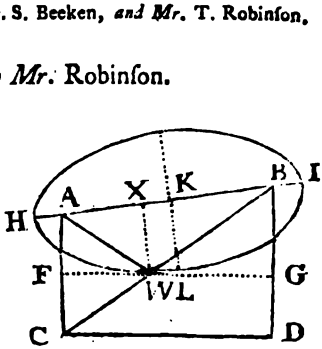
PUT $a = 7$, $b = 1730$, and $x =$ the Number ſought. Then *per* Queſtion, $ax^3 - b = \square = (\text{ſuppoſe}) \left(\sqrt{ax} - c\right)^2 = ax^3 - 2c\sqrt{ax^3} + c^2$; whence $2c\sqrt{ax^3} = b + c^2$, and $x = \frac{\overline{b + c^2}^2}{2c\sqrt{a}}$.

PROOF. $ax^3 - b = a \times \left|\frac{b + c^2}{2c\sqrt{a}}\right|^2 - b = \left|\frac{b + c^2}{2c}\right|^2 - b = \frac{b^2 - 2bc^2 + c^4}{4c^2} = \left|\frac{b - c^2}{2c}\right|^2$ a Square univerſally, in which c may be any Number greater or leſs than $\sqrt{b}$.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered numerically by Mr. S. Beeken, *and Mr.* T. Robinſon.

Queſtion 406, *anſwered by Mr.* Robinſon.

GIVEN CD = 100, BD = 66,3326, AC = 51,3326, by *Steel*'s Conic Sections, BC = BW + AW ∴ AW = WC *Euc.* 47. 1. $\sqrt{66{,}3326^2 + 100^2} = 120 =$ BC = IH the tranſverſe Diameter *per* Sim. △s BD : BC :: CF : CW (*i.* e. 51,3326 : 66,3326 : 120 :: 25,6663 : 46,432 = CW = AW, then 120 − 46,432 = 73,568 = BW, and in the right-angled Triangle F A W the Side AF and A W given by Trig. the Angle CWA = 67° 6′ ∴ 180° − 67° 6′ = 112° 54′ = ∠ AWB; alſo in the oblique Triangle A W B is given two Sides, and the in-



cluding

cluding Angle by Trig. the Angle at A = 42° 5′, and ∠ B = 25° 1′; hence will be found A B = 101.2 the Diſtance between the two Focus's. Again, by Trig. from the Triangle A W X, having the Angle and Hypothenuſe, the Baſe A X is found = 34,47, and perpendicular W X = 31,13, then $\frac{101.2}{2}$ = 55,6 — 34,47 = 20,13 = X K and I K = 80,13 ∴ 60 — 20,13 = 39,87 = H X, now by the Property of the Ellipſis, as $\sqrt{39,87 \times 80,13}$: $\sqrt{31,13}^2$ :: 60^2 : 1091,9917 whoſe Square-root is 33,045 × 2 = 66,090 the conjugate Diameter, whence the Area is 43½ ſquare Feet.

We received other Anſwers, but the Queſtion not being rightly apprehended, they were erroneous.

Queſtion 407, *anſwered by Mr.* Henry Fleck.

PUT x = Cof. of the greater Arch = the Ver. s of the leſſer Arch, then $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ = s of the greater Arch, (Rad. = a = 5) and $\sqrt{2bx - x^2}$ = s of the leſſer Arch, (Rad. = b = 3). Now $\overline{2bx - x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \overline{a^2 - x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ = a Maximum, wherefore the Rectangle of their Squares, *viz.* $x^4 - 2bx^3 - x^2a^2 + 2ba^2x$ = Maximum alſo, in Fluxions and reduced, we have, $x^3 - \frac{3}{4}bx^2 - \frac{1}{2}a^2x = -\frac{1}{4}ba^2$, ſolved x = 2.1367, whence the greater Arch = 5.6461, or 73° : 24′, and the leſſer Arch = 3.8371 — 64° : 42′.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Henry Lowe, *Mr.* Ja. Young, *Mr.* T. Barker, *and by the Propoſer, Mr.* T. Boſworth.

Queſtion 408, *anſwered by Mr.* W. Barber.

LET x = the Breadth of the Rectangular Garden in Yards, and r the Ratio of the Progreſſion; then will the Length and Diagonal be truly repreſented by xr and xr^2, and by the Queſtion $x^2 = \frac{12100}{r}$, and by the 47. 1. *E.* $x^2 + x^2r^2 = x^2r^4$, and by dividing by x^2 we have $1 + r^2 = r^4$, whence by compleating the Square, x = $\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \sqrt{1 + 25}}$ = 17201. by which the Dimenſions is eaſily found to be 97.5317, 224.0612, and 157.8072 reſpectively.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. Dodſon, *Mr.* T. Jeffery, *Mr.* Joſ. Mountford, *Mr.* Ja. Young, *Mr.* J. Roſe, *Mr.* S. Beeken, *Mr.* H. Fleck, *Mr.* T. Barker, *and by the Propoſer, Mr.* R. Duncan.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 418.

By Mr. T. Robinſon.

LET there be a Piece of Ground in form of a Semi-parabola, the Abſciſſa being 40 Poles, the Semi-ordinate 24, it is required to find the Side of the inſcribed Square, and alſo the Dimenſions of the greateſt Parallelogram that can be inſcribed in the ſaid Square, when drawn parallel to the Diagonal thereof?

Queſtion 419.

By Mr. J. Lunchin.

ON the 16th of this preſent 1762, nine Minutes after Ten in the Morning, being at a certain Place in Latitude 51 Degrees, 31 Minutes North; the Air being very clear from Clouds, except two or three, one of which was directly in my Zenith, the Shadow of which fell diſtant from me about one Mile and a Half; I immediately thought

Written in the Garden of a Friend. *An* Elegy. *By* William Maſon, M. A.

WHILE o'er my head this laurel-woven bower
Its arch of glittering verdure wildly flings,
Can fancy ſlumber? can the tuneful power,
That rules my lyre, neglect her wonted ſtrings?
No; if the blighting eaſt deform'd the plain,
If this gay bank no balmy ſweets exhal'd,
Still ſhould the grove re-echo to my ſtrain,
And friendſhip prompt the theme, where beauty fail'd.
For he, whoſe careleſs art this foliage dreſt,
Who bad theſe twiſting braids of woodbine bend,
He firſt, with truth and virtue, taught my breaſt
Where beſt to chuſe, and beſt to fix a friend.
How well does memory note the golden day,
When t me, reclin'd in Marg'rets ſtudious glade,
My mimic reed firſt tun'd the Dorian lay,
"Unſeen, unheard, beneath an hawthorn ſhade?"
'Twas there we met; the muſes hail'd the hour;
The ſame deſires, the ſame ingenious arts
Inſpir'd us both; we own'd and bleſt the power
That join'd at once our ſtudies, and our hearts.
O! ſince thoſe days, when ſcience ſpread the feaſt,
When emulative youth its reliſh lent,
Say, has one genuine joy e'er warm'd my breaſt?
Enough; if joy was his, be mine content.
To thirſt for praiſe his temperate youth forbore;
He fondly wiſh'd not for a poet's name;
Much did he love the muſe, but quiet more,
And tho' he might command, he ſlighted fame.
Hither in manhood's prime, he wiſely fled
From all that folly, all that pride approves;
To this ſoft ſcene a tender partner led;
This laurel ſhade was witneſs to their loves.
"Begone," he cry'd, "ambition's air-drawn plan;
"Hence with perplexing pomp, unwieldy wealth:
"Let me not ſeem, but be the happy man,
"Poſſeſt of Love, of competence, and health."
Smiling he ſpake, nor did the fates withſtand;
In rural arts the peaceful moments flew:
Say, lovely lawn! that felt his forming hand,
How ſoon thy ſurface ſhone with verdure new,
How ſoon obedient *Flora* brought her ſtore,
And o'er thy breaſt a ſhower of fragrance flung:
Vertumnus came; his earlieſt blooms he bore,
And thy rich ſides with waving purple hung:
Then to the ſight, he call'd yon ſtately ſpire,
He pierc'd th' oppoſing oak's luxuriant ſhade;
Bad yonder crouding hawthorns low retire,
Now veil the glories of the golden mead.
Hail, ſylvan wonders, hail; and hail the hand,
Whoſe native taſte thy native charms diſplay'd,
And taught one little acre to command
Each envied happineſs of ſcene, and ſhade.
Is there a hill, whoſe diſtant azure bounds
The ample range of Scarſdale's proud domain,
A mountain boar, that yon wild peak ſurrounds,
But lends a willing beauty to thy plain?
And, lo! in yonder path I ſpy my friend;
He looks the guardian genius of the grove,
Mild as the fabled form that whilom deign'd,
At *Milton*'s call, in Harefield's haunts to rove.
Bleſt ſpirit, come! tho' pent in mortal mould,
I'll yet invoke thee by that purer name;
O come, a portion of thy bliſs unfold,
From folly's maze my wayward ſtep reclaim.
Too long, alas, my inexperienc'd youth,
Miſled by flattering fortune's ſpecious tale,
Has left the rural reign of peace, and truth,
The huddling brook, cool cave, and whiſpering vale.
Won to the world, a candidate for praiſe,
Yet, let me boaſt, by no ignoble art,
Too oft the public ear has heard my lays,
Too much its vain applauſe has touch'd my heart;
But now, e'er cuſtom binds his powerful chains,
Come, from the baſe enchanter ſet me free,
While yet my ſoul its firſt, beſt fire retains,
Recall that ſoul to reaſon, peace, and thee.
Teach me, like thee, to muſe on nature's page,
To mark each wonder in creation's plan,
Each mode of being trace, and, humbly ſage,
Deduce from theſe the genuine powers of man;

Of

hile warm'd with reaſon's purer

f policy, no dupe to pride;
ſcience led his taſte aſtray;
nſcience was his law, and God his
le.
: learn, and learning let me live
on o'er. From that great guide of
h
ſuppliant ſoul the boon receive
l thro' age the footſteps of thy
th.

UE *to the* New Tragedy *of* ELVIRA.

ken by Mr. HOLLAND.

is no more; thoſe thunders ceaſe
to roll,
ſhook the globe from pole to pole;
ain fought and triumph'd o'er her

winds can waft, or waters flow,
e only could, bade diſcord ceaſe,
g humbled, gave the nations peace.
riſh'd influence, thro' this favor'd

ow, in ev'ry boſom, ſmile!
ion made her queen of land and
in:
loſe her triumphs can maintain;
oſe bleſſings, arts will now adorn,
bem ſafe to Britons yet unborn.
: no other ſtriſe your hearts divide,
a culprit-author ſhould be try'd;
om no mean, no partial int'reſt
ves,
he victim of that peace he loves.
his fear? good-nature is your boaſt:
moſt want it, ever feel it moſt.
u knew to conquer and to ſpare:
our cauſe, your conduct too was fair.
at you gave ſo nobly to the foe,
nd to a friend, you ſure will ſhow.
es, to-night, no feign'd adventure
ng:
ll flow, from real ills they ſpring,
m trembling ſaw and truly mourn'd;
firſt Muſe in epic ſtrains adorn'd;
s next bedew'd with copious tears,
[illegible] of Britain late appears.
[illegible] and nature reign,
[illegible] and pity melts the ſtrain;
the [illegible] genuine bard
[illegible] plauſes [illegible]
[illegible] judge [illegible]
n,
[illegible]

EPILOGUE, *by Mr.* GARRICK.

Spoken by Mrs. CIBBER.

LADIES and gentlemen—'tis ſo ill bred—
We have no epilogue, becauſe I'm dead;
For he, our bard, with frenzy-rolling eye,
Swears you ſhan't laugh, when he has made you cry.
At which I gave his ſleeve a gentle pull,
Suppoſe they ſhould *not* cry, and ſhould be dull:
In ſuch a caſe, 'twould ſurely do no harm,
A little lively nonſenſe taken warm:
On critic ſtomachs delicate and queaſy,
'Twill even make a heavy meal ſit eaſy.
The town hates Epilogues—It is not true,
I anſwer'd that for *you*—and *you*—and *you*—
[*To Pit, Boxes, and firſt Gal.*
They call for epilogues, and hornpipes too—
[*To the Upper Gal.*
Madam, the critics ſay—to you they're civil,
Here, if they have 'em not, they'll play the devil;
Out of this houſe, ſir, and to you alone,
They'll ſmile, cry "bravo! charming!"—*Here* they groan:
A ſingle critic will not frown, look big,
Harmleſs and pliant as a ſingle twig,
But crouded *here* they change, and 'tis not odd,
For twigs, when bundled up, become a rod.
Critics to bards, like beauties to each other,
When *tête à tête* their enmity they ſmother;
Kiſs me, my dear—how do you?—charming creature!
What ſhape! what bloom! what ſpirit in each feature!
You flatter me—'pon honour, no—you do—
My friend—my dear—ſincerely yours—adieu!'
But when at rout's, the dear friends change their tone—
I ſpeak of *foreign* ladies, not our own.
Will you permit, good ſirs, theſe gloomy folk,
To give all tragedy without one joke?
They gravely tell us—tragedy's deſign'd
To purge the paſſions, purify the mind;
To which I ſay, to ſtrike thoſe blockhead dumb,
With phyſic always give a ſugar plumb;
I love theſe ſugar-plumbs in proſe or rhimes;
No one is merrier than myſelf ſometimes;
Yet I, poor I, with tears and conſtant moan,
Am reduced down almoſt to ſkin and bone:
This night, in ſighs and ſobs I drew my breath;
Love, [illegible] poiſon, death,
Were not [illegible] to complete *my fate*:
I [illegible] drown in to make up

With

With all theſe ſuff'rings, is it not provoking,
To be deny'd at laſt a little joking?
If they will make new laws, for mirth's ſake break 'em,
Roſcoe out for epilogues, and let me ſpeak 'em.

Portrait of JOHN *Earl* GRANVILLE. *By the Honourable* H. W.

COmmanding beauty, ſmooth'd by chearful grace,
Sat on the open features of his face:
Bold was his language, rapid, glowing ſtrong,
And ſcience flow'd ſpontanious from his tongue.
A genius, ſeizing ſyſtems, ſlighting rules,
And void of pall, with boundleſs ſcorn of fools.
Ambition dealt her flambeau to his hand,
And Bacchus ſprinkled fuel on the brand.
His wiſh—to counſel monarchs or controul;
His means—th' impetuous ardour of his ſoul:
For, while his views ourſtript a mortal's ſpan,
Nor prudence drew, nor craft purſu'd the plan.
Swift fell the ſcaffold of his airy pride,
But, ſlightly built, diffus'd no ruin wide,
Unhurt, and unmiſs'd, undiſturb'd he fell,
Cou'd laugh the ſame, and the ſame ſtories tell:
And more a ſage than he, who bad await
His revels, 'till his conqueſts were compleat.
Our jovial ſtateſman either ſail unfurl'd,
And drank his bottle though he miſs'd the world!

YOUTH.

[To a Lady.]

By Mr. TOOKE.

I.

IN YOUTH, my dear, you often ſay,
Our ev'ry action's vain;
That all our thoughts are fix'd on toys,
And hurrying paſſions reign.

II.

Belinda, yes, too oft, I own,
Your apophthegm is true;
But, yet, from gen'ral cenſure ſave
A wiſely acting few.

III.

Would you, I aſk, the change approve,
And think on Youth no more?
Would you forſake my fondling arms,
For huggs from dry threeſcore?

IV.

Wiſdom, indeed, aſſiſts the flame,
But never kindles fire;
'Tis youth alone ſets love a-light,
And rages with deſire.

V.

But, ſtill, when ſenſe unites with Youth,
And both together ſtrive,
A laſting flame is ſure produc'd,
For ſenſe keeps love alive.

VI.

And, O *Belinda*, 'tis to you
My verſe I now addreſs,
Becauſe your charms and heav'n-form'd Youth
My theme's beſt ſenſe expreſs.

VII.

No muſe's aid, nor heav'nly pow'r,
I've pray'd t' aſſiſt in this:
If you approve your poet's laye
Reward him with —— a kiſs.

The CONVERSION *of* ST. PAUL.

A HYMN *on* ACTS ix. 6.

WHEN *Saul* of old, with impious zeal,
Purſu'd the *Chriſtians* and their God;
From land to land enrag'd he goes;
But *Jeſus* meets him on the road.

Heaven opens, and *celeſtial* light
Pours a bright deluge all around;
Breaks on his head the flood, and ſtrikes
The trembling ſinner to the ground.

When ſtrait a wond'rous voice is heard,
Saul! Saul! why perſecut'ſt thou me?
Who art thou, Lord? the wretch replies,
And *Jeſus* anſwers, I am he ——

That *Jeſus* I, whoſe wounded breaſt
In every martyr'd ſaint does mourn:
Forbear — nor madly lift thy foot,
Againſt the pointed goad to ſpurn ——

Confounded and diſarm'd he lies;
And to the heavenly voice reſign'd:
For — with the voice, a power divine
Had reach'd his heart, and chang'd his mind.

What would'ſt thou, O much-injur'd Lord!
Command! I'm ready to obey;
To do, or *ſuffer* —— Here I am.
Thy pleaſure, *awful viſion*, ſay! ——

Lord! with like power this day, arreſt
Each ſinner in th' aſſembly here:
Deſcend; and let the force once more
Of *heavenly light* and *grace* appear! ——

A CHRO-

CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *JANUARY*, 1763.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Moſcow, Dec. 10.
preſs has accepted, from Baron
, Miniſter from Pruſſia, the Col-
der of the Black Eagle ſet with
alued at 30,00 Rubles.
n. 1. The Univerſity propoſe
ect of the Prize of *Latin Elo-*
ided by the Sieur Coignard, the
ueſtion, *How much it concerns*
have the ſame Religion, Man-
lles Lettres, taught in all public

, *Jan.* 4. The Weather con-
vere, and the Entrance of the
Goree are ſo full of Ice, that ſe-
that have been coming in have
l to put back to Sea.
, *Jan.* 4. Letters from Leipſic,
other Places, no longer permit
of the Exiſtence of a Negotia-
e between the Courts of Vienna
under the Mediation of the Em-
ſia. It is even pretended, that
ourts have already agreed upon
l Articles which directly regard
but not upon the Stipulations
n Favour of the King or Poland,
axony.
Jan. 4. We have this Moment
ry authentic Advice, that the
between the King of Pruſſia and
Queen, under the Mediation of
of Ruſſia, is very far advanced,
nary Articles reſpecting Auſtria
being already fixed. Thoſe
s to Saxony meet with ſome Dif-
e King of Pruſſia hardly ſtirs
loſet.
n. 7. Our Court has declared to
ion, that though ſhe has engag-
raw her Troops from Germany,
ntee of the Treaty of Weſtpha-
nnot avoid leaving a Body of
rotect the States of the Empire,
hey ſhall be expoſed to the Ra-
King of Pruſſia; but that his
ped that the King of England
oy his good Offices to get the
oops out of the Empire, upon
hat the Circles ſhould likewiſe
eir Contingents, his Moſt Chri-
ſtian Majeſty promiſing at the ſame Time to engage the Empreſs Queen to approve of this Step taken by the Circles. This Declaration has been well received by the Court of London.

The French King hath created the Marſhal D'Etrées a Duke and Peer of France.

Hanover, Jan. 10. Twelfth Day was obſerved throughout theſe electoral Dominions as a Day of Thankſgiving to Almighty God, for the agreeable Proſpect of Peace.

The Marquis of Granby, we here, is ſo well recovered, that he is preparing to return to England.

Mentz, Jan. 10. One of the principal Noblemen of this Court has received Advice, that the Preliminary Articles of Peace between Auſtria, Saxony, and Pruſſia, have been ſigned near Leipſic by M. de Kollenbach, the Empreſs Queen's firſt Commiſſary for foreign Affairs; M. Fritſch, Privy Counſellor to the King of Poland; and M. de Hertzberg, Privy Counſellor to the King of Pruſſia. This is the more credited, becauſe the Auſtrian Regiments that were going from the Army of the Empire to the Lower Rhine, and were arrived within five or ſix Leagues of Francfort, have received Orders to halt.

Hamburgh, Jan. 11. One of the foreign Miniſters here has received Advice, that the Preliminary Articles of Peace, between the Empreſs Queen, the King of Poland, and the King of Pruſſia, have been ſigned at Jagerſbourg, near Leipſic.

Paris, Jan. 13. The whole Attention of the Miniſtry is engaged in eſtabliſhing the Definitive Treaty of Peace, which is no eaſy Matter, the Way being very difficult, as the two reconciled Courts are religiouſly deſirous that the Conditions thereof may be ſo clear and well adjuſted, that no Room be left for future Differences, at leaſt not upon the ſame Objects. This Difficulty will be entirely cleared, if, during the Winter, Peace in Germany can be agreed to. Couriers are continually paſſing between the two Courts, and the Diſpatches we receive from Vienna confirm to us, that the Emp. Queen appears daily more and more diſpoſed to Peace,

Peace, provided the King of Prussia will listen thereto, and make any Sacrifice in Favour of the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony.

Dusseldorff, Jan. 14. A Convention has been made between M. Monteynard and M. Baue, by which it was stipulated the Prussian Troops should not cross the Roer nor the Rhine; which Convention they say expires the 15th, but it is thought will be further prolonged.

Part of a Letter from the Hague, Jan. 18. "The Suspension of Arms proposed by the Prince of Stolberg, has been rejected by the King of Prussia: His Majesty alledges, that as he was not at War with the Empire, he cannot enter into any Negotiation for a Suspension of Hostilities, with Troops that call themselves the Army of the Empire. We hear for certain, that all the Saxon Troops that were in the Pay of France are gone into the Empress Queen's Service. The Account of Preliminaries being signed between the Empress Queen and the King of Prussia, was premature."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Salisbury, Jan. 3.

THE late Charles Delafay, Esq; by his Will, has given 200 l. South Sea Stock, for the Benefit of the new General Hospital at Bath; the like Legacy to the Foundling Hospital; the like Legacy to the Society in Scotland, for propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands and Islands; and the like Legacy to the incorporated Society, in Dublin, for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland; and the Interest of 200 l. South-sea Stock, to be applied, yearly, for ever, to the Use of such poor Day-labourers as may be afflicted with Sickness or Wounds, disabling them from Working; and if there should be any overplus, to be applied in putting out an Apprentice.

Plymouth, Jan. 12. This Corporation, in Consideration of the many great and eminent Services the Hon. Capt. Aug. Hervey has done his King and Country, in the Course of the late War, have thought proper to send him the Freedom of this Borough in a Box.

Norwich, Jan. 1. The general Bill of all the Christenings and Burials in this City, from Wednesday the 30th of Dec. 1761, to Wednesday the 29th of Dec. 1762.

Christened. Males 525, Females 570, in all 1095. Increased 4.

Buried. Males 586, Females 570, in all 1156. Increased 91.

LONDON.

Jan. 1. APplication was made by the Deputy Governor of the Bank, and the Director of the South sea House, to the Secretary of State for his Assistance with proper Passports, &c. to follow, and, if possible, to take Mr. Rice, a Broker, who had fraudulently received and carried off near 40,000 l. of the said Company's, and from other Offices.

In the Evening, his Wife was seized, on her Return from Harwich, on whom were found 68 Bank Notes, amounting to 3735 l. with several India Bonds, Value 545 l. It appears that Mr. Rice, by four Letters of Attorney forged, had sold South-sea Stock of Mrs. Pierce's, in Yorkshire, to the amount of 19,600 l. besides Bank Stock.

The East-India Company have given public Notice, inviting discharged Seamen to enter into their Service.

By the 10th Article of the Preliminaries, Great-Britain restores to France the several Factories which that Crown had on the Coast of Coromandel, as well as on that of Malabar, and also in Bengal, at the Commencement of Hostilities between the two Companies, in 1749. Now by this Restitution, that Part of the Treaty concluded between the Nabob and the English Company in 1757 is superseded, in which the French were for ever prohibited from settling in the three Provinces of Bengal, Bahia, or Orixa; and this, we are credibly informed, occasioned the late Dispute.

It is reported, that the French Propositions for settling the Differences in Asia are rejected by our Court; and that no more Men of War or Troops will be discharged, until all the Difficulties that at present re-

LAR

Signing of the Definitive Treaty are

he Ambaſſador from the Emperor
occo had his firſt Audience of his

Prince Ferdinand has tranſmitted an
; Letter to the Honourable Houſe of
ons, for the Honour conferred on
that illuſtrious Body, in thanking him
minent Services during the War.
General Elliot arrived from the Ha-
. And,
ntroduced to the King, and was
acioufly received.

ab Prize-money, firſt Diſtribution, paid October 18, 1762.

Total Sum	£.	516185	3	0		
hief	86030	17	2			
l	86030	17	2			
liot	17206	3	5			
dore	17206	3	5			
		206474	1	2		
	2)	309711	1	10		
d for the Army's portion		154855	10	11		

	£.	s.	d.
Gen.	4819	4	8
re	4839	4	8
lier	1382	12	9
re	8295	16	6
ficer	379	10	11
ore	18977	7	8
in	130	15	9
ore	24065	7	6
ern	80	15	9
ore	48311	10	10
nt	6	6	10
ore	4832	17	9
ral	4	16	10
ore	3624	11	7
e	2	17	11
ore	35081	10	10
	154855	8	9
ions upon the whole		2	2
Total £.	154855	10	11

AVY's Shars of Prize-money.

Captains, each — £.	1125	1	0
Lieutenants ——	86	1	8
Warrants ——	43	8	4
Petty Officers —	12	2	4
Seamen ——	2	10	4

The Shipping below Bridge are hauled to the Shore, to prevent Accident may happen from the great Shoals that float on the River. Several Cables been cut.

The Weather having been extremely ſevere ever ſince Chriſtmas Eve, there has been a great Diſtreſs, rendering many Collections neceſſary for the Relief of the Poor, many of which have been both liberal and ſeaſonable.

Several ſudden and dreadful Fires have lately happened in this Metropolis ſince Chriſtmas, viz. in the Vault under the South Side of St. James's, Weſtminſter; —— in Caſtle ſtreet, Long-acre, Leiceſter fields; —— Water-lane, Fleet-ſtreet; —— in Crutched-friars; —— Bunhill-row; —— near Somerſet-houſe, Strand, &c. the latter of which, on Sunday 21ſt, burnt down nine handſome Houſes in front, ſeveral other Back-houſes, and damaged ſeveral more: The Damage has been much the greater from the Difficulty of ſupplying the Engines with Water in ſo ſevere a Froſt.

18. Being her Majeſty's Birth-day, there was a grand Court at St. James's, to compliment their Majeſties; the Guns were fired in the Park and at the Tower at one o'Clock, and the Evening concluded with Bonfires and Illuminations. There was the greateſt Appearance of Ladies ever known on a Birth-day.

The Earl of Northumberland gave a grand Entertainment of 250 Covers to ſeveral of the Nobility, on account of its being her Majeſty's Birth-day.

The private Men, who have ſerved in the Guards upwards of twenty Years, and were lately diſcharged, are allowed their Pay until they are admitted into the Royal College of Chelſea.

23. Sir George Pococke arrived in Town from the Havannah, and on Monday waited on his Majeſty, by whom this very great Commander was moſt graciouſly received. — He is the only Admiral of our Days, that has fought three pitched Battles with the French, always inferior to them, and yet always obliged them to a precipitate Flight; by which he entirely reduced all their Settlements on the Main of Aſia; and if the Peace had not put an End to his Conqueſts, had moſt gloriouſly began to reduce thoſe of the Spaniards in America. — We hear his great and unequalled Services are to be rewarded with a Peerage of Great-Britain, and to be put at the Head of that Service, he has ever been an Honour to.

We hear that, in Gratitude to the Engliſh Nation, for their ſpeedy Aſſiſtance, and gallant Behaviour againſt the Spaniards when they invaded Portugal, his moſt Faithful Majeſty has promiſed to grant more Indulgence and Countenance to the Britiſh Trade, and to treat the Subjects of Great-

Britain and Ireland with the greateſt Favour, above other Nations.

A Letter from Bruſſels, dated Jan. 10. ſays, that they learn from Paris, that the French Miniſtry have agreed to ſome of the new Demands of the Engliſh, and rejected others; and that thereupon the Negotiations were again at a Stand till the Return of a Courier from London, who, it was thought, would bring with him the Ultimatum of that Court.

John Rice, otherwiſe James Rogers, was advertiſed and deſcribed in the Amſterdam French Paper of the 18th Inſtant, with a Reward of 200 Ducats for apprehending of him.

24. About Noon, while a Gentleman, returned from a Journey, was refreſhing himſelf with a Gill of Wine, at the Queen's Head in Gray's-Inn-Lane, his Horſe, with the Portmanteau, being carelefly left at the Door, with his Bridle over the Poſt, a Fellow who was in the Houſe, or Yard, took the Opportunity of ſlipping off the Bridle from the Poſt, mounted, and ſet of full Speed up Gray's-Inn-Lane, and ſo up Holborn towards St Giles's, crying ſtop Thief, and though his Villany was ſoon diſcovered, and purſued with the like Hue and Cry, he got off with the Horſe and Portmanteau, which contained twelve Guineas in Gold and other Valuables.

Obſervations on the French Trade.

The five principal Branches of the Commerce of France, conſiſt in a Traffic to their Settlements, and other Places in the Eaſt-Indies; to their Sugar iſlands in America, where their Trade was grown to ſuch a Height, as not only to hurt, but endanger that of Britain; the Third is their Fiſhery on the Banks of Newfoundland, and the River of St. Laurence, the chief Seminary for their Marine; the Fourth is their Turky Trade up the Levant, where their Intereſt was moſt conſiderable; and their African Trade is the Fifth, in which their Advantages are not inferior to the other Europeans.

It was evident that France had not ſufficient Funds to promote her Schemes upon the Continent, and protect her own Commerce at the ſame Time: Her Marine, though indefatigably augmented, was inſufficient for the Protection of her Trade; and theſe were the principal Reaſons that occaſioned the French Miniſtry to refrain ſo long from declaring an open Hoſtility againſt the Britiſh Nation.

There was no ſuch fundamental Stock in the natural Product of France, as could afford a Surplus ſufficient to maintain both the ordinary Charge of Government, and the Extraordinaries of a Land and Naval War. The Wealth which has been ſome Years accumulating, is ſoon and eaſily ſquandered: Where there is an annual Conſumption, there muſt be a yearly Acceſs to make an Equivalent; and France could find this annual Acceſs no where but in a foreign Trade, by which the Induſtry of a Nation is carried to Market, as well as the Growth of the Soil; and the Merchant enriches his Country with the common Profits of both.

But as the Vent of the French Manufactures muſt principally depend upon their Navigation; and as this Navigation, by the Inferiority of their Fleet, muſt be dependent on the Country of Great-Britain, the French knew, that by attacking them in this ſenſible Part, we would exert our natural Strength againſt their moſt obvious Weakneſs; and that, by making War upon their Wealth, we would take the ſureſt and ſpeedieſt Method to deliver Germany out of their oppreſſive Hands.

We have again deſtroyed the whole maritime Power of France; have almoſt annihilated her five Branches of Commerce; and ſtript her of her Poſſeſſion in Aſia, Africa, and America. By theſe Means we have at laſt compelled the French Troops to evacuate Germany: But ſtill we ſhould remember the Loſſes and Expences, both of Blood and Treaſure, that we have ſuſtained in this War, which intitles us to ſome proper Indemnification, or Reimburſement, by a Definitive Treaty of Peace; otherwiſe we may ourſelves forget, and Poſterity doubt, that we were Conquerors.

It is ſaid that as Matters ſtood ſome Days ago, no extraordinary Supplies will be wanting this Year.

It is certain that there are ſome Advices come to the South-ſea Houſe concerning Mr. Rice, but what, are not made Public; however the Report is, that they have got him in Cuſtody.

By an authentic Liſt of Coals imported for two Years paſt, it appears there were 60,000 Chaldrons more imported in the Year 1762, than in 1761, generally ſuppoſed to be owing to a greater Number of Tranſports being in the Government's Service

The Pariſhioners of St. Paul's Covent-Garden are relieved from a heavy Tax for repairing their Church, by a very lucky Incident. An Account was ſome Time ago in all the Papers of Mr. L—— having recovered, on the Gaming Act, a large Sum of

from a certain Baronet, won of ıy: By this Act, the Pariſh where y was loſt is entitled to one Half; infringement of that Law having ſacted at the Shakeſpear's Head Tavern, under the Piazza, the Pariſh of St. Paul Covent-Garden becomes entitled, through the late Deciſion of the Court of Juſtice in this Affair, to upward of 1500l.

BIRTH.

The Lady of Dr. King, of St. , Cornhill, a Son and Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Frederic Bridges Shaw, to Miſs .

Richard Price, of Bunnington in hire, to Miſs Pugh, of Shrop-

Hope Elletſon, Eſq; to Miſs Mey- ithfield.

s Grant, jun. Eſq; to Miſs Duff,

orge Peile, Wine Merchant, in ſtreet, to the Widow Thorp, of reet.

r. Luke Grafftey, Hoſier, in , to Miſs Vowell, Daughter of Vowell, Stationer, in Watling-

v. Dr. Neeves, to Miſs Jenner, pon-ſquare.

DEATHS.

on. Mrs. Suſannah Hammond, Anthony Hammond, Eſq; at her Fotton near Lynn, in Norfolk,

lbert Brooksbank, of Horton, ord, in Yorkſhire, who has left, is Relations, 700l. per Ann.

ary Moyſes, in the 98th Year of t Leathly in the County of York.

omas Coppock, at Salford, in , allowed to be the beſt Land- Houſe-painter in that Part of the

The Right Hon. John Earl of &c. Knight of the Moſt Noble the Garter, and Preſident of the ıcil.

r. Dr. Stebbing, of Gray's Inn.

n Pedder, at Preſton in Lanca- of the greateſt Manufacturers of England, wherein he gained an o,000 l. with great Reputation.

Throgmorton, Eſq; at Bath.

Hon. Gen. Hardaſyd, in Hunt- , one of the oldeſt Generals in 's Service.

9. Mr. John Terwin, belonging to the Botanic Garden at Chelſea.

11. Mr. Francis Hawksbee, F. R. S. aged 75.

Thomas Leech, Eſq; at Salford in Lancaſhire.

Hugh Montgomery, Eſq; at his Seat in Yorkſhire.

18. Mr. John Nbon, who many Years kept a Bookſeller's Shop in the Poultry; at his Houſe in Little Britain, aged 83.

19. Thomas Ratcliffe, Eſq; one of the Clerks of the Privy Seal.

20. Edward Wharton, Eſq; in Holborne.

24. Mr. James Field, of Aldermanbury, in the 85th Year of his Age.

25. Mr. Joſeph Paul, late one of the Surgeons of St. Thomas's Hoſpital.

Civil and Military Preferments.

The King hath been pleaſed to appoint Lord George Lenox (who generouſly threw up his Commiſſion and Pay as Lieutenant Colonel of the 33d Regiment, to ſerve a Voludteer in Portugal) to be Colonel of the 25th Regiment.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, Eſq; Secretary of War.

John Earl of Sandwich, Robert Nugent, Eſq; and the Right Hon. Richard Rigby, Eſq; the Offices of Vice Treaſurer, Receiver General, and Pay-maſter-general of all his Majeſty's Forces in Great Britain.

The Right Hon. Samuel Lord Sandys, Soame Jenyns, Edward Elliot, Edward Bacon, John Yorke, Eſqrs. Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart. and George Rice, Eſq; together with the Right Hon. Francis Baron Orwell, to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations.

Sir Edward Winnington, Bart. to be Keeper of his Majeſty's Stores.

—— Kennet, Eſq; of Pall-mall; Macebearer to his Majeſty.

The Right Hon. Lord Willoughby, one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber.

Henry Sherburne, Eſq; a Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

George Barnard Kennedy, Eſq; Serjeant at Arms to his Majeſty.

The

The Right Hon. the Earl of Pomfret, Ranger and Keeper of the two Lower Parks, Windsor.

Henry Hill, Esq; Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod to the Honourable Order of the Bath.

The Hon. —— Montagu, Groom of the Chamber to his Majesty.

Philip Yorke, Esq; Secretary Sec. at War.

Henry Gilbert, Esq; Vice Admiral of Great Britain, and Lieutenant of the Navies at Sea of the said Kingdom.

Sir Ed. Hawke, Rear Admiral of Great-Britain, and Rear Admiral of the Navies and Seas.

James Rivers, Esq; one of the Clerks of his Majesty's Signet.

His Grace the Duke of Kingston, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Nottingham.

Vere Beauclerc, one of the Lords of the Bedchamber.

The Right Hon. Humphry Morrice, and Sir John Philips, Bart. were sworn of his Majesty's Privy-council.

Dr. Warren, appointed Physician in Ordinary to his Majesty, in the Room of his Father-in-Law, Dr. Shaw.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The Rev. Mr. Barkley, to be a Prebend of Lelandbister, Brecknockshire.

The Rev. Dr. Wm Parker, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of London, to the Rectory of Leigh in Essex.

The Rev. Rob. Uvedale, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Marquis of Rockingham, to the Rectory of Swinshead, and the Rectory of Langton in Lincolnshire.

The Rev. Mr. Backhouse, to the Rectory of Meldreth in Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. Tho. Adams, M. A. to the Rectory of Allington in the East, and the Vicarage of Black Oughton, worth 250l. per Ann.

The Rev. James Sparrow, M. A. of University College, Oxford, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Gloucester, to the Rectory of Brinkworth, in the County of Wilts, together with the Rectory of Walcott, in the County of Somerset.

The Rev. Charles Mandeville, M. A. to the Rectory of Bacton, otherwise Beighton, in Suffolk.

The Rev. Tho. Middleton, M. A. late of St. Mary's Hall, in Oxford, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Llandaff, to the Vicarage of Truby, in Leicestershire, also to the Vicarage of Melton Mowbray in the same County, worth 220l. per Ann.

The Rev. Mr. Isaac Jones, B. A. to the Rectory of Mandlinsbury, in Warwickshire.

The Rev. Hedly Cox, M. A. late of lain to the Right Hon. the Marchioness of Grey, to the Vicarage of Silshoe in Bedfordshire, together with the Rectory of Blunham in the said County, worth 300l. per Ann.

B——KR——TS.

Stephen Stringer, late of Ilminster in Somersetshire, Upholder.

Thomas Moor, late of Purleigh in Essex, Dealer.

William Hooper, of King-street, London, Weaver.

Alexander Smith, late of Dowgate-hill, London, Wine-merchant, Dealer and Chapman.

William Snelling, of Mansfield street, Goodman's fields, in the County of Middlesex, Dealer and Chapman.

Richard Pickerton and Michael Brown, late of the City of Worcester, Tobacconists and Partners in Trade.

Robert Bafwick, of High Wicomb in the County of Bucks, Linen Draper and Chapman.

William Bailley, late of Ironmonger Lane, London, Dealer in Coals.

Daniel Watson, late of Ticehurst in Sussex, Timber Merchant.

Thomas Moxam, sen. Thomas Moxam, jun. Timber Merchants, and William Moxam, Ironmonger, and Partners in Trade, of Bromyard in Herefordshire.

Thomas Sharman, of Corsham in the County of Southampton, Cordwainer.

Nicolaus Tiedemann, Jacob Paulson, and Christian Raymen, of Dogwell Court in White Fryers, London, Sugar Bakers.

John Watkins, late of Clifton in Gloucestershire, Stable-keeper.

Thomas Dodd, of Criteh in Derbyshire, Potter.

BILL *of Mortality from Dec.* 21, *to Jan.* 25.

Buried		Christened	
Males 1421	2795	Males 687	1330
Females 1374		Females 663	
Under 2 years old	776		
Between 2 and 5	292	Buried,	
5 and 10 —	149	Within the walls	217
10 and 20 —	113	Without	603
20 and 30 —	254	*Mid.* and *Surry*	330
30 and 40 —	274	City & Sub. *Westm.*	635
40 and 50 —	310		
50 and 60 —	215		2785
60 and 70 —	173	Weekly *Dec.* 28.	563
70 and 80 —	160	*Jan.* 4.	611
80 and 90 —	68	11.	565
90 and 100 —	9	18.	563
100 and 110 —	2	25.	623

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *FEBRUARY*, 1763.

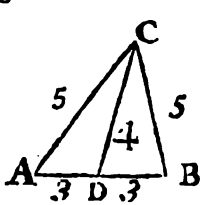
MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 409, *anſwered by Mr.* Henry Fleck.

PUT IE $= a$, IC $= y$ = the focal Diſtance from the Vertex, Im $= c$, then (*per Ward*, Page 384.) $a + y =$ DC, and $y + c =$ CH, then *per* ſimilar Triangles $a + y : a - y :: y + c : y - c$, multiplying Extreams and Means, &c. we have $ay + y^2 = ay + ac$, whence $a + y : c + y :: a : y$, that is, ſubſtituting their Values above IE : IC :: DC : CH. *W. W. D.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by the Propoſer, with ſome uſeful Corollaries, containing many other Analogies deduced from the above, which we think proper to leave for the Exerciſe of the ingenious young Student.

Queſtion 410, *anſwered by Mr.* Cha. Pageſter.



5 × 5 = 25 BC Square.
4 × 4 = 16 CD Square.
3 × 3 = 9 DB Square.
DB + AD = AB = 6.
AB × ½CD = △ ABC = 12 whence the Proportion.
12 the Content of the △ annexed.
: 108 the Content of the △ Q.
: : the Square of each Side of the △ annexed.
: the Square of each Side of the △ required, *viz.*
CB 144, CB 225, and AB 324, whoſe Roots are 12, 15 and 18.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Jeffery, *Mr.* J. Roſe, *Mr.* Ja. Gandy, *Mr.* T. Jarvoiſe, *Mr.* Edw. Lowe, *Mr.* Rob. Hall, *and by Mr.* John Johnſon, *the Propoſer.* —— *Some other Anſwers were received, but the Authors Names could not be inſerted as they did not agree with thoſe above, which is the conſtant Rule we obſerve in this Affair.*

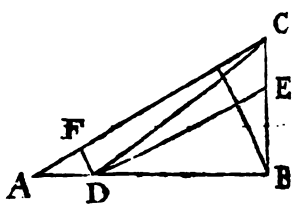
Question 411, *answered by Mr.* John Rose.

IT is demonstrated that all Circles are to one another as the Squares of their Diameters, therefore the Areas of all Circles are likewise to each other as the Squares of their Circumferences, hence this Question is easily answered. For put $\frac{1}{5}$ of the Circumference $= a$, and $b = 0{,}07958$, then $5a =$ Circumference of the whole Circle, hence $25a^2b =$ the Area required.

This Question was also answered by Mr. T. Jeffery, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* J. Gindy, *Mr.* Rob. Hall, *and by Mr.* J. Dodson, *the Proposer, though some of these Answers were far from the Simplicity of that above.*

Question 412, *answered by Mr.* Edw. Lowe.

LET ABC, and DBE represent the two Triangles, and let DB = 40, and BC = 30, and let DC be drawn, (which *per* 47. 1. *E.* will be found = 50.) Also draw DF perpendicular to AC, which, *per* Question, is given = 8; then, in the Triangle DBC there is given all the Sides to find the Angle DCB = 53° 8′, and in the right-angled Triangle FDC there is given FD and DC to find the Angle FCD = 9° 12′, whence the Angle ACB = 62° 20′; hence all the required Sides of both Triangles will very easily be found by Trigonometry, *viz.* AB = 57.222, and AC = 64.6 in the greater Triangle: And BE = 20.97, and DE = 45.16 in the lesser.



This Question was also answered in the same Numbers, and with the same Figure, by Mr. J. Rose, *and Mr.* Rob. Hall, *but by Reason of the Ambiguity of the Problem, several other Answers were given in a different Manner from that above, and all different from the Proposer's Answer.*

N. B. *Oftentimes Answers come too late for the Authors Names to be inserted.*

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 422.

By Mr. T. Jarvoise.

TWO Ships set sail from a Port in North Latitude, the one sails between the South and East, the other between the South and West to two other Ports, whose Distance on the same Parellel is 60, their Difference of Latitude 37, the Difference of the Distances run between the two Ships = 2. Query the Bearings of Distances from the two Ports to the Port sailed from?

Question 423.

By Mr. Ja. Young.

THE Sum of two Numbers is 20, and the Sum of their Squares, multiplied by the Sum of their Cubes is 465920; Query the Numbers by a quadratic Equation?

Question 424.

By Mr. T. Barker.

GIVEN in a right-angled plain Triangle, the Base = 40, and the Length of a Line drawn from the acute Angle opposite the Base, terminating in the Base, (and bisecting the said Angle) = 33.5409: Query the Cathetus and Hypothenuse?

Question 425.

By Mr. S. Beeken.

A Gentleman has a right-angled triangular Flower-garden, the Diagon of whose greatest inscribed Square is 14 Yards. Query the Sides, when the Area a *Maximum*?

N.

N. B. In *Queſtion* 419, for 16th of this preſent 1762, *read* 16th of *October* 1762.

The ÆNIGMA in *November* Magazine anſwered, by Mr. SAM. BEKEN. —— WATER.

CUPID DISARMED.

To the TUNE, *Cupid no more ſhall give me Grief*, &c.

AS *Bacchus* ſat beneath a vine
With *Celia* circl'd in his arm,
The neft'rous bowl with rays refine
Reflected each ſurviving charm.

The roving boy by chance came there,
(Whoſe flight no mortal can controul)
And ſoon perceiv'd the am'rous pair
Sit lulling by the ſparkling bowl.

Bacchus thus hail'd the ſmiling boy,
Come *Cupid* ſit on beds of ſilk,
Your mother's juſt gone by this way
And left us here a bowl of milk.

The urchin cry'd with all my heart,
Save my mamma to me's unkind;
She from her milk to me'l ne'er part,
But ſends me fleeting in the wind.

Bacchus a bumper fills around,
While *Cupid* long'd with eager eyes!
He quickly turns the champain down,
And ſmiling views the lofty ſkies:

Come down ye minor Gods ſaid ye,
I'll ſwear by *Jove* and all his crew
My mother ne'er gave ſuch to me,
Such milk as ſhe has given you.

The jolly God repeats it round,
Till ſleep had ſeiz'd the pratl'ing boy:
Then both withdrew from off the ground,
Took bow and ſhafts and went their way.

Now undiſturb'd we'll drink and rove,
Since *Cupid* can no longer reign;
'Tis *Bacchus* only can remove,
The anguiſh of a love-ſick ſwain.

H. H. Smarden.

On LOVE.

WHAT pleaſing torments do we find
Wrap'd in the panting breaſt;
When firſt the ſpark inflames the mind
And keeps it void of reſt:

Alas! how tim'rous to reveal,
'Till flames more fierce ariſe;
In vain we ſtrive then to conceal
Our falſe betraying eyes.

Corydon.

An ODE. *Written ſometime ago for the* Albion *Society.*

Strophe.

STrike, ſtrike the lyre. —— Glad ſounds advance,
To chaunt *Britannia*'s praiſe;
Each ſocial *Albion* join the band,
In chearful lays,
Or lend his hand
To cruſh the pride of *France.*
Hail! hail! *Britannia*, empreſs of the main;
Thy much lov'd iſle protect, —— its ſacred rights maintain.

Antiſtrophe.

See! *Hawke* the *Britiſh* pendant rears
Supreme, without controul:
To him and victory belong
The flowing bowl,
And jovial ſong,
While *France* diſſolves in tears.
Join *Albions*, join, in gen'ral chorus ſing;—
Fill up the glaſs to *Hawke*, our *Country*, and our *King.*

Epode.

While *Bacchus* rules the jocund night,
And freedom reigns all day,
Tune, tune, to liberty the ſtring;
Its praiſe diſplay ——
With pleaſure ſing,
Each freeborn *Albion* right.
Join *Albions*, join, in gen'ral chorus ſing; —
Fill up the glaſs to *Pitt*, our *Country*, and our *King*.

Jan. 26th, 1763. *G. Cæii.*

PROLOGUE *to the* New Comedy, *called the* DISCOVERY.

Spoken by Mr. GARRICK.

A Female Culprit at your bar appears,
Nor deſtitute of hope, nor free from fears.
Her utmoſt crimes ſhe's ready to confeſs,
A ſimple treſpaſs, neither more nor leſs;
For, truant like, ſhe rambles out of bounds,
And dares to venture on poetic grounds.
The fault is deem'd high treaſon by the men,
Thoſe lordly tyrants, who uſurp the pen;
For women, like ſtate criminals, they think,
Should be debarr'd the uſe of pen and ink:
And thus the vile monopoly they hide
With flatt'ring arts — "you ladies have beſide
So many ways to conquer — ſure, tis fit
You leave to us that dangerous weapon, wit."
Sometimes they frown, and looking great and wiſe,
"You'd better mind your puddings and your pies."
Our author, who diſclaims ſuch ſalique laws,
To her own ſex appeals to judge her cauſe:
She pleads old *Magna Charta* on her ſide,
That *Britiſh* ſubjects by their peers be try'd.
Our humble muſe no charms of art can boaſt,
But ſimple nature and plain ſenſe at moſt:
Perhaps ſome character — a moral too;
And what is ſtranger ſtill — the ſtory's new!
No borrow'd thoughts throughout the piece are ſhewn,
But what our author writes is *all her own*.
By no ſly hint or inſident ſhe tries
To bid on modeſt cheeks one bluſh ariſe:
The looſeſt thought our decent ſcenes ſuggeſt,
Virtue herſelf might harbour in her breaſt;
And where our ſatire vents its harmleſs ſpleen,
The ſobereſt prude may laugh without a ſcreen.
Ladies, to you ſhe dedicates her lays:
Aſſert your right to cenſure or to praiſe:
Boldly your will in open court declare,
And let the men diſpute it — if they dare.

EPILOGUE *to the* DISCOVERY.

Spoken by Mrs. PRITCHARD.

WELL, ladies! will you patroniſe, or no?
Is our piece good or bad, or is't ſo, ſo?
Pray ſpeak your minds — ladies — with fear we wait;
Shall we retire? — perhaps you would debate.
Can you determine, when for truth you're ſeeking,
So great a point without a little ſpeaking?
Yet e're you grant our female bard protection,
Let me — a woman — make one ſtrong objection.
What, five long acts, and not one pleaſant ſally,
But grave Sir *Anthony*'s attempt to rally!
No ſprightly rendezvous! no pretty fellows!
No wife intriguing, nor no huſband jealous!
If to ſuch innovations you ſubmit,
And ſwallow tame morality for wit:
If ſuch dull rules you let a woman teach,
Her next attempt, perhaps, may be to *preach*.
I told her (for it vex'd me to the heart)
"Madam——excuſe me——I don't like my part:
"Tis out of nature—not the leaſt high-life;
Of quality—and ſuch a paſſive wife!
Such females might have liv'd before the flood;
But now, indeed, it is not fleſh and blood.
So mild a character will ſeem ſo flat!
Give me threats, tears, hyſterics, and all that!
If this don't work upon my lord, I hope,
You'll ſo contrive the plot—I may *elope*.
For after ſo much barb'rous uſage, ſure,
You may indulge me with one ſmall amour!
But, if my conduct muſt be tame and ſtarch,
Seaſon my language, make it rich and arch!
My friend! — ſhe cry'd — muſt I new-plan the part,
And make my pen run counter to my heart?
Too oft has ribaldry's indecent mein,
Trickt out by female hands, diſgrac'd the ſcene.
Let me to this *one* merit lay my claim,
Not to debaſe my ſex, to faiſe my name."

An HYMN.

OMniſcient ſource of pow'r divine,
Who reign'ſt ſupreme above,
Vouchſafe to hear, with look benign,
This little pledge of love.

To

To thee, my Saviour, and my King,
What debts of praiſe I owe.
Oh! teach my ſoul thoſe ſtrains to ſing,
The virtuous only know.

'Twas thou that bad'ſt my feeble frame
From mould'ring duſt to riſe;
Thy ſpirit breath'd the vital flame,
O Lord! ſupremely wiſe!

Thy gracious care preſery'd my youth,
Of life the tend'reſt ſtage,
Oh! may thy providence and truth
Protect my future age.

If, when the furious ſtorms attack,
My hapleſs thoughts ſhould ſtray;
Direct, O Lord! the wand'rers back,
Thy own Almighty way.

The firſt aſſault of ſin defeat;
Deſtroy the tempter's pow'r;
Secure my ſoul from all deceit,
And guard it ev'ry hour.

So ſhall my rapt'rous heart with joy
Thy heav'nly name adore;
Thy praiſe my grateful tongue employ,
'Till time ſhall be no more!

The CONTRAST.

VIrtue alone has that to give
Which makes it life, to die or live:
For, if we live, our life is peace;
Or, if we die, our joys increaſe.
Now vice can only that ſupply
Which makes it death, to live or die:
For, if we live, 'tis pain to-morrow,
And, if we die, 'tis endleſs ſorrow!

SWEETNESS. *An* ODE.

Inſcribed to CLEORA.

OF damaſk cheeks, and radiant eyes,
Let other poets tell;
Within the boſom of the fair
Superior beauties dwell.

There all the ſprightly pow'rs of wit
In blithe aſſemblage play;
There ev'ry ſocial virtue ſheds
Its intellectual ray.

But, as the ſun's refulgent light,
Heaven's wide expanſe refines,
With ſov'reign luſtre, thro' the ſoul,
Celeſtial ſweetneſs ſhines.

This mental beam dilates the heart,
And ſparkles in the face;
It harmonizes ev'ry thought,
And heightens ev'ry grace.

One glimpſe can ſooth the troubl'd breaſt,
The heaving ſigh reſtrain;
Can make the bed of ſickneſs pleaſe,
And ſtop the ſenſe of pain.

Its pow'r can charm the ſavage heart,
The tyrant's pity move;
To ſmiles convert the wildeſt rage,
And melt the ſoul to love.

When ſweetneſs beams upon the throne,
In majeſty benign,
The awful ſplendors of a crown
With milder luſtre ſhine.

In ſcenes of poverty and woe,
Where melancholy dwells,
The influence of this living ray,
The dreary gloom diſpells.

Thus, when the blooming ſpring returns,
To chear the mournful plains,
Thro' earth and air, with genial warmth,
Etherial mildneſs reigns.

Beneath its bright auſpicious beams
No boiſt'rous paſſions riſe;
Moroſeneſs quits the peaceful ſcene,
And baleful diſcord flies.

A thouſand nameleſs beauties ſpring,
A thouſand virtues glow,
A ſmiling train of joys appear,
And endleſs bleſſings flow.

Unbounded charity diſplays
Her ſympathizing charms,
And friendſhip's pure ſeraphic flame
The gen'rous boſom warms.

Almighty love exerts his pow'r,
And ſpreads, with ſecret art,
A ſoft ſenſation thro' the frame,
A tranſport thro' the heart.

Nor ſhall the ſtorms of age, which cloud
Each gleam of ſenſual joy,
And blaſt the gaudy flow'rs of pride,
Theſe bleſt effects deſtroy.

When that fair form ſhall ſink in years,
And all thoſe graces fly;
The beauty of thy heav'nly mind,
Shall length of days defy.

A CHRO-

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *FEBRUARY*, 1763.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Altena, Jan. 21.

WE have received, by a ſure Conveyance, the News of a Treaty of Peace between the Empreſs Queen and the King of Pruſſia, under the Mediation of the Empreſs of Ruſſia; and that this Negotiation is ſo far advanced, that the Preliminary Articles relating to both Nations are already fixed.

Hague, Jan. 31. We have Letters which tell us, that an Armiſtice was ſigned the 21th Inſtant between the Troops of the Empire and the King of Pruſſia.

The Catholic King hath made a Preſent to the Prince de Beauveau of his Picture ſet with Diamonds, to the amount of 12,000 Crowns, as to an Embaſſador Extraordinary, beſides the Penſion of 875l. Sterling, and the ſame Sum to defray the Expences of his Journey to Madrid. The Field Officers of the Prince's Army will receive Pictures, Watches, and Snuff-boxes, of Value in Proportion to their Ranks; each Captain will receive 65l. 10s. Sterling; the Subaltern Officers ſix Months Pay; each private Man 13s. but the private Men of the three Regiments which were reviewed by his Catholic Majeſty on the 29th paſt, without the Alcalagate at Madrid, will receive double of this Sum.

Ratiſbon, Jan. 20. This Day a Decret de Commiſſion was dictated by the Miniſter of Mentz, by which the Emperor acquaints the Diet, that the Queen of Hungary, for the Sake of Peace, was willing to forego the Advantages accruing to her from the Concluſum of 1757, by which the War againſt the King of Pruſſia was adopted by the States of the Empire, and diſpenſes them from furniſhing the Succours thereby granted; and that his Imperial Majeſty thereupon conſents to their taking ſuch Meaſures as may re-eſtabliſh the public Tranquility, &c.

Moſcow, Jan. 6. The Tartars have made ſome Incurſions into the Borders; but we do not hear, that any Turks were with them; or that it is conſidered here as a Matter of any great Conſequence. The Great Duke was at Chapel Yeſterday; and is appointed High Admiral in the Room of Prince Galitzin, who has reſigned on Account of his great Age.

Dantzick, Jan. 11. The Court of Ruſſia, in order to ſettle the Affairs of Courland effectually, hath ſent Orders to Gen. Woiskoff to evacuate Poliſh Pruſſia, and to march with 14 Battalions and 500 Coſſacs into that Dutchy. As ſoon as Duke John is inſtalled, and acknowledged by the States, that Corps will return into Ruſſia.

Hamburgh, Feb. 4. The Mortality among the horned Cattle in Jutland, and other Parts of the Daniſh Dominions, has raged to ſuch a Degree, that near eighty thouſand Head of Cattle have died during the very ſevere Froſt which we have had ſince Chriſtmas.

LONDON.

Jan. 26. HIS Majeſty was pleaſed to ſend a Bank Note of 1000l. to the Lord Biſhop of London, to be diſtributed amongſt the Poor in the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, in this ſevere Seaſon.

Liberal Donations have been made by his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle. —— The Court of Aſſiſtants of Haberdaſher's Company. —— The Mercer's Company. —— The Stationer's Company. —— Marine Society, and many other public Societies and

and Parishes for the Relief of the Poor this severe Season.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty in Council for the year 1763, viz.

Berkshire, John Hippisley, of Lamborne, Esq;
Bedfordshire, Sir Philip Monoux, of Sandy, Bart.
Buckinghamshire, Jos. Buckett, of St. Leonards, Esq;
Cumberland, Henry Aglionby, of Nunnery, Esq;
Cheshire, John Allager, of Allager, Esq;
Camb' & Hunt' Isaac Young, of Wisbich, Esq;
Cornwall, John Harrison, of Weard, Esq;
Devonshire, Bened. Marwood Tucker, of Kilmington, Esq;
Dorsetshire, W. Richards, jun. of Warmwell, Esq;
Derbyshire, Tho. Holland, of Ford, Esq;
Essex, W. Sheldon, of Walthamstow, Esq;
Gloucestershire, Sam. Paul, of Rodborough, Esq;
Hertfordshire, John Cope Freeman, of Abbots Langly, Esq;
Herefordshire, Geo. Terry, of Hereford, Esq;
Kent, W. Gordon, of Rochester, Esq;
Leicestershire, Ed. W. Hartopp, of Little Dalby, Esq;
Lincolnshire, William Gildas, of Barton, Esq;
Monmouthshire, John Gore, of Langston, Esq;
Northumberland, John W. Bacon, of Staward, Esq;
Northamptonshire, Sir Michael D'Anvers, Bart.
Norfolk, Sir Ed. Astley, of Melton Constable, Esq;
Nottinghamshire, Dan. Gash, of Balderton, Esq;
Oxfordshire, Ed Horn, of Pyrton, Esq;
Rutlandshire, John Batson, of Empingham, Esq;
Shropshire, Rob. Burton, of Longnor, Esq;
Somersetshire, Samuel Doddington, of Horsington, Esq;
Staffordshire, John Sneyd, of Bishton, Esq;
Suffolk, Ez. Sparke, of Waltham in the Willows, Esq;
Southampton, Jos. Portal, of Freefolk, Esq;
Surry, Tho. Page, of East Sheene, Esq;
Sussex, Tho. Fowle, of Rotherfield, Esq;
Warwickshire, N. Spooner, of Birmingham, Esq;
Worcestershire, Benj. Johnson, of Worcester, Esq;
Wiltshire, John Talbott, of Laycock, Esq;
Yorkshire, Boynton Langley, of Wickham, Esq;

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon, John Jones, of Treweren, Esq;
Carmarthen, David Bowen, of Pebwn, Esq;
Cardigan, John Paynter, of Havad, Esq;
Glamorgan, Rob. Morris, of Swansea, Esq;
Pembroke, John Tucker, of Sealyham, Esq;
Radnor, James Williams, of Trowley, Esq;

NORTH WALES.

Anglesey, Felix Feast, of Bodliw, Esq;
Carnarvon, Love Parry, of Wernfaawr, Esq;
Denbigh, Rob. Wynne, of Plasnewydd, Esq;
Flint, Ed. Lloyd, of Pentrehobin, Esq;
Merioneth, John Mitton, of Mowrhwy, Esq;
Montgomery, Pryce Davies, of Maesmawr, Esq;

Feb. 2. This Day Baron Kniphausen, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Prussia, had an Audience of Leave of his Majesty.

3. This Day Baron Kniphausen, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Prussia, had an Audience of Leave of her Majesty.

Mr. Emanuel Mendez da Costa, one of the Fellows of the Royal Society, was elected Clerk to that Society, in the Room of the late Mr. Hawkesby.

7. The Prize-money taken at the Havannah, and brought home in his Majesty's Ship Namur, arrived at the Bank in eight Waggons.

The Marquis of Granby landed at Dover, from on board the Hanover Packet-boat, from Calais, in perfect Health, and immediately set out for London.

The CIRCUITS *appointed for the Lent Assizes.*

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Lord Mansfield, and Mr. Justice Clive.

City of York, Saturday, March 5, at the Guildhall of the said City.
York, The same Day, at the Castle of York.
Lancashire, Saturday, March 19, at Lancaster-castle.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Justice Pratt, and Mr. Baron Adams.

Bucks, Monday, March 7, at Aylesbury.
Bedford, Thursday, March 10, at Bedford.
Huntingdon, Saturday, March 12, at Huntingdon.
Cambridge, Monday, March 14, at Cambridge.
Norfolk, Thursday, March 17, at Thetford.
Suffolk, Monday, March 21, at Bury St. Edmunds.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Baron Parker, and Mr. Juſtice Bathurſt.

Rutland, Friday, March 4, at Okeham.
Lincoln, Monday, March 7, at Lincoln-Caſtle.
City of Lincoln, The ſame Day, at Lincoln-City.
Nottingham, Thurſday, March 10, at Nottingham.
Town of Nottingham, Friday, March 11, at Ditto.
Derby, Monday, March 14, at Derby.
Leiceſter, Thurſday, March 17, at Leiceſter-Caſtle.
Borough of Leiceſter, Friday, March 18, at the Borough of Leiceſter.
City of Coventry, Monday, March 21, at the City of Coventry.
Warwick, Tueſday, March 22, at Warwick.
Northampton, Saturday, March 26, at Northampton.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Denſon, and Mr. Juſtice Forſter.

Hertford, Wedneſday, March 2, at Hertford.
Eſſex, Monday, March 7, at Chelmsford.
Kent, Monday, March 14, at Rocheſter.
Suſſex, Monday, March 21, at Eaſt Grinſtead.
Surry, Thurſday, March 24, at Kingſton upon Thames.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron Smythe, and Mr. Juſtice Wilmot.

Berks, Monday, Feb. 28, at Reading.
Oxford, Wedneſday, March 2, at Oxford.
Worceſter, Saturday, March 5, at Worceſter.
City of Worceſter, The ſame Day at Worceſter City.
Glouceſter, Wedneſday, March 9, at Glouceſter.
City of Glouceſter, The ſame Day, at Glouceſter City.
Monmouth, Saturday, March 12, at Monmouth.
Hereford, Tueſday, March 15, at Hereford.
Salop, Saturday, March 19, at Shrewſbury.
Stafford, Thurſday, March 24, at Stafford.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Gould, and and Mr. Baron Perrott.

Southampton, Tueſday, March 1, at the Caſtle of Wincheſter.
Wilts, Saturday, March 5, at New Sarum.
Dorſet, Thurſday, March 10, at Dorcheſter.
Devon, Monday, March 14, at Exeter-Caſtle.
City of Exeter, The ſame Day at the Guild-hall of the ſaid City.
Cornwall, Saturday, March 19, at Launceſton.
Somerſet, Saturday, March 26, at Taunton-Caſtle.

CHESTER CIRCUIT.

The Hon. John Moreton, and Taylor White, Eſqrs.

Montgomeryſhire, Tueſday, March 22, at Pool.
Denbighſhire, Monday 28, at Wrexham.
Flintſhire, Saturday, April 2, at Flint.
Cheſhire, Friday, Feb. 8, at the Caſtle of Cheſter.

SOUTH-WALES CIRCUIT.

John Williams, and John Hervey, Eſqrs.

Radnorſhire, Monday, March 28, at Preſteign.
Breconſhire, Sat. April 2, at Brecon.
Glamorganſhire, Friday 8, at Cardiffe.

They write from Paris, that a curious Statue of the preſent King of France was erecting there, which is to be finiſhed and opened the Day of the Proclamation of the Peace.

Feb. 15. Richard Neville Neville, Eſq; Secretary to the Embaſſy to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, arrived in London, with the Definitive Treaty, which was ſigned at Paris on Thurſday laſt, the 10th Inſtant.

A Letter has been ſent to the Lord Mayor from Lord Egremont, Secretary of State, confirming the News that the Treaty was ſigned.

The Marquis of Granby's *Letter of Thanks to the* Britiſh *Forces in* Germany.

"*Munſter, Jan.* 1. Lord Granby has hoped to have had it in his Power to have ſeen and taken his Leave of the Troops, before their Embarkation for England; but a ſevere Illneſs, having detained him at Warbourg, and his preſent State of Health obliging him to take another Rout, he could not leave this Country without this public Teſtimony of his entire Approbation of their Conduct ſince he has had the Honour of commanding them.

"Theſe Sentiments naturally call for his utmoſt Acknowledgments; he therefore returns his warmeſt Thanks to the Generals, Officers, and private Men, compoſing the whole Britiſh Corps, for the Bravery, Zeal, Diſcipline and good Conduct he has conſtantly experienced from every individual; and his moſt particular and perſonal Thanks are due to them for their ready Obedience, upon all

ll Occaſions, to ſuch Orders as his Station bliged him to give.

" His beſt Endeavours have always been directed to their Good, by every Means in his Power; and he has the Satisfaction to think he has ſome Reaſon to flatter himſelf of their being convinced, if not of the Efficacy, at leaſt of the Sincerity, of his Intentions, if he may judge by the noble Return their Behaviour has made him; a Behaviour, that, while it fills him with Gratitude, has endeared them to their King and Country, and has covered them with Glory and Honour.

" Highly ſenſible of their Merit, he ſhall continue, while he lives, to look upon it as much his Duty, as it will for ever be his Inclination, to give them every poſſible Proof of his Affection and Eſteem; which he ſhould be happy to make as apparent as their Valour has been, and will be conſpicuous and exemplary to after-ages."

The Marquis of Granby, in his Journey to London, at every Place he ſtopped, left a Sum for the Benefit of the Poor.

The Governors of the Charter-houſe met at the Prince of Wales's Chamber at the Houſe of Peers, and elected the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Egremont a Governor in the Room of Earl of Granville, deceaſed.

Dr. Hadley is appointed Phyſician to the Charter-houſe, in the Room of Dr. Hawys, deceaſed.

John Page, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Chicheſter, to whom the late Mr. Ward left the Receipts of his Medicines, has generouſly given the Profits ariſing from the future Sale of thoſe Medicines for the Uſe of the Aſylum for Female Orphans, and the Magdalen for Penitent Proſtitutes. The Receipts for preparing the Medicines (from Mr. Ward's Book of Secrets) the above Gentleman has juſt publiſhed in a Six-penny Pamphlet; and the Medicines are to be prepared by Mr. White and Mr. d'Oſterman, Chymiſts; to whom his Majeſty, for that Purpoſe, has moſt graciouſly granted Penſions for Life, in order that the ſaid Medicines may be ſold cheap for the Benefit of the Public.

Letters from different Parts of Germany, mentioned the Ratification of the Peace ſigned by the Empreſs Queen, and that the Peace between the ſaid Queen and the King of Pruſſia and Poland, was proclaimed the 14th of this Inſtant February.

The following is the Amount of the national Debt on the 5th of January laſt, 122,603,336l. 18s. 2½. bearing an annual Intereſt of 4,409,797l. 13s. 8d.

18. The Anniverſary Sermon was preached at Bow Church, before the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in foreign Parts, by the Biſhop of Bangor; after which the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor gave an Entertainment at the Manſion Houſe, at which were preſent the Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, the Biſhop of Durham, and ſeveral of the other Biſhops and dignified Clergy.

A great Number of the Magiſtrates for the City of Weſtminſter and County of Middleſex, waited on the Earl of Northumberland, Lord Lieutenant for the ſaid County, at his Houſe at Charing-croſs, to return his Lordſhip their Thanks for a ſpacious Piece of Ground, ſituated in King-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, lately the George Tavern, whereon to erect a commodious Burgeſs Court, which will be called Weſtminſter Guildhall.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

I have ſome Reaſons for thinking, that a ſhort Sketch of the Hiſtory of Mr. Law, the Financer, who made ſo great a Figure in Europe about fifty-four Years ago, may not be diſagreeable to your Readers, your political ones eſpecially, at this Juncture.

Mr. Law was the Son of a Goldſmith at Edinburgh, a Profeſſion, which, in thoſe Days, was often tacked to that of a Banker, and from thence perhaps it happened, that Law never conſidered Money, either Gold or Silver, in any other Light than a Commodity; for he thought, that the common Buſineſs of Life might be carried on by Counters as well as by Guineas, and by Leathern Money as well as by Silver Coin; and he was ſo compleat a Maſter of Calculation, that Mr. Locke, the beſt Reaſoner of his Time, acknowledged, that his Arguments, though far from being ſatisfactory, were unanſwerable; and that though they could not convince him, he could not confute them.

This ſpirit of Calculation naturally inclined Law to be a Gameſter, after he found his Circumſtances more than ruined by his chimerical Schemes, and the vaſt Expence at which he lived. In accidental Perfections he was well qualified for his new Character: In his Perſon he was handſome and well made, beyond (as is ſaid) any Man of his Age: He had great Courage, a polite Addreſs, and he played fair. Coming up to London, his Courſe of Life led him into Quarrels, and he was obliged to fly over Seas for killing one Wilſon in Bloomſbury-ſquare, who, like himſelf, was a Knight of Induſtry.

Law going abroad, continued to be ſupplied with Money by his Creditors; and his good Fortune being equal to his Judgment in

Play, he won vaſt Sums, and yet Law continued to be a Beggar. The Reaſon was plain: When he ſet out in Life, his airy Schemes huddled him into Partnerſhips that had brought him into Debt to a very great Amount, and it was daily accumulated by the exorbitant Intereſt he was obliged to pay, and the extortioning Practices of his Creditors. Unfortunately for him they often quarrelled amongſt themſelves who ſhould provide him with the greateſt Sums; ſuch was their Opinion of his Honeſty, as well as his good Luck. But this high Credit ruined poor Law. His Way of Life, was ſo expenſive, that he never could pay off one Shilling of his Debts, (or as he himſelf uſed to call it) his original Sin; and his Creditors were ſo far from deſiring it, that the very Thoughts of ſuch an event threw them into Horrors: Law was at this Time at Venice, where he had broken ſeveral gaming Banks; and he had won Sums ſufficient to have bought the beſt Dukedom in France; but he had hated the Country from his Cradle, and nothing pleaſed him ſo much as when he was able to ſtrip a Frenchman. But Law at laſt began to reflect; He ſaw that he played and won only for his Creditors, and that the more he gained he was the deeper in Debt. The few Friends he had endeavoured to bring him into a little common Senſe; and when he came to caſt up his Accounts, he found he paid as much again as any other Man did for every Article of Living. All his Conviction, and all his Reflections, however, were unavailing to himſelf: He would willingly have given over Gaming, but it was not in his Power, ſo cloſely was he beſet by his Creditors, who, when they found him in the reforming Mood, threatened him with a Goal; the very Thoughts of which never failed to throw him into an Agony.

By this Time Law's vaſt run of Luck produced a Confederacy againſt him amongſt all the Sharpers in Venice, who, at that Juncture, happened to be a Kind of repreſentative Body of all the Rogues in Europe, and they raiſed an immenſe Bank to break him; for neither Law nor his Creditors had Funds ſufficient to anſwer this Bank, yet he ſtill continued to play, and Avarice rendered them ſo infatuate as to oblige Law to throw for the Whole. Here his good Luck forſook him, for he threw out, and loſt more than he could pay. Surrounded as he was by Sharks, by ſharping Men of Quality, and needy Perſons of Honour, and at the ſame Time abandoned by all his Creditors, it is impoſſible to deſcribe how diſagreeable Law's Situation was under this dreadful Reverſe of Fortune. Without amuſing your Readers with the various Diſtreſſes he was obliged to encounter, it is ſufficient to inform them, that he was at laſt forced to throw himſelf into the Arms of the French, and the artful Regent of that Country made uſe of Law's vaſt Abilities to pay off the public Debt of France, and to bubble, as he did, all the reſt of Europe.

Now to apply, Sir—But that is not ſo eaſy, leſt your Readers ſhould think that continuing War without Men, is like continuing to game without Money. They may imagine that I meant to draw ſome Parallel between Law's Circumſtances when he threw out, and was not able to pay, and the Situation this Nation muſt have been in, had ſhe perſevered in a War that ſhe was unable to ſupport. They may take it in their Heads that Fighting is like Gaming, and that a long Courſe of Succeſs in the One, brings with it no greater Aſſurance of Conqueſt being perpetual, than often winning in the other inſures a perpetual Run of good Fortune.

I ſhall therefore forbear to apply at all. I cannot however cloſe this Letter without putting my Readers in Mind, that tho' perhaps we excel all Europe in the Manufactures that are proper for carrying on Commerce, yet we could not have carried on War unleſs we could have found a Way to have excelled them in a Manufacture in which they are as great Proficients as we ourſelves are, I mean that of Men; a Commodity, that by our vaſt Conſumption of it, is now become ſo ſcarce, that not only Prudence, but Neceſſity dictates that we ought to wait for a freſh Supply before we can again play very high at the Game of War.

I am, Sir,
Your Reader and Servant,
J. Somers.

Birth.

Feb. 17. Her Grace the Dutcheſs of Hamilton, a Son, at his Lordſhip's Houſe in Bond-ſtreet.

Marriages.

Jan. 18. The Widow of John Banniſter, of Bramham Moore end, aged 75, to her Man-ſervant of 23.

Geo. Powel, Eſq; at Lower Pillerton in Oxfordſhire, and who has walked with Crutches 20 Years, to a beautiful young Lady, with a large Fortune.

21. The Hon. Mrs. Heſter Lyttelton, Siſter to Lord Lyttelton, to the Hon. Mr. Fitzmaurice, at Bath.

Feb. 3.

Feb. 8. Sir John Blois, of Cockfield-hall, in Suffolk, Bart. to Miſs Thornhill, of Fixby in Yorkſhire.

11. Mr. Field, Attorney of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miſs Weven, of Hackney, an agreeable Lady with 30,000l. Fortune.

15. General Montague, to the Counteſs Dowager of Grandiſon.

—— Emmett, Eſq; to Miſs Honeywood, Daughter of Sir John Honeywood, Bart.

16. John Daniell, Eſq; to Miſs Fenton, Grand Daughter to the late William Wedgewood, whoſe Fortune ſhe inherits of 30,000l.

Tho. Ogilvie, Eſq; to Miſs Robinſon, Daughter of Sir John Robinſon, of Crawford, with a large Fortune.

Deaths,

Jan. 18. Adm. Fox, at Twickenham.

Rob. Gray, Eſq; an eminent Callico-Printer at Wallington, near Carſhalton in Surry.

The Rev. Mr. Guy, Rector of Little Coats, in Lincolnſhire, aged 74, he had by two Wives, 26 Sons, and 8 Daughters, his Death is greatly lamented by all that knew him.

21. Mr. Joſeph Hammont, at Norwich, in the 84th Year of his Age, he was an eminent Wool-comber, and Sheriff of that City in 1745.

Mrs. Halford, a Gentlwoman at Wiptoft in Warwickſhire, aged 110, ſhe retained her Senſes to the laſt.

25. James Agutter, Eſq; at Northampton.

Mrs. Goff, a Widow Lady, in Bond-ſtreet.

28. John Lane, Eſq; of Carey-ſtreet, Lincolns-Inn.

Henry Robinſon, Eſq; near Preſton in Lancaſhire, aged 79.

Tho. Wright, Eſq; at Newbery, Berks.

The Rt. Hon. Barbara Lady Viſcounteſs de Longueville, aged 98, at her Seat at Brandon in Warwickſhire, Relict of Henry Yelverton, Lord Grey, of Ruthen.

30. Elias Delme, Eſq; at his Seat at Lockridge, aged 84.

Feb. 7. James Mead, Eſq; in the College of Phyſicians.

8. The Dowager Lady Viſcounteſs Barrington, at her Houſe in Brook-ſtreet.

Eliz. Sumner, aged 102, at Greenhithe near Dartford in Kent.

The Right Hon. the Counteſs of Caſſils, at Edinburg.

12. The Hon. John Finch, Eſq; Brother to the Earl of Winchelſea.

15. Sir Francis Pool, Member of Parliament for Lewes in Suſſex.

17. Died in an advanced Age near Epſom, Mrs. Beckford, Relict of —— Beckford, Eſq; by whoſe Death a fine Seat and Eſtate devolves to Francis Beckford, Eſq;

Mrs. Dorothy Johnſon, near Dartford in Kent, aged 80, poſſeſſed of a large Fortune, very judiciouſly divided among numerous Relations.

Philip Doddrill, Eſq; one of the Directors of the Sun-fire Office.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Whitehall, Jan. 20. The King has been pleaſed to grant unto his Grace Evelyn, Duke of Kingſton, the Offices of Steward, Keeper, and Guardian of his Majeſty's Foreſt of Sherwood and Park of Folewood, in the County of Nottingham.

Henry Earl of Darlington, the Office of Maſter or Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Jewels.

The Right Hon. Charles Spencer, Eſq; commonly called Lord Charles Spencer, the Office of Superintendant of all his Majeſty's Gardens within that Part of Great-Britain called England.

George Earl of Orford, the Office or Offices of Ranger and Keeper of the Park called St. James's Park.

The King has been pleaſed to preſent Saint George Moleſworth, Maſter of Arts, to the Vicarage of Northfleet in the County of Kent, and Juriſdiction of Canterbury.

John Bindley, Eſq; late Secretary to the Board of Exciſe, kiſſed his Majeſty's Hand on being appointed a Commiſſioner of that Revenue.

Anthony Lucas, Eſq; is made Auditor of Hides in the Exciſe Office, in the Room of Charles Stuart, who has reſigned.

Henry Talbot, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the Salt-office, is appointed Inſpector of the Outport Collectors Accounts of the Cuſtoms, in the Room of John Hughſon, Eſq;

—— Byde, Eſq; is appointed Treaſurer of the Duty on Salt, in the Room of William Mitchell, Eſq;

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant the Place of Cuſtomer of the Port of Southampton to Iſrael Mauduit, Eſq; Author of the 'Conſiderations on the German War.'

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint James Banks, Eſq; to be his Conſul at the Groyne in Spain.

Capt. Robert Packhurſt (who was ſeverely wounded at Minden) to ſucceed Henry Delegae, Eſq; lately deceaſed at Guernſey.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto George Earl of Pomfret, the Office or Place of Ranger or Keeper of the Little Park at Windſor.

And

And to conſtitute and appoint John Barnard and Rob. Thompſon, Eſqrs. together with Sir James Calder, Bart. Ed. Tucker, and Marmaduke Gwynne, Eſqrs. to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for managing the Duties on ſtampt Vellum, Parchment and Paper.

To grant unto Frederic Frankland, Eſq; the Office of Comptroller of the Duties of Exciſe, and new Impoſt, due or payable to his Majeſty, within England, Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed.

To conſtitute and appoint John Paul Yvounet, Edward Montague, Robert Coney, and John Cowſlade, Eſqrs. together with Marmaduke Sowle, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for Appeals, and regulating the Duties of Exciſe.

David Mallet, Eſq; Keeper of the Book or Books, wherein Entries are or ſhould be made of all Ships coming into the Port of London, and of all Warrants of the Cuſtoms in the ſaid Port.

Richard Price and Henry Lyte, Eſqrs. the Office or Offices of Auditor of Revenues within the Countries of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby and Cheſter; and alſo of Auditor of the Accounts of the Money ariſing by Writs of Covenant and Writs of Entry in the Alienation Office.

Unto George Bernard Kennett, Eſq; the Office of Serjeant at Arms in Ordinary, to attend upon his Majeſty's Royal Perſon.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint his Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry, Ranger of Hampton-court Park; and laſt Week he was ſworn in before the Lord Chamberlain, at the Court of Chancery in Weſtminſter hall.

The Lords of the Treaſury have appointed William Brummel, Eſq; Comptroller in the Hawkers and Pedlars Office, in the Room of Thomas Perry, Eſq;

And Sparke Martin, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the Hawkers and Pedlars Office, in the Room of Chriſtopher Coates, Eſq;

The Hon. William Whitham, Eſq; is appointed Regiſter to the Court of Appeals in the Exciſe Office, in the Room of William Milton, Eſq; who has reſigned.

Whitehall, Jan. 15. The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint William Burton, John Orlebar, John Wyndham Bowyer, David Papillon, William Caylay, George Lewis Scott, and Thomas Bowlby, Eſqrs. together with Henry Vernon and John Bindley, Eſqrs. to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for the Management and Receipt of his Majeſty's Revenues of Exciſe within England, Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Huntingdon is appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Sieur Chriſtian Mulder up is appointed his Daniſh Majeſty's Conſul for Scotland.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

Whitehall, Feb. 1. The King has been pleaſed to preſent the Rev. Mr. Fowles, to the Rectory of Giſſingham in Suffolk.

The Rev. Mr. Cha. Mandeville, to the Rectory of Beighton in Suffolk.

B——KR——TS.

Alexander Clunie, of Canon-ſtreet, Merchant and Inſurer.

Joſeph Simon, of St. Stephen's Coleman-ſtreet, Merchant.

George Roberts, of Edmondſcott in Warwickſhire, Glaſs-maker.

William Henry Trent, of London, Inſurance Broker.

John Richardſon, of Little Marlborough-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, Carpenter.

John Smith, of St. Catherine's, Middleſex, Cheeſemonger.

Richard Buckton, late of Kingſton upon Hull, Merchant.

John Cumming, late of Queen-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare, Middleſex, Wine Merchant.

James Wittit, of St. Martin in the Fields, Middleſex, Watch-maker.

John Lidderdale, jun. late of Throgmorton ſtreet, London, Merchant.

Peter Paradiſe, late of Katherine-ſtreet, Middleſex, Dealer in Wines.

James Ormſby, of Liverpool, Woollen-Draper.

BILL *of Mortality from Jan.* 25, *to Feb.* 22.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males 1177	} 2370		Males 594	} 1150	
Females 1193			Females 556		
Under 2 years old	672				
Between 2 and 5	237		Buried,		
5 and 10 —	146		Within the walls	192	
10 and 20 —	128		Without	571	
20 and 30 —	184		*Mid.* and *Surry*	1132	
30 and 40 —	216		City & Sub. *Weſt.*	475	
40 and 50 —	237				2370
50 and 60 —	130				
60 and 70 —	175				
70 and 80 —	169		Weekly *Feb.* 1.	687	
80 and 90 —	64		8.	612	
90 and 100 —	12		15.	520	
100 and 110 —	0		22.	551	
	2370				2370

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *MARCH*, 1763.

To the EDITOR.

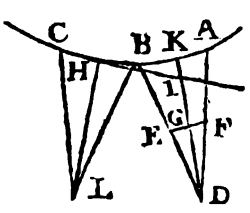
SIR,

UPwards of 30 Feet beneath the Surface, and near 20 in the ſolid Rock, was found a perfectly Spherical Cavity of ¼ of an Inch Diameter, in which were about 20 of thoſe ſmall red Inſects generally called TIN-WORMS; as I am not naturaliſt enough to account for this Phænomenon, I ſhould be very glad to ſee ſome ingenious Gentleman's Opinion upon it in your Magazine.

ROBERT HALL.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

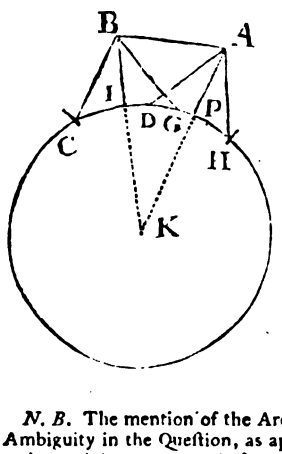
Queſtion 411. *Anſwered by Mr.* R. Hall.



PUT down three Marks in the Arch at A B and C, and the Ends of the Chain over A and B, take hold of the Middle, draw it tight and put down a Mark at D; as the Chain lies count any equal Number of Links to E and F half F E gives the Point G; the Chain extended from D through G, will biſect B A in K and paſs through the Center; proceed in the ſame Manner to find H, and at H make a right Angle L H I (which may be done by the Chain) the Tangent H I will interſect D K in I, then Meaſure H I and I K, and $\frac{\overline{HI}^2}{IK}$ — I K will be the Diameter, *per* 36 *Eu.* 3 *B.* whence it is eaſy to find the Area.

As we take this to be both a curious and uſeful Queſtion, we have thought proper to inſert Mr. Dodſon's, *the Propoſer's Anſwer, becauſe it is ſomewhat different from the above.*

Answered by Mr. Dodson, *the Proposer.*



LET C H, be that Part of the Circumference to be seen. First, at any convenient Distance, fix upon two Station A and B, from A measure to H, then measure the same Distance to D, and place up Staffs at H and D, bisect the ∠ H A D, take the Distance A P, also take the ∠ P A B, measure the Distance A B; then from B take the Distance B C and measure B G equal thereto, take the ∠ G B C and bisect it; set up a Staff at I and take the ∠ A B I. By the 8 *E.* 3. the bissecting Lines A P, B I being produced will pass through the Center of the Circle: ∴ in the Triangle B A K there will be two ∠s and the included Side to find A K, then A K — A P = the Radius of the Circle, by which the Area may be found.

Besides the above, Mr. T. Jeffery *has also answered it in a concise and elegant Manner.*

N. B. The mention of the Arch being nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of a Circle caused some Uncertainty and Ambiguity in the Question, as appears by the Answers of several of our Correspondents; and our giving a wrong Answer we confess was owing to Inadvertency; we also think it proper to take Notice, nothing that is not immediately concerned in the Nature and Solution of a Question should be mentioned, as being inconsistent with *Mathematical Elegance.*

Question 413, *answered by Mr.* James Young.

IT is easy to demonstrate the two following Things, First, that the Area of the greatest Parallelogram inscribed in the Ellipsis is = $\frac{1}{2}$ the Area of the circumscribing one; secondly, that if the Area of the circumscribing Cylinder be multiplied by ,3849, the Product will = Area of the inscribed one; having premised these Things, put x = Conjugate Diameter, a = 60 = Length, c = ,785398, b = ,3849, and d = 27786.592086; then, $acbx^2$ = Area of the greatest Cylinder, and $\frac{1}{2}ax$ = Area of the greatest Ellipsis, hence, by the Question, we shall have, $acbx^2 - \frac{1}{2}ax = d$, or $2acbx^2 - ax = 2d$, which brought into Numbers and solved, x = 39,97595 = Conjugate Diameter, and from hence the Length of the Parallelogram = 42.4264, and Breadth 28,26728; the Length of the Cylinder = 34,641, and Diameter 32,64.

This Question was also answered by Mr. T. Barker, *and Mr.* T. Robinson *the Proposer.*

Question 414 *we have received no Answer to; the Proposer, Mr.* J. Dixon, *promised to send one, but did not.*

Question 415, *answered by the Proposer, Mr.* T. Robinson.

PUT b = Sine of the Sun's Altitude, x = Sine $\frac{1}{2}$ Sun's Declination = $\frac{1}{2}$ Latitude; ∴ $\sqrt{1-x^2}$ = Co-sine of $\frac{1}{2}$ Sun's Declination, Radius = 1; (*per* Spherics) $1 : x :: 2\sqrt{1-x^2} : \sqrt{4x^2-4x^4}$ = Sine of Sun's Declination. Then will $\frac{4x^2-4x^4-x^2}{x} = 3x - 4x^3$ = Sine of the Latitude. (*Per* Spherics) $3x - 4x^3 : \sqrt{4x^2-4x^4} :: 1 : b$. ∴ $\sqrt{4x^2-4x^4} = 3bx - 4bx^3$; this Equation reduced $16b^2x^4 + 24b^2 - 4x^2 = 9b^2 - 4$. ∴ x = .19084 = 11°; hence the Sun's Declination

Declination is 22° answering to the 31ſt Day of *May*, and the Latitude of the Place is 33° North.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. James Young *in the very ſame Numbers as above.*

Queſtion 416, *anſwered by the Propoſer*, Mr. T. Todd, *no other Solution being given.*

THE given Equation ($y^4 - 4\,7^1 x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 4\,y^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{2}{3}} = x^2 - 2\,x^{\frac{5}{3}} + x^{\frac{4}{3}}$) when properly reduced, will give $y = x^{\frac{1}{3}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}}$, and conſequently $y\dot{x} = x^{\frac{1}{3}}\dot{x} + x^{\frac{1}{2}}\dot{x}$, the Fluxion of the Area; whoſe Fluent $\frac{3\,x^{\frac{4}{3}}}{4} + \frac{2\,x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} = 271.243$, the Area required.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 426.

By Mr. E. Lowe.

IN a right-angled Triangle there is given the Area = 24, and the Difference between the Hypothenuſe and Baſe = 2; to find the Sides.

Queſtion 427.

By Mr. T. Orme.

GIven the Hypothenuſe of a right-angled Triangle = 50, and the Length of a right Line drawn from the right Angle and biſecting the Hypothenuſe = 25, to find the Triangle.

Queſtion 428.

By Mr. J. Orrel.

REquired (the leaſt) two right-angled Triangles in whole Numbers, with a common Hypothenuſe, ſo that the Square of the greater Leg of the one may exceed the Square of the greater Leg of the other by a ſquare whole Number, with the Method of Procedure.

An ELEGY *to a young Nobleman leaving the Univerſity.*

By WILLIAM MASON, M. A.

E'ER yet, ingenuous youth, thy ſteps retire
From *Cam*'s ſmooth margin, and the peaceful vale,
Where ſcience call'd thee to her ſtudious quire,
And met thee muſing in her cloyſters pale;
O! let thy friend (and may he boaſt the name)
Breath from his artleſs reed one parting lay;
A lay like this thy early virtues claim,
And this let voluntary friendſhip pay.
Yet know, the time arrives, the dangerous time,
When all thoſe virtues, opening now ſo fair,
Tranſplanted to the world's tempeſtuous clime,
Muſt learn each paſſion's boiſt'rous breath to bear.
There, if ambition peſtilent and pale,
Or luxury ſhould taint their vernal glow;
If cold ſelf-intereſt, with her chilling gale,
Should blaſt th' unfolding bloſſoms e'er they blow;
If mimic hues, by art, or faſhion ſpread,
Their genuine, ſimple colouring ſhould ſupply,
O! with them may theſe laureate honors fade;
And with them (if it can) my friendſhip die.
Then do not blame, if, tho' thyſelf inſpire,
Cautious I ſtrike the panegyric ſtring;
The Muſe full oft purſues a meteor fire,
And, vainly ventrous, ſoars on waxen wing.
Too actively awake at friendſhip's voice,
The poet's boſom pours the fervent ſtrain,
'Till ſad reflexion blames the haſty choice,
And oft invokes oblivion's aid in vain.
Call we the ſhade of *Pope*, from that bleſt bower
Where thron'd he ſits with many a tuneful ſage;
Aſk, if he ne'er bemoans that hapleſs hour
When *St. John*'s name illumin'd glory's page?

Aſk, if the wretch, who dar'd his mem'ry ſtain,
Aſk, if his country's, his religion's foe
Deſerv'd the meed that *Malbro'* fail'd to gain,
The deathleſs meed, he only could beſtow?
The bard will tell thee, the miſguided praiſe
Clouds the cœleſtial ſunſhine of his breaſt;
E'en now, repentant of his erring lays,
He heaves a ſigh amid the realms of reſt.
If *Pope* thro' friendſhip fail'd, indignant view,
Yet pity *Dryden*; hark, whene'er he ſings,
How adulation drops her courtly dew
On titled rhymers, and inglorious kings.
See, from the depths of his exhauſtleſs mine,
His glittering ſtores the tuneful ſpendthrift throws; [ſhine;
Where fear, or intereſt bids, behold they
Now grace a *Cromwell's*, now a *Charles's* brows.
Born with too generous, or too mean a heart,
Dryden! in vain to thee thoſe ſtores were lent:
Thy ſweeteſt numbers but a trifling art;
Thy ſtrongeſt diction idly eloquent.
The ſimpleſt lyre, if truth directs its lays,
Warbles a melody ne'er heard from thine:
Not to diſguſt with falſe, or venal praiſe,
Was *Parnell's* modeſt fame, and may be mine.
Go then, my friend, nor let thy candid breaſt
Condemn me, if I check the plauſive ſtring;
Go to the wayward world; compleat the reſt;
Be, what the pureſt Muſe would wiſh to ſing.
Be ſtill thyſelf; that open path of truth,
Which led thee here, let manhood firm purſue;
Retain the ſweet ſimplicity of youth,
And, all thy virtue dictates dare to do.
Still ſcorn, with conſcious pride, the maſk of art;
On vices front let fearful caution lour,
And teach the diffident, diſcreeter part
Of knaves that plot, and fools that fawn for power.
So, round thy brow when age's honours ſpread,
When Death's cold hand unſtrings thy *Maſon's* lyre,
When the green turf lies lightly on his head,
Thy worth ſhall ſome ſuperior bard inſpire:
He, to the ampleſt bounds of time's domain,
On rapture's plume ſhall give thy name to fly; [ſtrain:
For truſt, with reverence truſt this *Sabine*
"The Muſe forbids the virtuous man to die."

Part of the 5th Ode of the 2d *Book of* Horace *tranſlated.*

AH *Will*, be wiſe,
Take my advice,
Thy filly's hardly broke;
For, faith 'tis true,
She cannot plough;
Nay, ſcarcely bear the yoke.

From woods and groves
To lawns ſhe roves,
Thus ſpends her youthful day;
Or ſhuns the glades,
To ſeek the ſhades,
And ſtreams where fiſhes play.

Baſe tricks deſpiſe,
Nor plots deviſe
'Gainſt ſuch untimely fruit:
Forbear a while
And Autumn's ſmile
May make it worth purſuit.

She that's now coy,
Won't then be ſhy,
Nor fly if thou purſue;
For ev'ry year,
Time adds to her
What he purloins from you.

She'll then proclaim,
Not hide a flame
Which none can diſapprove:
While thou'rt confeſt,
More fully bleſt
In a maturer love.

Greenwich.
March 10. *G. Cæſii.*

REFLEXIONS *in the Abſence of* DAPHNE.

"*Behold yon breathing proſpect bids the muſe*
"*Throw all her beauty forth. But who can paint*
"*Like Nature?*"

THOMPSON.

WHY loiters *Daphne!* whither does ſhe ſtray!
Thy *Damon* calls, haſte *Daphne*, come away.
She comes not yet!—impatient heart be ſtill—
I'll wait her coming near this murmuring rill,
And the dull interval of time beguile,
In viewing myriads chear'd by nature's ſmile.
Not you ye ſwarthy pines can pleaſe my ſight,
Nor you tall oaks that grace the mountain's height,
Nor thou full ſtream, whoſe rapid waters roll
Like thunder echoing from the diſtant pole.
But you ſoft babbling brooks that gently ſtray,
And midſt promiſcuous ſweets in eddies play;
While broad leav'd plants your glaſſy ſurface hide,
And creſſes float upon your circling tide;

While

While vernal flow'rs their dulcet fragrance lend, [bend.
Shading your limpid ſtream and cluſt'ring
With heedful eye here view this turfy grove,
See how the inſect-world tranſported rove!
What a rich ſhade of flow'rs are here diſplay'd,
And glitt'ring graſs in orient dew array'd!
The tall blades waving like the lofty pine,
While little tufts in humbler beauty ſhine:
But not a flow'r a ſweeter fragrance yields,
Than the blue violet midſt th' enamel'd fields;
Emblem of ſacred wiſdom meek ſhe bends,
Diffuſing ſweetneſs to her humble friends;
Whilſt other flow'rs, leſs ſweet, leſs lovely fair,
With tow'ring heads ſalute the ambient air;
Yet breathing odours riſe profuſe from all,
Each offers incenſe at the morning's call.
Mark! ſportive ſwarms now hail the ſun's bright ray,
With wings whoſe colors gild the face of day;
Here beauty, order, juſt proportion, ſhine,
And chaunt—"the hand that made us is divine."
But what ſweet bloſſom that! which greets mine eye
With tints of azure and the *Tyrian* dye!
How wanton *Zephyrs* ſporting o'er it ſtray!
But ah! th' inchanted flowret's flown away!
A being animate he too can boaſt,
For in a butterfly the bloſſom's loſt!
See there another inſect buzzing fly,
Which feeds with pleaſure my aſtoniſh'd eye;
His jetty ſcales in poliſh'd order plac'd,
And with rich ſcarlet plumes his ſides are grac'd.
That pink attractive bids him ſweetly reſt,
And hum the paſſions of his little breaſt;
Haply his abſent mate inſpires his notes,
Whilſt his ſoft muſic in the Æther floats,
Ye gentle *Zephyrs* for a while be ſtill,
O! ceaſe to flow a while thou purling rill;
That I may hear this minſtrel of the grove,
In ſweeteſt accents tune his ſong of love.
Such are it's tender ſounds, that ſcarce the ear
Notes ſo refin'd, ſo delicate can hear;
Such the conſtruction of it's curious mould,
Hardly the eye the fabric can behold.
Ah whence that ruſtling ſound! ſay flow'ry bed!
Each roſe, each lily beſids it's wavy head!
Affrighted bends! for lo! a hoſtile train
Of yellow rovers hover o'er the plain;
Th' induſtrious ſpoilers ev'ry flow'r explore,
And add new fragrance to their balmy ſtore;
With equal ardor diligently ſtray,
Then rapt'rous bear their honey'd prize away.
There, in that trefoil ſhade, expanded lies
The late deceiver of my dazzled eyes;
The enamel'd wings ſeem burniſh'd freſh with gold,
Now cautious ſpread, and now together fold;
Pompous indeed! the ſilver tufts deſcend,
And from its little head like treſſes bend.
Gay gaudy fly go hover o'er that ſtream,
And mark thy beauty in the paſſing gleam;
So wilt thou emulate the fair, the gay,
Who waſte at toilets the long tedious day;
Yet all that nature, pomp, or beauty bleſs,
Muſt yield to thee in elegance of dreſs.
But *Zephyr* now begins a rougher breeze,
And guſts impetuous rend the quiv'ring trees;
Th' affrighted inſects quick a refuge find,
Till Nature's brow is calm and huſh'd the wind.
Soft now! what phantom ruſhes on my view!
Rob'd like the rainbow in each varied hue?
Hide me ye flow'rs! 'tis *Hyacinth* the gay!
Trampling your ſweets he haſtens on this way.
In vain for him luxuriant nature ſpreads
Her moſſy carpets, her embroider'd meads.
"Inſects and plants! what odious hateful things!
"Sure trivial rapture from ſuch ſources ſprings!
Sol too, effulging through the dawning morn,
Paints ſcenes thy radiant eyes behold with ſcorn.
Such antique pleaſures poliſh'd youths deſpiſe,
More ſtriking beauties dwell in *Harriot*'s eyes;
To her he flies—The gay *beau monde* are there,
Soft well dreſs'd youths, and giddy gaudy fair.
Forgive, O *Hyacinth!* my want of taſte,
I ſee no beauty in a barren waſte;
On pleaſure's wings your moments rapid fly,
While God and nature quite neglected lie.
But O! my lovely *Daphne* now appears,
She comes all ſweetneſs and diſpells my fears;
Adieu ye flow'rs, ye lawns, thou purling rill,
My *Daphne* comes, and now my heart is ſtill.
Farewell ye tenants of the turfy grove,
Oft ſhall my ſteps amidſt your dwellings rove;
Delights like theſe my raviſh'd ſoul refine,
I taſte the bleſſings of a hand-divine.
Here uſeful, beautiful, united prove
Their maker, GOD of harmony and love.
But ſee my *Daphne*'s come, in green array'd,
The happy *Zephyrs* kiſs the beauteous maid;
Gentle her ſmiles, her eyes benignly bright,
Yet loſt on me were all that ray of light,
Did not her modeſt, her attractive mien,
Conſcious imply the graces dwell within;
Benevolence and truth her ſteps attend,
And ev'ry virtue owns her for a friend.

A CHRO-

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *MARCH*, 1763.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Vienna, Feb. 23.

Since the Arrival of M. Lederer, who brought the Court the Definitive Treaty of Peace, ſigned the 15th Inſt. at Hubertſberg, the Court have diſpatched Couriers to inform the Courts, in Alliance with them, of this Event; notifying it, at the ſame Time, to all the foreign Miniſters.

LONDON.

The DEFINITIVE TREATY *of Friendſhip and Peace between his* Britannic *Majeſty, the Moſt* Chriſtian *King, and the King of* Spain. *Concluded at* Paris, *the 10th Day of* February, 1763. *To which, the King of* Portugal *acceded on the ſame Day.*

In the Name of the moſt Holy and Undivided Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt. So be it.

BE it known to all thoſe to whom it ſhall, or may, in any Manner, belong.

It has pleaſed the moſt High to diffuſe the Spirit of Union and Concord among the Princes, whoſe diviſions had ſpread Troubles in the four Parts of the World, and to inſpire them with the Inclination to cauſe the Comforts of Peace to ſucceed to the Miſfortunes of a long and bloody War, which, having ariſen between England and France, during the Reign of the moſt ſerene and moſt potent Prince, George the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great-Britain, of glorious Memory, continued under the Reign of the moſt ſerene and moſt potent Prince, George the Third, his Succeſſor, and, in its Progreſs, communicated itſelf to Spain and Portugal: Conſequently, the moſt ſerene and moſt potent Prince, George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, Duke of Brunſwick and Lunenbourg, Arch-Treaſurer, and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire; the moſt ſerene and moſt potent Prince Lewis the Fifteenth, by the Grace of God, Moſt Chriſtian King; and the moſt ſerene and moſt potent Prince, Charles the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Spain and of the Indies, after having laid the Foundations of Peace in the Preliminaries, ſigned at Fountainebleau the 3d of November laſt; and the moſt ſerene and moſt potent Prince, Don Joſeph the Firſt, by the Grace of God, King of Portugal and of the Algarves, after having acceded thereto, determined to compleat, without Delay, this great and important Work. For this Purpoſe, the high contracting Parties have named and appointed their reſpective Ambaſſadors extraordinary, and Miniſters plenepotentiary, viz. his Sacred Majeſty, the King of Great-Britain, the moſt illuſtrious and moſt excellent Lord, John, Duke and Earl of Bedford, Marquiſs of Taveſtock, &c. his Miniſter of State, Lieutenant General of his Armies, Keeper of his Privy Seal, Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, and his Ambaſſador extraordinary and Miniſter plenipotentiary to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; his ſacred Majeſty the Moſt Chriſtian King, the moſt illuſtrious and moſt excellent Lord Cæſar Gabriel de Choiſeul, Duke of Praſlin, Peer of France, Knight of his Orders, Lieutenant General of his Armies, and of the Province

of

of Britanny, Councellor in all his Councils, and Miniſter and Secretary of State, and of his Commands and Finances; his ſacred Majeſty the Catholic King, the moſt illuſtrious and moſt excellent Lord, Dom Jerome Grimaldi, Marquis de Grimaldi, Knight of the moſt Chriſtian King's Orders, Gentleman of his Catholic Majeſty's Bed Chamber in Employment, and his Ambaſſador Extraordinary to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; his ſacred Majeſty the moſt Faithful King, the moſt illuſtrious and moſt excellent Lord, Martin de Mello and Caſtro, Knight profeſſed of the Order of Chriſt, of his moſt Faithful Majeſty's Council, and his Ambaſſador and Miniſter Plenepotentiary to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

Who, after having duly communicated to each other their full Powers, in good Form, Copies whereof are tranſcribed at the End of the preſent Treaty of Peace, have agreed upon the Articles, the Tenor o which is as follows.

Art. I. There ſhall be a chriſtian, univerſal, and perpetual Peace, as well by Sea as by Land, and a ſincere and conſtant Friendſhip ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed between their Britannick, Moſt Chriſtian, Catholic, and Moſt Faithful Majeſties, and between their Heirs and Succeſſors, Kingdoms, Dominions, Provinces, Countries, Subjects and Vaſſals, of what Quality or Condition ſoever they be, without Exception of Places, or of Perſons; ſo that the high contracting Parties ſhall give the greateſt Attention to maintain between themſelves and their ſaid Dominions and Subjects, this reciprocal Friendſhip and Correſpondence, without permitting, on either Side, any Kind of Hoſtilities, by Sea or by Land, to be committed, from henceforth, for any Cauſe, or under any Pretence whatſoever, and every Thing ſhall be carefully avoided, which might, hereafter, prejudice the Union happily re-eſtabliſhed, applying themſelves, on the Contrary, on every Occaſion, to procure for each other whatever may contribute to their mutual Glory, Intereſts, and Advantages, without giving any Aſſiſtance or Protection, directly or indirectly, to thoſe who would cauſe any Prejudice to either of the high contracting Parties; there ſhall be a general Oblivion of every Thing that may have been done or committed before or ſince the Commencement of the war, which is juſt ended.

II. The Treaties of Weſtphalia of 1648; thoſe of Madrid between the Crowns of Great-Britain and Spain of 1667, and 1670; the Treaties of Peace of Nimuguen of 1678 and 1679; of Riſwyck of 1697; thoſe of Peace and of Commerce of Utrecht of 1713; that of Baden of 1714; the Treaty of the Triple Alliance of the Hague of 1717; that of the Quadruple Alliance of London of 1718; the Treaty of Peace of Vienna of 1738; the Definitive Treaty of Aix la Chapelle of 1748; and that of Madrid between the Crowns of Great-Britain and Spain, of 1750; as well as the Treaties between the Crowns of Spain and Portugal, of the 13th of February 1668; of the 6th of February 1715; and of the 12th of February 1761; and that of the 11th of April 1713, between France and Portugal with the Guaranties of Great-Britain, ſerve as a Baſis and Foundation to the Peace, and to the preſent Treaty: And for this Purpoſe, they are all renewed and confirmed in the beſt Form, as well as all the Treaties in general, which ſubſiſted between the high contracting Parties before the War, as if they were inſerted here Word for Word, ſo that they are to be exactly obſerved, for the future, in their whole Tenor, and religiouſly executed on all Sides, in all their Points which ſhall not be derogated from by the preſent Treaty, notwithſtanding all that may have been ſtipulated to the Contrary by any of the high contracting Parties; and all the ſaid Parties declare, that they will not ſuffer any Privilege, Favour or Indulgence, to ſubſiſt, contrary to the Treaties above confirmed, except what ſhall have been agreed and ſtipulated by the preſent Treaty.

III. All the Priſoners made, on all Sides, as well by Land as by Sea, and the Hoſtages carried away, or given during the War, and to this Day, ſhall be reſtored without Ranſom, ſix Weeks at lateſt, to be computed from the Day of the Exchange of the Ratification of the preſent Treaty, each Crown reſpectively paying the Advances, which ſhall have been made for the Subſiſtance and Maintenance of their Priſoners, by the Sovereign of the Country where they ſhall have been detained, according to the atteſted Receipts and Eſtimates, and other authentic Vouchers, which ſhall be furniſhed on one Side and the other: And Securities ſhall be reciprocally given for the Payment of the Debts which the Priſoners ſhall have contracted in the Countries where they have been detained until their intire Liberty. And all the Ships of War and Merchant Veſſels which ſhall have been taken ſince the Expiration of the Terms agreed upon for the Ceſſation of Hoſtilities by Sea, ſhall be likewiſe reſtored *bona fide*, with all their Crews and Cargoes: And the Execution of this Article ſhall be proceeded upon immediately after the Exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty.

IV. His

IV. His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty renounces all Pretenſions which he has heretofore formed, or might form, to Nova Scotia, or Acadia, in all its Parts, and Guaranties the whole of it, and with all its Dependencies to the King of Great-Britain: Moreover, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty cedes and guaranties to his ſaid Britannick Majeſty, in full right, Canada, with all its Dependencies, as well as the Iſland of Cape Breton, and all the other Iſlands and Coaſts in the Gulph and River of St. Lawrence, and, in general, every Thing that depends on the ſaid Countries, Lands, Iſlands, and Coaſts, with the Sovereignty, Property, Poſſeſſion, and all Rights acquired by Treaty or otherwiſe, which the moſt Chriſtian King, and the Crown of France, have had, till now, over the ſaid Countries, Iſlands, Lands, Places, Coaſts, and their Inhabitants, ſo that the moſt Chriſtian King cedes and makes over the Whole to the ſaid King, and to the Crown of Great-Britain, and that in the moſt ample Manner and Form, without Reſtriction, and without any Liberty to depart from the ſaid Ceſſion and Guaranty, under any Pretence, or to diſturb Great-Britain in the Poſſeſſions above-mentioned. His Britannick Majeſty, on his Side, agrees to grant the Liberty of the Catholic Religion to the Inhabitants of Canada: He will conſequently, give the moſt preciſe and moſt effectual Orders, that his new Roman Catholic Subjects may profeſs the Worſhip of their Religion, according to the Rites of the Romiſh Church, as far as the Laws of Great-Britain permit. His Britannic Majeſty further agrees that the French Inhabitants, or others who had been Subjects of the moſt Chriſtian King in Canada, may retire with all Safety and Freedom, wherever they ſhall think proper, and may ſell their Eſtates, provided it be to Subjects of his Britannick Majeſty, and bring away their Effects, as well as their Perſons, without being reſtrained in their Emigration, under any Pretence whatſoever except that of Debts, or of criminal Proſecutions; the Term, limitted for this Emigration, ſhall be fixed to the Space of eighteen Months, to be computed from the Day of the Exchange of the Ratifications of the preſent Treaty.

V. The Subjects of France ſhall have the Liberty of fiſhing and drying on a Part of the Coaſts of the Iſland of Newfoundland, ſuch as it is ſpecified in the 13th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht; which Article is renewed and confirmed by the preſent Treaty, (except what relates to the Iſland of Cape Breton as well as to the other Iſlands, and *Coaſts in the* Mouth and in the Gulph of St. Lawrence): And his Britannick Majeſty conſents to leave to the Subjects of the moſt Chriſtian King the Liberty of fiſhing in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, on Condition that the Subjects of France do not exerciſe the ſaid Fiſhery, but at the Diſtance of three Leagues from all the Coaſts belonging to Great-Britain, as well thoſe of the Continent, as thoſe of the Iſlands ſituated in the ſaid Gulph of St. Lawrence. And as to what relates to the Fiſhery on the Coaſt of the Iſland of Cape Breton out of the ſaid Gulph, the Subjects of the moſt Chriſtian King ſhall not be permitted to exerciſe the ſaid Fiſhery, but at the Diſtance of fifteen Leagues from the Coaſts of the Iſland of Cape Breton; and the Fiſhery on the Coaſts of Nova Scotia or Acadia, and every where elſe out of the ſaid Gulph, ſhall remain on the Foot of former Treaties.

VI. The King of Great-Britain cedes the Iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in full Right, to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to ſerve as a Shelter to the French Fiſhermen: And his ſaid moſt Chriſtian Majeſty engages not to fortify the ſaid Iſlands, to erect no Buildings upon them, but merely for the Convenience of the Fiſhery, and to keep upon them a Guard of Fifty Men only for the Police.

VII In order to re eſtabliſh Peace on ſolid and durable Foundations, and to remove for ever all Subjects of Diſpute with Regard to the Limits of the Britiſh and French Territories on the Continent of America, it is agreed, that for the future, the Confines between the Dominions of his Britannick Majeſty, and thoſe of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in that Part of the World, ſhall be fixed irrevocably by a Line drawn along the Middle of the River Miſſiſippi, from its Source to the River Iberville, and from thence, by a Line drawn along the Middle of this River, and the Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, to the Sea; and for this Purpoſe, the moſt Chriſtian King cedes, in full Right, and Guaranties to his Britannick Majeſty, the River and Port of the Mobile, and every Thing which he poſſeſſes, or ought to poſſeſs, on the left Side the River Miſſiſippi, except the Town of New Orleans, and the Iſland in which it is ſituated, which ſhall remain to France; provided that the Navigation of the River Miſſiſippi ſhall be equally free, as well to the Subjects of Great-Britain, as to thoſe of France, in its whole Breadth and Length, from its Source to the Sea, and expreſly that Part which is between the ſaid Iſland of New Orleans, and the right Bank of that River, as well as the Paſſage both in and out of its Mouth. It is further ſtipulated, that the Veſſels be-

longing to the Subjects of either Nation, ſhall not be ſtopped, viſited, or ſubjected to the Payment of any Duty whatſoever. The Stipulations, inſerted in the 4th Article, in Favour of the Inhabitants of Canada, ſhall alſo take Place, with Regard to the Inhabitants of the Countries ceded by this Article.

VIII. The King of Great-Britain ſhall reſtore to France the Iſlands of Guadaloupe, of Marie Galante, of Deſirade, of Martinico, and of Belleiſle; and the Fortreſſes of theſe Iſlands ſhall be reſtored in the ſame Condition they were in, when they were conquered by the Britiſh Arms; provided that his Britannick Majeſty's Subjects, who ſhall have ſettled in the ſaid Iſlands, or thoſe who ſhall have any commercial Affairs to ſettle there, or in the other Places reſtored to France by the preſent Treaty, ſhall have Liberty to ſell their Lands and their Eſtates, to ſettle their Affairs, to recover their Debts, and to bring away their Effects as well as their Perſons, on board Veſſels, which they ſhall be permitted to ſend to the ſaid Iſlands, and other Places reſtored as above, and which ſhall ſerve for this Uſe only, without being reſtrained on Account of their Religion, or under any other Pretence whatſoever, except that of Debts, or of criminal Proſecutions; and for this Purpoſe the the Term of Eighteen Months is allowed to his Br. Majeſty's Subjects, to be computed from the Day of the Exchange of the Ratifications of the preſent Treaty; but, as the Liberty, granted to his Britannick Majeſty's Subjects, to bring away their Perſons and their Effects, in Veſſels of their Nation, may be liable to Abuſes, if Precautions were not taken to prevent them; it has been expreſly agreed between his Britannick Majeſty and his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, that the Number of Engliſh Veſſels, which ſhall have Leave to go to the ſaid Iſlands and Places reſtored to France, ſhall be limitted, as well as the Number of Tons of each one; that they ſhall go in Ballaſt; ſhall ſet ſail at a fixed Time; and ſhall make one Voyage only, all the Effects, belonging to the Engliſh, being to be embarked at the ſame Time. It has been further agreed, that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall cauſe the neceſſary Paſſports to be given to the ſaid Veſſels; that for the greater Security, it ſhall be allowed to place two French Clerks or Guards, in each of the ſaid Veſſels, which ſhall be viſited in the landing Places, and Ports of the ſaid Iſlands, and Places reſtored to France, and that the Merchandiſe, which ſhall be found therein ſhall be confiſcated.

IX. The moſt Chriſtian King cedes and guaranties to his Britannick Majeſty, in full Right, the Iſlands of Grenada, and of the Granadines, with the ſame Stipulations in Favour of the Inhabitants of this Colony, inſerted in the IVth Article for thoſe of Canada; and the Partitions of the Iſlands, called Neutral, is agreed and fixed, ſo that thoſe of St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago, ſhall remain in full Right to Great Britain, and that of St. Lucia ſhall be delivered to France, to enjoy the ſame likewiſe in full Right; and the high contracting Parties guaranty the Partition ſo ſtipulated.

X. His Britannick Majeſty ſhall reſtore to France the Iſland of Goree in the Condition it was in when conquered: And his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty cedes, in full Right, and guaranties to the King of Great-Britain the River Senegal, with the Forts and Factories of St. Lewis, Podor, and Galam; and with all the Rights and Dependencies of the ſaid River Senegal.

XI. In the Eaſt-Indies, Great-Britain ſhall reſtore to France, in the Condition they are now in, the different Factories, which that Crown poſſeſſed as well on the Coaſt of Coromandel, and Orixa, as on that of Malabar, as alſo in Bengal, at the Beginning of the Year 1749. And his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty renounces all Pretenſions to the Acquiſitions which he had made on the Coaſt of Coromandel and Orixa, ſince the ſaid Beginning of the Year 1749. His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall reſtore, on his Side, all that he may have conquered from Great-Britain, in the Eaſt-Indies, during the preſent War; and will expreſly cauſe Nattal and Tapanoully, in the Iſland of Sumatra, to be reſtored; he engages further, not to erect Fortifications, or to keep Troops in any Part of the Dominions of the Subah of Bengal. And in order to preſerve future Peace on the Coaſt of Coromandel and Orixa, the Engliſh and French ſhall acknowlege Mahomet Ally Khan for the lawful Nabob of the Carnatick, and Salabat Jing for the lawful Subah of the Decan; and both Parties ſhall renounce all Demands and Pretenſions of Satisfaction, with which they might charge each other, or their Indian Allies, for the Depredations, or Pillage, committed, on the one Side, or on the other, during the War.

XII. The Iſland of Minorca ſhall be reſtored to his Britannick Majeſty, as well as Fort St. Philip in the ſame Condition they were in, when conquered by the Arms of the moſt Chriſtian King; and with the Artillery which was there, when the ſaid Iſland and the ſaid Fort were taken.

XIII. The Town and Port of Dunkirk ſhall be put into the State fixed by the laſt

Treaty of Aix la Chapelle, and by former Treaties. The Cunette ſhall be deſtroyed immediately after the Exchange of the Ratifications of the preſent Treaty, as well as the Forts and Batteries which defend the Entrance on the Side of the Sea; and Proviſion ſhall be made at the ſame Time, for the Wholeſomeneſs of the Air, and for the Health of the Inhabitants, by ſome other Means, to the Satisfaction of the King of Great-Britain.

XIV. France ſhall reſtore all the Countries belonging to the Electorate of Hanover, to the Landgrave of Heſſe, to the Duke of Brunſwick, and to the Count of La Lippe Buckebourgh, which are, or ſhall be occupied by his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Arms: The Fortreſſes of theſe different Countries ſhall be reſtored in the ſame Condition they were in, when conquered by the French Arms: And the Pieces of Artillery, which ſhall have been carried elſewhere, ſhall be replaced by the ſame Number, of the ſame Bore, Weight and Metal.

XV. In caſe the Stipulations, contained in the XIIIth Article of the Preliminaries, ſhould not be compleated at the Time of the ſignature of the preſent Treaty, as well with Regard to the Evacuations to be made by the Armies of France of the Fortreſſes of Cleves, Wezel, Guelders, and of all the Countries belonging to the King of Pruſſia, as with Regard to the Evacuations to be made by the Britiſh and French Armies of the Countries which they occupy in Weſtphalia, lower Saxony, on the lower Rhine, the upper Rhine, and in all the Empire, and to the Retreat of the Troops into the Dominions of their reſpective Sovereigns; their Britannick and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties promiſe to proceed, bona fide, with all the Diſpatch the Caſe will permit of, to the ſaid Evacuations, the entire Completion whereof they ſtipulate before the 15th of March next, or ſooner if it can be done; and their Britannick and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties further engage, and promiſe to each other, not to furniſh any Succours, of any Kind, to their reſpective Allies, who ſhall continue engaged in the War in Germany.

XVI. The Deciſion of the Prizes made, in the Time of Peace, by the Subjects of Great-Britain, on the Spaniards, ſhall be referred to the Courts of Juſtice of the Admiralty of Great-Britain, conformably to the Rules eſtabliſhed among all Nations, ſo that the Validity of the ſaid Prizes, between the Britiſh and Spaniſh Nations, ſhall be decided and judged, according to the Law of Nations, and according to the Treaties, in the Courts of Juſtice of the Nation, who ſhall have made the Capture.

XVII. His Britannick Majeſty ſhall cauſe to be demoliſhed all the Fortifications which his Subjects ſhall have erected in the Bay of Honduras, and other Places of the Territory of Spain in that Part of the World, four Months after the Ratification of the preſent Treaty: And his Catholick Majeſty ſhall not permit his Britannick Majeſty's Subjects or their Workmen, to be diſturbed or moleſted, under any Pretence whatſoever, in the ſaid Places, in their Occupation of cutting, loading, and carrying away Logwood. And for this Purpoſe they may build without Hindrance, and occupy without Interruption, the Houſes and Magazines which are neceſſary for them, for their Families, and for their Effects: And his Catholick Majeſty aſſures to them, by this Article, the full Enjoyment of thoſe Advantages, and Powers on the Spaniſh Coaſts and Territories, as above ſtipulated, immediately after the Ratification of the preſent Treaty.

XVIII. His Catholick Majeſty deſiſts, as well for himſelf, as for his Succeſſors, from all Pretenſions which he may have formed, in Favour of the Guipuſcoans, and other his Subjects, to the Right of fiſhing in the Neighbourhood of the Iſland of Newfoundland.

XIX. The King of Great-Britain ſhall reſtore to Spain all the Territory which he has conquered in the Iſland of Cuba, with the Fortreſs of the Havannah; and this Fortreſs, as well as all the other Fortreſſes of the ſaid Iſland, ſhall be reſtored in the ſame Condition they were in when conquered by his Britannick Majeſty's Arms; provided, that his Britannick Majeſty's Subjects, who ſhall have ſettled in the ſaid Iſland, reſtored to Spain by the preſent Treaty, or thoſe who ſhall have any commercial affairs to ſettle there, ſhall have Liberty to ſell their Lands, and their Eſtates, to ſettle their Affairs, to recover their Debts, and to bring away their Effects, as well as their Perſons, on board Veſſels which they ſhall be permitted to ſend to the ſaid Iſland reſtored as above, and which ſhall ſerve for that Uſe only, without being reſtrained on Account of their Religion, or under any other Pretence whatſoever, except that of Debts, or of criminal Proſecution: And for this Purpoſe the Term of Eighteen Months is allowed to his Britannick Majeſty's Subjects, to be computed from the Day of the Exchange of the Ratifications of the preſent Treaty: But as the Liberty, granted to his Britannick Majeſty's Subjects, to bring away their Perſons and their Effects, in Veſſels of their Nation, may be liable to Abuſes, if Precautions were not taken to prevent them; it has been expreſsly agreed, between

between his Britannick Majesty and his Catholic Majesty, that the Number of English Vessels, which shall have leave to go to the said Island restored to Spain, shall be limited, as well as the Number of Tons of each one; that they shall go in ballast; shall set sail at a fixed Time; and shall make one Voyage only: all the Effects belonging to the English being to be embarked at the same Time: It has been further agreed, that his Catholick Majesty shall cause the necessary Passports to be given to the said Vessels; that, for the greater Security, it shall be allowed to place two Spanish Clerks, or Guards, in each of the said Vessels, which shall be visited in the Landing-places, and Ports of the said Island restored to Spain, and that the Merchandize, which shall be found therein, shall be confiscated.

XX. In Consequence of the Restitution stipulated in the preceding Article, his Catholick Majesty cedes and guaranties, in full Right, to his Britannick Majesty, Florida, with Fort St. Augustin, and the Bay of Pensacola, as well as all Spain possesses on the Continent of North America, to the East, or to the South East, of the River Mississippi. And, in general, every Thing that depends on the said Countries and Lands, with the Sovereignty, Property, Possession, and all Rights, acquired by Treaties or otherwise, which the Catholic King, and the Crown of Spain, have had, till now, over the said Countries, Lands, Places, and their Inhabitants; so that the Catholic King cedes and makes over the whole to the said King, and to the Crown of Great-Britain, and that in the most ample Manner and Form. His Britannick Majesty agrees, on his Side, to grant to the Inhabitants of the Countries, above ceded, the Liberty of the Catholic Religion: He will consequently give the most express and the most effectual Orders, that his new Roman Catholic Subjects may profess the Worship of their Religion, according to the Rites of the Romish Church, as far as the Laws of Great-Britain permit: His Britannick Majesty further agrees, that the Spanish Inhabitants, or others who had been Subjects of the Catholic King in the said Countries, may retire, with all Safety and Freedom, wherever they think proper; and may sell their Estates, provided it be to his Britannick Majesty's Subjects, and bring away their Effects, as well as their Persons, without being restrained in their Emigrations under any Pretence whatsoever, except that of Debts, or of Criminal Prosecutions; the Term, limited for this Emigration, being fixed to the Space of eighteen Months, to be computed from the Day of the Exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty. It is moreover stipulated, that his Catholick Majesty shall have Power to cause all the Effects, that may belong to him, to be brought away, whether it be Artillery, or other Things.

XXI. The French and Spanish Troops shall evacuate all the Territories, Lands, Towns, Places, and Castles, of his most faithful Majesty, in Europe, without any Reserve, which shall have been conquered by the Armies of France and Spain, and shall restore them in the same Condition they were in when conquered, with the same Artillery, and Ammunition, which were found there: and with Regard to the Portuguese Colonies in America, Africa, or in the East Indies, if any Change shall have happened there, all Things, shall be restored on the same footing they were in, and conformably to the preceding treaties, which subsisted between the courts of France, Spain, and Portugal, before the present war.

XXII. All the Papers, Letters, Documents, and Archieves, which were found in the Countries, Territories, Towns, and Places, that are restored, and those belonging to the Countries ceded, shall be, respectively and bona fide, delivered or furnished at the same time, if possible, that possession is taken, or, at latest, four Months after the Exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty, in whatever places the said Papers or Documents may be found.

XXIII. All the Countries and Territories, which may have been conquered, in whatsoever Part of the World, by the Arms of their Britannick and most faithful Majesties, as well as by those of their most Christian and Catholick Majesties, which are not included in the present Treaty, either under the Title of Cessions, or under the Title of Restitutions, shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any Compensation.

XXIV. As it is necessary to assign a fixed epoch for the Restitutions, and the Evacuations, to be made by each of the high contracting Parties; is is agreed, that the British and French Troops shall compleat, before the 15th of March next, all that shall remain to be executed of the XIIth and XIIIth Articles of the Preliminaries, signed the 3d Day of November last, with Regard to the Evacuation to be made in the Empire, or elsewhere. The Island of Belleisle shall be evacuated six Weeks after the Exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty, or sooner if it can be done. Guadeloupe, Desirade, Marie Galante,

Martinico, and St. Lucia, three Months after the Exchange of the Ratifications of the preſent Treaty, or ſooner if it can be done. Great-Britain ſhall likewiſe, at the End of three Months after the Exchange of the Ratifications of the preſent Treaty, or ſooner if it can be done, enter into Poſſeſſion of the River and Port of the Mobile, and of all that is to form the Limits of the Territory of Great-Britain, on the Side of the River Miſſiſſippi, as they are ſpecified in the VIIth Article. The Iſland of Goree ſhall be evacuated by Great-Britain, three Months after the Exchange of the Ratifications of the preſent Treaty; and the Iſland of Minorca, by France, at the ſame Epoch, or ſooner if it can be done; and according to the Conditions of the VIth Article, France ſhall likewiſe enter into Poſſeſſion of the Iſlands of St. Peter, and of Miquelon, at the End of three Months after the Exchange of the Ratifications of the preſent Treaty. The Factories in the Eaſt Indies ſhall be reſtored ſix Months after the Exchange of the Ratifications of the preſent Treaty, or ſooner if it can be done. The Fortreſs of the Havannah, with all that has been conquered in the Iſland of Cuba, ſhall be reſtored three Months after the Exchange of the Ratifications of the preſent Treaty, or ſooner if it can be done: And, at the ſame Time, Great-Britain ſhall enter into Poſſeſſion of the Country ceded by Spain, according to the XXth Article. All the Places and Countries of his moſt Faithful Majeſty, in Europe, ſhall be reſtored immediately after the Exchange of the Ratifications of the preſent Treaty; and the Portugueſe Colonies which have been conquered, ſhall be reſtored in the Space of three Months in the Weſt Indies, and of ſix Months in the Eaſt Indies, after the Exchange of the Ratifications of the preſent Treaty, or ſooner if it can be done. All the Fortreſſes, the Reſtitution whereof is ſtipulated above, ſhall be reſtored with the Artillery and Ammunition, which were found there at the Time of the Conqueſt. In Conſequence whereof, the neceſſary Orders ſhall be ſent by each of the high contracting Parties, with reciprocal Paſſports for the Ships that ſhall carry them, immediately after the Exchange of the Ratification of the preſent Treaty.

XXV. His Britannick Majeſty, as Elector of Brunſwick Lunenbourg, as well for himſelf, as for his Heirs and Succeſſors, and all the Dominions and Poſſeſſions of his ſaid Majeſty in Germany, are included and guarantied by the preſent Treaty of Peace.

XXVI. Their Sacred Britannick, moſt Chriſtian, Catholick, and moſt Faithful Majeſties, promiſe to obſerve, ſincerely, and bona fide, all the Articles contained and ſettled in the preſent Treaty; and they will not ſuffer the ſame to be infringed, directly or indirectly, by their reſpective Subjects; and the ſaid high contracting Parties, generally and reciprocally, guaranty to each other all the Stipulations of the preſent Treaty.

XXVII. The ſolemn Ratifications of the preſent Treaty, expedited in good and due Form, ſhall be exchanged in this City of Paris, between the high contracting Parties, in the Space of a Month, or ſooner if poſſible, to be computed from the Day of the Signature of the preſent Treaty.

In Witneſs whereof, we the under-written, their Ambaſſadors Extraordinary and Miniſters Plenipotentiary, have ſigned with our Hand, in their Name, and in Virtue of our full Powers, the preſent Definitive Treaty, and have cauſed the Seal of our Arms to be put thereto.

Done at Paris the 10th of February, 1763.

(L. S.) BEDFORD, C. P. S.

(L. S.) CHOISEUL, Duc de Praslin.

(L. S.) El Marq. De GRIMALDI.

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

I. SOME of the Titles made uſe of by the contracting Powers, either in the full Powers, and other Acts, during the Courſe of the Negociation, or in the Preamble of the preſent Treaty, not being generally acknowledged; it has been agreed, that no prejudice ſhall ever reſult therefrom to any of the ſaid contracting Parties, and that the Titles, taken or omitted, on either Side, on Occaſion of the ſaid Negociation, and of the preſent Treaty, ſhall not be cited, or quoted as a Precedent.

II. It has been agreed and determined, that the French Language, made uſe of in all the Copies of the preſent Treaty, ſhall not become an Example, which may be alledged, or made a Precedent of, or Prejudice, in any Manner, any of the contracting Powers; and that they ſhall conform themſelves, for the future, to what has been obſerved, and ought to be obſerved, with Regard to, and on the Part of Powers, who are uſed, and have a Right, to give and to receive Copies of like Treaties in another Language than French; the preſent Treaty having ſtill the ſame Force and Effect, as if the aforeſaid Cuſtom had been therein obſerved.

III. Though the King of Portugal has not ſigned the preſent definitive Treaty, their Britannick, moſt Chriſtian, and Catholic Majeſties, acknowledge, nevertheleſs, that his moſt Faithful Majeſty is formally

mally included therein as a contracting Party, and as if he had expreſly ſigned the ſaid Treaty: conſequently, their Britannick, moſt Chriſtian, and Catholick Majeſties, reſpectively and conjointly, promiſe to his moſt Faithful Majeſty, in the moſt expreſs and moſt binding Manner, the Execution of all and every the Clauſes, contained in the ſaid Treaty, on his Act of Acceſſion.

The preſent ſeparate Articles ſhall have the ſame Force as if they were inſerted in the Treaty.

In Witneſs whereof, we the under-written Ambaſſadors Extraordinary, and Miniſters Plenipotentiary of their Britannick, moſt Chriſtian, and Catholick Majeſties, have ſigned the preſent ſeparate Articles, and have cauſed the Seal of our Arms to be put thereto.

Done at Paris, the 10th of February, 1763.

(L. S.) BEDFORD, C. P. S.

(L. S.) CHOISEUL, Duc de Praslin.

(L. S.) El Marquis de GRIMALDI.

His Britannic Majeſty's Full Power.

GEORGE R.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunſwick and Lunenbourg, Arch Treaſurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. to all and ſingular to whom theſe preſent ſhall come, Greeting. Whereas, in order to perfect the Peace, between us and our good Brother the moſt Faithful King, on the one Part, and our good Brothers the moſt Chriſtian and Catholic Kings, on the other, which has been happily begun by the Preliminary Articles already ſigned at Fontainbleau the third of this Month, and to bring the ſame to the deſired End, we have thought proper to inveſt ſome fit Perſon with full Authority, on our Part; know ye, that we, having moſt entire Confidence in the Fidelity, Judgment, Skill, and Ability in managing Affairs of the greateſt Conſequence, of our right truſty and right entirely beloved Couſin and Councillor, John Duke and Earl of Bedford, Marquis of Taviſtock, Baron Ruſſel of Cheneys, Baron Ruſſel of Thornhaugh, and Baron Howland of Streatheam, Lieutenant General of our Forces, Keeper of our Privy Seal, Lieutenant and Coſtos Rotulorum of the Counties of Bedford and Devon, Knight of our moſt noble Order of the Garter, and our Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to our good Brother the moſt Chriſtian King, have nominated, made, conſtituted, and appointed, as by theſe Preſents, we do nominate, make, conſtitute, and appoint him, our true, certain, and undoubted Miniſter, Commiſſary, Deputy, Procurator, and Plenipotentiary, giving to him all and all Manner of Power, Faculty, and Authority, as well as our general and ſpecial Command (yet ſo as that the General do not derogate from the Special, or on the contrary) for us, and in our Name, to meet and confer, as well ſingly and ſeparately, as jointly and in a Body, with the Ambaſſadors, Commiſſaries, Deputies, and Plenipotentiaries of the Princes whom it may concern, veſted with ſufficient Power and Authority for that Purpoſe, and with them to agree upon, treat, conſult, and conclude concerning the re-eſtabliſhing, as ſoon as may be, a firm and laſting Peace, and ſincere Friendſhip and Concord; and whatever ſhall be ſo agreed and concluded, for us and in our Name, to ſign, and to make a Treaty or Treaties, on what ſhall have been ſo agreed and concluded, and to tranſact every Thing elſe that may belong to the happy Completion of the aforeſaid Work, in as ample a Manner and Form, and with the ſame Force and Effect, as we ourſelves, if we were preſent, could do and perform; engaging and promiſing, on our Royal Word, that we will approve, ratify, and accept, in the beſt Manner, whatever ſhall happen to be tranſacted and concluded by our ſaid Plenipotentiary, and that we will never ſuffer any Perſon to infringe or act contrary to the ſame, either in the whole or in Part. In Witneſs and Confirmation whereof, we have cauſed our great Seal of Great-Britain to be affixed to theſe Preſents, ſigned with our Royal Hand. Given at our Palace at St. James's the 12th Day of November, 1762, in the Third Year of our Reign.

His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's full Power.

LEWIS, by the Grace of God, King of France, and Navarre, to all who ſhall ſee theſe Preſents, Greeting. Whereas the Preliminaries, ſigned at Fontainebleau the third of November of the laſt Year, laid the Foundation of the Peace re-eſtabliſhed between us and our moſt dear and moſt beloved good Brother and Couſin the King of Spain, on the one Part, and our moſt dear and moſt beloved good Brother the King of Great-Britain, and our moſt dear and moſt beloved good Brother and Couſin the king of Portugal, on the other, we have had nothing more at Heart, ſince that happy Epoch, than to conſolidate and ſtrengthen, in the moſt laſting Manner, ſo ſalutary and ſo important a Work, by a ſolemn and definitive Treaty between us and the ſaid Powers. For theſe Cauſes, and other good Conſiderations, us thereunto moving, we truſting entirely in the Capacity and Experience,

Zeal

Zeal and Fidelity for our Service, of our moſt dear and well beloved Couſin, Cæſar Gabriel de Choiſeul, Duke of Praſlin, Peer of France, Knight of our Orders, Lieutenant General of our Forces, and of the Province of Britany, Councellor in all our Councils, Miniſter and Secretary of State, and of our Commands and Finances, we have named, appointed, and deputed him, and by theſe Preſents ſigned with our Hand, do name, appoint, and depute him, our Miniſter Plenipotentiary, giving him full and abſolute Power to act in that Quality, and to confer, negociate, treat, and agree, jointly with the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of our moſt dear and moſt beloved good Brother the King of Great-Britain, the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of our moſt dear and moſt beloved good Brother and Couſin the King of Spain, and the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of our moſt dear and moſt beloved good Brother and Couſin the King of Portugal, veſted with full Powers, in good Form, to agree, conclude, and ſign, ſuch Articles, Conditions, Conventions, Declarations, Definitive Treaty, Acceſſions, and other Acts whatſoever, that he ſhall judge proper for ſecuring and ſtrengthening the great Work of Peace, the whole with the ſame Latitude and Authority that we ourſelves might do, if we were there in Perſon, even though there ſhould be ſomething which might require a more ſpecial Order than what is contained in theſe Preſents, promiſing, on the Faith and Word of a King, to approve, keep firm and ſtable for ever, to fulfil and execute punctually, all that our ſaid Couſin the Duke of Praſlin, ſhall have ſtipulated, promiſed, and ſigned in Virtue of the preſent full Power, without ever acting contrary thereto, or permitting any thing contrary thereto, for any Cauſe, or under any Pretence whatſoever, as alſo to cauſe our Letters of Ratification to be expedited in good Form, and to cauſe them to be delivered, in order to be exchanged within the Time that ſhall be agreed upon. For ſuch is our Pleaſure. In Witneſs whereof, we have cauſed our Seal to be put to theſe Preſents. Given at Verſailles the 7th Day of the Month of February, in the Year of Grace 1763, and of our Reign the forty-eighth. Signed Lewis, and on the Fold, by the King, the Duke of Choiſeul. Sealed with the Great Seal of Yellow Wax.

His Catholick Majeſty's full Power.

DON Carlos, by the Grace of God, King of Caſtille, of Leon, of Arragen, of the two Sicilies, of Jeruſalem, of Navarre, of Granada, of Toledo, of Valencia, of Galicia, of Majorca, of Seville, of Sardinia, of Cordova, of Corſica, of Murcia, of Jaen, of the Algarves, of Algeſira, of Gibraltar, of the Canary Iſlands, of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, Iſlands and Continent, of the Ocean, Arch Duke of Auſtria, Duke of Burgundy, of Brabant and Milan, Count of Hapſburg, of Flanders, of Tirol and Barcelona; Lord of Biſcay and Molino, &c. Whereas Preliminaries of a ſolid and laſting Peace between this Crown, and that of France on the one Part, and that of England and Portugal on the other, were concluded and ſigned in the Royal Reſidence of Fontainbleau, the 3d of November of the preſent Year, and the reſpective Ratifications thereof exchanged on the 22d of the ſame Month, by Miniſters authorized for that Purpoſe, wherein it is promiſed, that a definitive Treaty ſhould be forthwith entered upon, having eſtabliſhed and regulated the chief Points upon which it is to turn: And whereas in the ſame Manner as I granted to you, Don Jerome Grimaldi, Marquis de Grimaldi, Knight of the Order of the Holy Ghoſt, Gentleman of my Bed-chamber with Employment, and my Ambaſſador extraordinary to the moſt Chriſtian King, my full Power to treat, adjuſt, and ſign the beforementioned Preliminaries, it is neceſſary to grant the ſame to you, or to ſome other, to treat, adjuſt and ſign the promiſed definitive Treaty of Peace as aforeſaid: Therefore, as you the ſaid Don Jerome Grimaldi, Marquis de Grimaldi, are at the convenient Place, and as I have every Day freſh Motives, from your approved Fidelity and Zeal, Capacity, and Prudence, to entruſt to you this, and other like Concerns of my Crown, I have appointed you my Miniſter Plenipotentiary, and granted to you my full Power, to the End that, in my Name, and repreſenting my Perſon, you may treat, regulate, ſettle, and ſign the ſaid Definitive Treaty of Peace between my Crown, and that of France on the one Part, that of England, and that of Portugal on the other, with the Miniſters who ſhall be equally and ſpecially authorized by their reſpective Sovereigns for the ſame Purpoſe; acknowledging, as I do from this Time acknowledge, as accepted and ratified, whatever you ſhall ſo treat, conclude and ſign; promiſing on my Royal Word, that I will obſerve and fulfil the ſame, will cauſe it to be obſerved and fulfilled, as if it had been treated, concluded and ſigned by myſelf. In Witneſs whereof, I have cauſed theſe Preſents to be diſpatched, ſigned by my Hand, ſealed with my Privy Seal, and counterſigned by my under written Councellor of State, and firſt Secretary for the Department of State and of War. Buen Retiro, the 10th of Dec. 1762.

(Signed) I THE KING
(And lower) Richard Wall

Declaration

Declaration of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Plenipotentiary, with Regard to the Debts due to the Canadians.

THE King of Great Britain having deſired that the Payment of the Letters of Exchange and Bills, which had been delivered to the Canadians for the Neceſſaries furniſhed to the French Troops, ſhould be ſecured, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, entirely diſpoſed to render to every one that Juſtice which is legally due to them, has declared, and does declare, that the ſaid Bills and Letters of Exchange, ſhall be punctually paid, agreeably to a Liquidation made in a convenient Time, according to the Diſtance of the Places, and to what ſhall be poſſible; taking Care, however, that the Bills, and Letters of Exchange which the French Subjects may have at the Time of this Declaration, be not confounded with the Bills and Letters of Exchange, which are in the Poſſeſſion of the new Subjects of the King of Great-Britain.

In Witneſs whereof, we the underwritten Miniſter of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, duly authorized for this Purpoſe, have ſigned the preſent Declaration, and cauſed the Seal of our Arms to be put thereto.

Done at Paris the 10th of February, 1763.

(L. S.) CHOISEUL, Duc de Praslin.

Declaration of his Britannick Majeſty's Ambaſſador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, with Regard to the Limits of Bengal in the Eaſt Indies.

WE the underwritten Ambaſſador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the King of Great-Britain, in order to prevent all Subject of Diſpute on Account of the Limits of the Dominions of the Subah of Bengal, as well as of the Coaſt of Coromandel and Orixa, declare, in the Name and by Order of his ſaid Britannick Majeſty, that the ſaid Dominions of the Subah of Bengal ſhall be reputed not to extend farther than Yanaon excluſively, and that Yanaon ſhall be conſidered as included in the North Part of the Coaſt of Coromandel or Orixa.

In Witneſs whereof, We the underwritten Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Majeſty the King of Great Britain, have ſigned the preſent Declaration, and have cauſed the Seal of our Arms to be put thereto.

Done at Paris the 10th of Feb. 1763.

(L. S.) BEDFORD, C. P. S.

Accession *of his moſt Faithful Majeſty.*

In the Name of the moſt holy and undivided Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt.

So be it.

BE it known to all thoſe to whom it ſhall, or may belong; The Ambaſſadors and Plenipotentiaries of his Britannick Majeſty, of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and of his Catholick Majeſty, having concluded and ſigned at Paris, the 10th of February of this Year, a Definitive Treaty of Peace, and ſeparate Articles, the Tenor of which is as follows.

(Fiat inſertio.)

And the ſaid Ambaſſadors and Plenipotentiaries, having in a friendly Manner invited the Ambaſſador and Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his moſt Faithful Majeſty to accede thereto in the Name of his ſaid Majeſty; the underwritten Miniſters Plenipotentiary, v.z. on the Part of the moſt ſerene and moſt potent Prince, George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, Duke of Brunſwick and Lunenbourg, Arch Treaſurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, the moſt illuſtrious and moſt excellent Lord, John, Duke and Earl of Bedford, Marquis of Taviſtock, &c. Miniſter of State of the King of Great-Britain, Lieutenant General of his Forces, Keeper of his Privy Seal, Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, and his Ambaſſador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his moſt Ch. Maj. and on the Part of the moſt ſerene and moſt potent Prince, Don Joſeph the Firſt, by the Grace of God, K. of Portugal and of the Algarves, the moſt illuſtrious and moſt excellent Lord, Martin de Mello and Caſtro, Knight profeſſed of the Order of Chriſt, of his moſt Faithful Majeſty's Council, and his Ambaſſador and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in Virtue of their full Powers, which they have communicated to each other, and of which Copies ſhall be added at the End of the preſent Act, have agreed upon what follows; viz. his moſt Faithful Majeſty deſiring moſt ſincerely to concur in the ſpeedy re-eſtabliſhment of Peace, accedes, in Vertue of the preſent Act, to the ſaid Definitive Treaty and ſeparate Articles, as they are above tranſcribed, without any Reſerve or Exception, in the firm Confidence that every Thing that is promiſed to his ſaid Majeſty, will be bona fide fulfilled, declaring at the ſame Time, and promiſing to fulfil, with equal Fidelity, all the Articles, Clauſes, and Conditions, which concern him. On his Side, his Britannick Majeſty accepts the preſent Acceſſion of his moſt Faithful Majeſty, and promiſes likewiſe to fulfil, without any Reſerve or Exception, all the Articles, Clauſes, and Conditions, contained in the ſaid Definitive Treaty and ſeparate Articles above inſerted. The Ratifications of the preſent Treaty, ſhall be exchanged in the Space of one Month, to be computed from this Day, or ſooner if it can be done.

In

In Witneſs whereof, we, Ambaſſadors and Miniſters Plenipotentiary of his Britannick Majeſty, and of his moſt Faithful Majeſty, have ſigned the preſent Act, and have cauſed the Seal of our Arms to be put thereto.

Done at Paris the 10th of Feb. 1763.

(L. S.) BEDFORD, C. P. S.

(L. S.) DE MELLO ET CASTRO.

His moſt Faithful Majeſty's full Power.

DON Joſeph, by the Grace of God, King of Portugal, and of the Algarves, on this Side the Sea, and on that Side in Africa, Lord of Guinea, and of the Conqueſts, Navigation, Commerce, of Ethiopia, Arabia, Perſia, and India, &c. I make known to thoſe who ſhall ſee theſe my Letters Patent, that deſiring nothing more than to ſee the Flame of War, which has raged ſo many Years in all Europe, extinguiſhed, and to co-operate (as far as depends upon me) towards its being ſucceeded by a juſt Peace, eſtabliſhed upon ſolid Principles: And being informed, that great Part of the Belligerent Powers entertain the ſame pacific Diſpoſitions, I am to nominate a Perſon, to aſſiſt, in my Name at the Aſſemblies and Conferences to be held upon this important Buſineſs, who by his Nobility, Prudence and Dexterity, is worthy of my Confidence; whereas theſe ſeveral Qualities concur in Martin de Mello de Caſtro, of my Council, and my Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of London; and as from the Experience I have, that he has always ſerved me to my ſatisfaction, in every Thing I have charged him with, relying, that I ſhall, from henceforward, have freſh Cauſe for the Confidence I have placed in him, I nominate and conſtitute him my Ambaſſador and Plenipotentiary, in order that he may, as ſuch, aſſiſt, in my Name, at any Congreſſes, Aſſemblies, or Conferences, as well public, as private, in which the Buſineſs of Pacification may be treated: Negociating and agreeing with the Ambaſſadors and Plenipotentiaries of the ſaid Belligerent Powers, whatever may relate to the ſaid Peace; and concluding what he ſhall negociate between me and any Belligerant Kings and Princes, under the Conditions he ſhall ſtipulate in my Royal Name: Therefore, for the above Purpoſes I grant him all the full Powers and Authority, general and ſpecial, which may be neceſſary; and I promiſe, upon the Faith and Word of a King that I will acknowlege to be firm and valid, and will ratify within the Time agreed upon, whatever ſhall be contracted and ſtipulated by my ſaid Ambaſſador and Plenipotentiary with the aforeſaid Ambaſſadors and Miniſters of the Belligerent Kings and Princes, who ſhall be furniſhed by them with equal Powers; in witneſs whereof, I have ordered theſe Preſents to be made out, ſigned by myſelf, ſealed with the Seal of my Arms thereunto affixed, and counterſigned by my Secretary and Miniſter of State for foreign Affairs and War. Given at the Palace of our Lady of Ajuda, the 18th Day of September, of the Year from the Birth of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, 1762.

Locus Sigilli pendentis. THE KING.

Don Lewis da Cunha.

Letters Patent whereby your Majeſty is pleaſed to nominate Martin de Mello de De Caſtro to be your Ambaſſador and Plenipotentiary for the Negotiation and Concluſion of Peace, in the Form above ſet forth.

For your Majeſty's Inſpection.

Declaration of his moſt Faithful Majeſty's Ambaſſador and Miniſter Plenipotentiary, with Regard to Alternating with Great Britain and France.

WHereas on the Concluſion of the Negociation of the Definitive Treaty, ſigned at Paris this 10th Day of February, a Difficulty aroſe as to the Order of Signing, which might have retarded the Concluſion of the ſaid Treaty, We the underwritten, Ambaſſador and Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his moſt Faithful Majeſty, declare, that the Alternative obſerved, on the Part of the King of Great-Britain, and the moſt Chriſtian King, with the moſt Faithful King, in the Act of Acceſſion of the Court of Portugal, was granted by their Britannick and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, ſolely with a View to accelerate the Concluſion of the Definitive Treaty, and by that Means, the more ſpeedily to conſolidate ſo important and ſo ſalutary a Work; and that this Complaiſance of their Britannick and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties ſhall not be made any Precedent of for the future; the Court of Portugal ſhall not alledge it as an Example in their Favour; ſhall derive therefrom no Right, Title, or Pretenſion, for any Cauſe, or under any Pretence whatſoever.

In Witneſs whereof, we, Ambaſſador and Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his moſt Faithful Majeſty, duly authoriſed for this Purpoſe, have ſigned the preſent Declaration, and have cauſed the Seal of our Arms to be put thereto.

Done at Paris, the 10th of Feb. 1763.

MARTIN de MELLO et CASTRO.

(L. S.)

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence.
For *APRIL*, 1763.

To the AUTHOR *of the* GENERAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Abingdon, April* 11, 1763.

IF you think the following Table of Exchange will be of any Service to the trading Part of the World, you may publiſh it in your Magazine, and you will very much oblige,

Sir, your moſt humble Servant, R. PEELE.

A TABLE *of* EXCHANGE, *calculated by* R. PEELE, *of the Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards.*

Dutch.	*Engliſh.*			*Dutch.*	*Engliſh.*			*Dutch*	*Engliſh.*			
Stivers.	*Shillings.*	*Pence.*	*Parts of Pence.*	*Guilders at 20 Stivers.*	*Pounds.*	*Shillings.*	*Pence.*	*Parts of Pence.*	*Ducats at 5 Guilders 5 Stivers.*	*Pounds.*	*Shillings.*	*Pence.*	*Farthings.*	*Parts of Farthings.*
1		1		1		1	10		1		9	9		
2		2		2		3	8		2		19	6	1	
3		3		3		5	6		3	1	9	3	2	
4		4		4		7	5		4	1	19		3	
5		5		5		9	3		5	2	8	10		
6		6		6		11	1		6	2	18	7	1	
7		7		7		13			7	3	8	4	1	
8		8		8		14	10		8	3	18	1	2	
9		10		9		16	8		9	4	7	10	3	
10		11		10		18	7		10	4	17	8		
20	1	10		20	1	17	2		20	9	15	4		
30	2	9		30	2	15	9		30	14	13		1	
40	3	8		40	3	14	5		40	19	10	8	1	
50	4	7		50	4	13			50	24	8	4	1	
60	5	6		60	5	11	7		60	29	6		2	
70	6	6		70	6	10	2		70	34	3	8	2	
80	7	5		80	7	8	10		80	39	1	4	2	
90	8	4		90	8	7	5		90	43	19		3	
100	9	3		100	9	6			100	48	16	8	3	
200	18	7		200	18	12	1		200	97	13	5	3	

English.	*Dutch.*		*English.*	*Dutch.*			*English.*	*Dutch.*		
Pence.	*Stivers.*	*Parts of Stivers.*	*Shillings.*	*Guilders.*	*Stivers.*	*Parts of Stivers.*	*Pounds Sterling.*	*Ducats.*	*Guilders.*	*Stivers.*
1		$\frac{1}{24}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{5}{24}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{7}{24}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{12}$ $\frac{11}{24}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{13}{24}$ $\frac{7}{12}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{17}{24}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{19}{24}$ $\frac{5}{6}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{11}{12}$ $\frac{23}{24}$	1		10	$\frac{1}{24}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{5}{24}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{7}{24}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{12}$ $\frac{11}{24}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{13}{24}$ $\frac{7}{12}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{17}{24}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{19}{24}$ $\frac{5}{6}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{11}{12}$ $\frac{23}{24}$	1	2		5
2	1		2	1	1		2	4		10
3	2		3	1	12		3	6		15
4	3		4	2	3		4	8	1	
5	4		5	2	13	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	10	1	5
6	5		6	3	4	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	6	12	1	10
7	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	7	3	15	$\frac{1}{4}$	7	14	1	15
8	7	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	8	4	6		8	16	2	
9	8	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	9	4	16	$\frac{3}{4}$	9	18	2	5
10	8	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	10	5	7	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	10	20	2	10
20	17	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	11	5	18	$\frac{1}{4}$	20	40	5	
30	26	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	12	6	9		30	61	2	5
40	35	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	13	6	19	$\frac{3}{4}$	40	81	4	15
50	44	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	14	7	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	50	102	2	
60	53	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	15	8	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	60	122	4	10
70	62	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	16	8	12		70	143	1	15
80	71	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	17	9	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	80	163	4	5
90	80	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	18	9	13	$\frac{1}{2}$	90	184	1	10
100	89	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	19	10	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	100	204	4	
200	179	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	20	10	15		200	409	2	15

Having, in the late *German* War, made use of several Tables of Exchange, which I found to be very erroneous, I undertook the Calculation of the above for my own private Use; thinking that it may likewise be of Service to Merchants and others trading to *Holland*, &c. do communicate it to the Publick.

The above is so plain, to every one that may have Occasion to make Use of it, that I thought it needless to give an Example; nevertheless, to oblige the Curious, take the following, *viz.* What is the Value of 63*l.* 10*s.* in *Holland*'s Money? Look in the Table, and you will find thus,

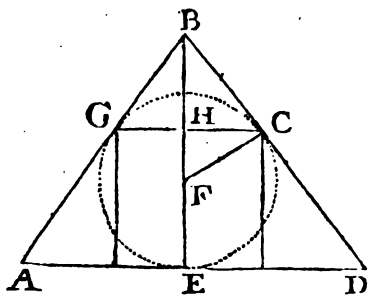
	£.	*s.*		*Duc.*	*Guild.*	*Stiv.*
Against	60	0		122	4	10
	3	0		6	0	15
	0	10		0	5	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Answer	63	10	Equal	130	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$

MATHEMATICAL

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 417, *answered by Mr.* Thomas Barker, *at* Wiſſet *near* Haleſworth, Suffolk.

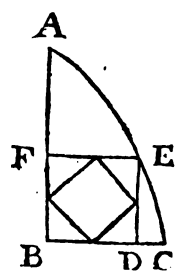
PUT x = Baſe, y = Perpendicular, and $2z$ = Circle's Diameter; then as $x : 2z :: x - y : y - 2z$ *per* Harmonials. Alſo by ſimilar Triangles $\frac{xy}{x+y}$ = C G the Side of the inſcribed Square, whence by putting $a = 90$ we have $\frac{xyz}{x+y} = a$, *per* Queſtion. Again $y - z$ = B F, and therefore $\sqrt{y^2 - 2yz}$ = B C; but by ſimilar Triangles, As B C : F C :: B F : E D, whence $yz = \frac{1}{4}x\sqrt{y^2 - 2yz}$. Now $x = \frac{2yz}{4z - y} = \frac{2yz}{\sqrt{y^2 - 2yz}}$. Then $y = \frac{8z}{3}$, and therefore $x = 4z$: Conſequently $\frac{32z^2}{20} = a$; hence $z = \sqrt{\frac{5a}{8}} = 7\frac{1}{2}$; then $x = 30$, and $y = 20$; alſo the Side of the Cloſe = 25, *&c.*



This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. Young, *and Mr.* W. Taylor, *the Propoſer.*

Question 418, *answered by Mr.* R. Spakeman, *of* Lately Common *near* Leigh *in* Lancaſhire.

PUT A B = a = 40, B C = c = 24, and let E F = x: By the Property of the Parabola, A F = $\frac{axx}{cc}$. Then *per* Queſt. we have $x = \frac{acc - axx}{cc}$; whence $xx + \frac{cc}{a}x = cc$. Solved, $x = \sqrt{cc + \frac{c^4}{4aa}} - \frac{cc}{2a}$ = 17.85673 = the Side of the Square F E B D and the inſcribed Parallelogram will be a Square alſo whoſe Side is 12.6266.

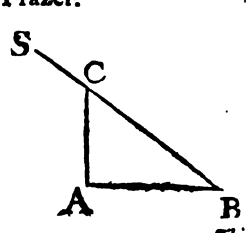


It was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Barker, *Mr.* J. Orrell; *Mr.* R. Barlow; *Mr.* E. Lowe; *Mr.* R. Duncan, *and Mr.* T. Robinſon, *the Propoſer.*

Question 419, *answered by Mr.* J. Frazer.

BY an Error of the Preſs the Month is omitted, but a general Anſwer to ſuch Queſtions may be given thus.

Let S be the Sun, C the Cloud, B the Place of the Shadow, and A the Place of Obſervation; then having the Sun's Altitude for the given Time = to the ∠ C B A the Height of the Cloud A C may (by Trigonometry) be eaſily found,



This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Barker, *Mr.* J. Orrell, *Mr.* R. Barlow, *Mr.* W. Baxter, *Mr.* D. Lewis, *and Mr.* R. Duncan.

Queſtion 420, *anſwered by Mr.* J. Dixon, *at* Leeds, Yorkſhire.

PUT x = Side oppoſite the Right Angle, and a = Sine 45°, then by Trigonometry ax = one of the other Sides, and *per* Queſtion $2ax + x = 60$. $\therefore x = \frac{60}{2a+1}$ = 24.8; hence the other Sides are each = 17,6.

This Queſtion was anſwered in the ſame Manner by Mr. T. Robinſon, *Mr.* J. Frazer, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* J. Orrell, *Mr.* R. Barlow, *Mr.* W. Baxter, *Mr.* D. Lewis, *Mr.* R. Duncan, *Mr.* J. Gandy, *Mr.* T. Sadler, *Mr.* E. Lowe, *and Mr.* Roſe, *the Propoſer.*

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 429.

By Mr. E. Lowe.

IN a right angled Triangle there is given the Area = 96, and the Side of its inſcribed Square = 6; to find the Sides by a ſimple Equation?

Queſtion 430.

By Mr. T. Robinſon.

ADmit there is a Piece of Ground in Form of a plane Triangle, and let three Lines be drawn from the Center of the circumſcribing Circle to the Middle of each Side of the Triangle, whoſe Lengths are 8,125, 31,875, and 46,875 Yards. Query the Sides of the triangular Piece of Ground, and Area in Acres.

Queſtion 431.

By Mr. T. Sadler.

GIven the Diameter of a Sphere = 40 Inches. Required the Dimenſions and Solidity of its leaſt circumſcribing Cone, and greateſt inſcribed Parallelogram, with the Inveſtigation?

Queſtion 432.

By Mr. J. Young.

IN a Parabola, the Perpendicular is in Proportion to the Baſe, or greateſt Ordinate as 4 to 5, and the Content of the greateſt inſcribed Parallelogram is 1108.5126. Query the Dimenſions, and Content of the Parabola?

We have received ſome ingenious Strictures on a late weak Attack on the Newtonian Philoſophy, &c. *but, for ſome particular Reaſons, we beg to be excuſed from inſerting them.*

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *APRIL*, 1763.

LONDON.

Whitehall, April 19.

Journal of the Proceedings of his Majeſty's Forces on the Expedition againſt MANILLA.

THE Troops aſſotted for this Enterprize were the 79th Regiment, and a Company of the Royal Artillery. The Auxiliaries furniſhed by the Gentlemen at Madraſs, conſiſted of 30 of their Artillery, 600 Seapoys, a Company of Caffres, one of Topazes, and one of Pioneers; to which they added

added the precarious Aſſiſtance of two Companies of Frenchmen, enliſted in their Service, with ſome Hundreds of unarmed Laſcars for the Uſe of the Engineers and Park of Artillery. As a Compenſation for this feeble Supply of Men, they favoured us with ſome very good Officers in every Branch of the Service. Rear-admiral Corniſh reinforced our little Army with a fine Battalion of 550 Seamen and 270 good Marines, ſo that the whole Force of the Land Operations amounted to 2300 Men, who, with the neceſſary Stores, were embarked on board of his Majeſty's Squadron, and two India Ships employed as Tranſports, with an Activity and Diſpatch that did great Honor to all concerned in thoſe Arrangements. The Preparations were begun, compleated, and ſhipped in three Weeks, through a raging and perpetual Surf, by which ſome Lives were loſt.

As Major-general Lawrence was of Opinion that the Settlements would be in Danger if more Forces were drawn from the Coaſt, the two Battalions of the Company's Troops, all the Cavalry, 6000 Seapoys, with the Part of Col. Monſon's, and the Highlanders, then at Madraſs, were left for their Security. The Medway, York, and Chatham, that were hourly expected, had Orders left them to remain for the Protection of the Trade. We ſailed with the Admiral's Diviſion the 1ſt of Auguſt. The Sea-horſe, Capt. Grant, was previouſly diſpatched through the Streights of Malacca to the Entrance of the China Sea, to ſtop all Veſſels that might be bound to Manilla, or ſent from any of our neighbouring Settlements to give the Spaniards Notice of the Deſign. Commodore Tiddyman, with the firſt Diviſion of the Fleet and Troops under Col. Monſon, ſailed two Days before us, that our watering might be more ſpeedily compleated at Malacca, where we arrived the 19th of Auguſt. We there bought up a large Quantity of Rattans to make Gabions, a good Number of which was finiſhed on board the ſeveral Ships. The 27th we ſailed for our ſecond Rendezvous off the Iſland of Timon. The neceſſary Signals and Inſtructions were then given for landing on the Coaſt of Luconia.

On the 23d of September we anchored in Manilla Bay, and ſoon found that our Viſit was unexpected; the Spaniards unprepared. To increaſe as much as poſſible the viſible Confuſion and Conſternation of the Enemy, we determined to loſe no Time in the Attack of the Port of Cavite that was at firſt intended, but proceed directly to the grand Object, judging that our Conqueſt there would of Courſe occaſion and draw after it the Fall of Cavite. On the Morning of the 24th we ſent an ineffectual Summons to the Town, and with the Admiral and other principal Officers, examined the Coaſt, in order to fix upon a proper Spot for landing the Troops, Artillery, and Stores. We found a moſt convenient Place about two Miles to the South of Manilla. Accordingly, all the Boats were immediately prepared by the proper Signals; and three Frigates, the Argo, Capt. King; Seahorſe, Capt. Grant; and Seaford, Capt. Peigin, were ſent in very near the Shore to cover the Deſcent. The 79th Regiment, the Marines, a Detachment of Artillery, with three Field Pieces, and one Howitzer, fixed in the Long Boats, aſſembled in three Diviſions under their Sterns; the Left commanded by Col. Monſon, Quarter-Maſter-General; the Center by me, with Lieut. Col. Scott, the Adjutant General; the Right by Major Moore, the eldeſt Field Officer. As we had determined to land near a Church and Village called Malata that was oppoſite our Left, the other two Diviſions, that had been ſeparated only to amuſe and diſtract the Attention of the Enemy, were ordered to join that as ſoon as poſſible. About Six in the Evening we puſhed, with an even Front, for the Shore, under the prudent and ſkilful Management of the Captains Parker of the Grafton, Kempenfelt, the Admiral's Captain, and Brereton of the Falmouth, who had the Direction of the Boats. The Frigates kept up a briſk Fire to the Right and Left of us, to protect our Flanks, and diſperſe the Enemy, who were beginning to aſſemble in great Numbers, both Horſe and Foot, to oppoſe our Deſcent. This Cannonade had the deſired Effect. They retired, and left us a clear Coaſt; but a violent Surf aroſe, many Boats were daſhed to Pieces, our Arms and Ammunition much damaged; providentially no Lives were loſt. We formed upon the Beach, marched and took Poſſeſſion of the Malata, fixed our Out-poſts, and paſſed the whole Night under Arms. The Spaniards were employed in burning Part of their Suburbs.

The 25th we ſeized a Fort which the Spaniards had abandoned, named the Polveriſta, that proved a moſt excellent Place of Arms for covering the landing of our Stores, and ſecuring our Communication with the Squadron. Col. Monſon, who was detached with 200 Men to view the Roads and Approaches to Manilla, occupied the Hermita Church, large and commodious, about 900 Yards from the City. We made the Prieſt's Houſe the Head-Quarters; ſent Orders

ders to Major Moore to march up with the 79th Regiment, to ſecure and maintain this Poſt, which was of the utmoſt Conſequence, both from its Strength, and the great Cover it afforded us from the Rains that had deluged the Country, and made it impoſſible to encamp; for we ſoon found that the Monſoon had broke upon us. The Surf continued dangerous; the Rains increaſed; the landing of our Artillery and Stores became very hazardous; our remaining Troops were put on Shore with much Peril, and ſome Loſs; Lieut. Hardwick was drowned: But the Courage and Activity of the Seamen ſurmounted all Obſtacles; they got on Shore Part of the Seapoys, ſome Proviſions, and ſuch Stores as were firſt wanted, and by Signals demanded from the Squadron; the Officers of which were indefatigable in giving us all poſſible Aſſiſtance; and Capt. Jocelyn, who was entruſted with the Care of the Diſembarkation, did every Thing that could be wiſhed or expected from a diligent good Officer. We left the Marines at our firſt Poſt, the Malata, to be near the Polveriſta, preſerve our Communication, and guard our Stores and Park of Artillery. The Men, from the good Conduct and Example of their Officers, behaved very well, and were of very great Uſe upon all Occaſions. As the Rains had forced us to ſeek the Protection of the Houſes that were under the Fire of the Baſtions, the Spaniards cannonaded our Quarters, which were much nearer the Walls than the uſual Rules of War preſcribe. They attempted likewiſe to burn more of their Suburbs, but were prevented by the great Activity and good Conduct of Capt. Fletcher, Major of Brigade; and Captains Stevenſon and Cotsford, the Engineers; who having advanced under Cover of the Houſes to St. Jago's Church, near the Sea, and within 300 Yards of the Town, reported its Importance ſo ſenſibly, that we poſted a Body of Men there, notwithſtanding its Contiguity to their Baſtions. The Enemy ſoon fired upon us, but not with Perſeverance or Effect enough to diſlodge us. We had ſome few Men killed and wounded.

26th, The Admiral ſent on Shore the Battalion of Seamen under the Command of the Captains Collins of the Weymouth, Pitenford of the America, and George Ourry from the Panther. They were cantoned between the 70th Regiment and the Marines. The reſt of the Company's Troops of all Sorts were likewiſe landed, and put under Cover. The Spaniards advanced out of the Garriſon, under the Command of the Chevalier Fayet, with 400 Men and two Field-pieces; and from a Church, about 200 Yards to the Right of that we Yeſterday took Poſſeſſion of, near the Sea, begun a Canonade upon the Right Flank of our Poſt. Some Seapoys, under Enſign Carty, who behaved very well, were firſt ſent to ſkirmiſh with them, ſupported by three Piquets of the 79th Regiment, and 100 Seamen, all under the Command of Col. Monſon, who ſoon drove the Enemy back into the Town. In their precipitate Flight, one of the Field-pieces was left upon the Glacis.

The ſuperior Skill and Bravery of our People were ſo evident from this Affair, that it occaſioned a ſecond Summons to the Governor, but to no Purpoſe; the Anſwer was much more ſpirited than their Conduct had been. Col. Monſon had Orders to keep Poſſeſſion of this ſecond Church (if he found it tenable) for as we had not Men enough, or dry Ground to make regular Approaches, we were forced into theſe Meaſures, raſh as they ſeem, and contrary to all Rules of our Profeſſion, by our critical Situation. From the Top of this Poſt, which we called No. 2, we had a perfect View of the Enemy's Works. The Front we were obliged to attack, was defended by the Baſtions of St. Diego and St. Andrew, with Orillons and retired Flanks; a Ravelin which covered the Royal Gate, a wet Ditch, Covered Way, and Glacis. The Baſtions were in excellent Order, lined with a great Number of fine braſs Cannon; but their Ravelin was not armed, the Covered Way out of Repair, and the Glacis by much too low, and the Ditch was not produced round the Capital of the Baſtion of St. Diego, which determined us to attack it, and make our Diſpoſitions accordingly. The Negligence and Omiſſion of the Enemy to poſt Centries in the Covered Way, gave us an Opportunity of ſounding the Ditch; which perilous Enterprize was effected by a ſmall Party of the 79th Regiment, under Capt. Fletcher, who begged Leave to undertake it: The Spaniards fired from their Baſtion, and killed or wounded three of our People: The Depth of the Water was only five Feet, the Breadth about 30 Yards.

As the great Extent of this populous City made it utterly impoſſible to inveſt it with our Handful of Men, two Sides were conſtantly open to the Spaniards to introduce Supplies of Men and Proviſions, and carry out their Effects. They availed themſelves of our Weakneſs. Their own Garriſon of 800 Men of the Royal Regiment, under the Command of the Marquis of Vil-

la

la Medina, Brigadier-General, was augmented by a Body of 10,000 Indians from the Province of Pampanga, a fierce and barbarous People. Theſe Diſadvantages were not to be remedied, as we could not take Poſſeſſion of Minondo, Tondo, and La Vera Cruz, the Poſts which commanded the River, and Communication with the Country. The Inundations had ſecured their Parian Suburb; but no Difficulties could check the Ardour of the Troops, who laboured inceſſantly in making Faſcines and Gabions, and preparing every Thing for the Conſtruction and Opening of our Batteries. One for ſmall Shells was completed this Night and played upon the Baſtion of St. Diego. Its Poſition was behind the Church, neareſt the Sea, called No. 1. The Officers of the Artillery and Engineers exerted themſelves in a Manner, that nothing but their Zeal for the public Service could have inſpired.

27th. The Governor ſent out a Flag of Truce, to apologize for ſome Barbarities committed by the Savages lately mentioned, who had murdered ſome ſtragling Seamen; and to requeſt that a Nephew of his, taken in the Bay, might be ſent on Shore. This Gentleman had been diſpatched from the Philippina Galleon juſt arrived on the Coaſt from Acapulco, with the firſt Advices of the War. Hoſtilities ceaſed till Eleven at Night, when we recommenced our Fire from the Mortars, increaſed them to four, and placed a Six-pounder on our left Flank, as a further Security for our Poſt at St. Jago's Church. As the Capture of the Galleon, and her Treaſure, might be well eſteemed a national Object, Mr. Corniſh propoſed ſending the Panther and Argo from the Squadron to intercept her, which was conſented to; and the Officers of the Navy very generouſly agreed to our ſharing any Prizes that might be taken in this Cruize, as we had before conſented to their ſharing with us in any Booty that might be taken at Land; and the Diſtribution to be made according to the Rules his Majeſty has fixed for the Sea ſervice. The Admiral likewiſe ſent on Shore eight 24 Pounders, Ship Guns, and two 18 Pounders for our Battering Train; as, to ſave Time, we brought only the Land Carriages and Platforms from Madraſs.

28th. The Governor's Nephew was landed. My Secretary, Lieut. Fryar, was ordered to conduct him into Town with a Flag of Truce. In the mean Time, a large Party of the Garriſon, intermixed with Indians, ſallied out to attack our ſecond Poſt, No. 2, by which Lieut. Fryar was advancing to the Ravelin Gate. The Barbarians, without reſpecting his Character, inhumanly murdered him, mangling his Body in a Manner too ſhocking to mention. In their Fury they mortally wounded the other Gentleman who had endeavoured to ſave Mr. Fryar. Our Party received their Onſet with much Firmneſs and Bravery, and repulſed them with Loſs on their Side. As it was evident that the Indians alone were guilty of this horrid Piece of Barbarity, our Soldiers ſhewed them no Mercy.

29th. The Admiral, at my Requeſt, ordered the Elizabeth, Commodore Tiddyman, and the Falmouth, Captain Brereton, to place themſelves as near the Town as the Depth of the Water would permit, and ſecond our Operations by enfilading the Front we intended to attack; but the Shallows kept them at too great a Diſtance to anſwer the Purpoſe effectually, though their Shot ſtruck much Confuſion and Terror into the Inhabitants. We continued our Bombardment Day and Night.

30. The Engineers traced out Admiral Corniſh's Battery for eight 24 Pounders, on the Left of St. Jago's Church; but the Violence of the Rain retarded our Progreſs; and the Abſence of two Ships, that had on board a conſiderable Quantity of Faſcines, and many of our working and intrenching Tools, put us to ſome Inconveniencies. The Admiral's Goodneſs ſupplied theſe Defects: All the Smiths and Carpenters in the Fleet were employed in making thoſe Inſtruments; and, by their Induſtry and Diſpatch, we were enabled to proceed. The Elizabeth and Falmouth perſevered in their Cannonade upon the Town, which were returned from the Enemy's Sea Line, without any Effect.

October 1ſt and 2d. The Weather grew ſo very tempeſtuous, that the whole Squadron was in Danger, and all Communication with it entirely cut off. The Violence of the Storm forced the South Sea Caſtle Storeſhip (which was lately arrived) from her Anchors, and drove her on Shore: even in this Situation the Ship was of great Uſe. Captain Sherwood enfiladed the whole Sea Beach to the Southward, and kept in Awe a large Body of Indians, who menaced the Poloriſta, and our Magazines at the Malata. Notwithſtanding the Deluge of Rain which accompanied the Wind, by the Perſeverance of the Troops and Seamen, we compleated the Battery of 24 Pounders, raiſed a Mortar Battery for the heavy Shells of 10 and 13 Inches, made a good Parallel and Communication from the Church to the Gun Battery, and eſtabliſhed a ſpacious

Place

Place of Arms on the Left of it, near the Sea. The Roaring of the Waves prevented the Enemy from hearing the Noiſe of our Workmen in the Night. They gave us no Interruption, but ſeemed to truſt entirely to the Element. While the Governor (the Archbiſhop) gave out, that an Angel from the Lord was gone forth to deſtroy us, like the Hoſt of Senacherib. On the Afternoon of the 2d, the Seamen, with wonderful Activity, brought up and mounted all the Guns in the Battery, which we maſked.

3d. The Weather became moderate. At Daylight the Battery was opened againſt the left Face of the Baſtion of St. Diego, towards the Saliant Angle. One hundred Seamen were appointed to aſſiſt the Corps of Artillery in the Service. Our Cannon, by the moſt excellent Skill and Management of Major Barker, and the Officers under him, were ſerved with ſuch Juſtneſs, Quickneſs, and Dexterity, that the 12 Pieces on that Face of the Baſtion were ſilenced in a few Hours, and the Spaniards drove from them. We had but two Men killed At Night we began a Battery for three Guns, on the Left of our Place of Arms, to ſilence thoſe that were in Barbet upon the Orillon of the Baſtion of St. Andrew, which annoyed our Flank, we maintained a briſk Fire of Grape and Muſquetry all the Night, to prevent the Enemy from repairing their Embrazures and remounting the Cannon. The Mortars (now augmented to ſeven) were kept continually playing upon the Gorge of the Baſtion, and the contiguous Defences.

4th. About three Hours before Day, 1000 of the Indians attacked the Cantonment of the Seamen. They were encouraged to this Attempt by the inceſſant Rains, in which they flattered themſelves our Fire-Arms would be uſeleſs. Their Approach was favoured by a great Number of thick Buſhes that grew upon the Side of a Rivulet, which they paſſed in the Night, and, by keeping cloſe, eluded the Vigilance of the Patroles. Upon the Alarm, Col. Monſon and Capt. Fletcher, with the Piquets, were diſpatched to the Aſſiſtance of the Seamen, who very ſenſibly kept firm in their Poſts, and were contented to repulſe them till Day-break, when a freſh Picquet of the 79th Regiment appearing upon the Indians Right Flank, they fled, were purſued and diſperſed with the Loſs of 300 Men. Had their Skill or Weapons been equal to their Strength and Ferocity, it might have coſt us dear. Although armed chiefly with Bows, Arrows, and Launces, they advanced up to the very Muzzles of our Pieces, repeated their Aſſaults, and died like wild Beaſts, gnawing the Bayonets. This Attack coſt us ſome few Men, but we loſt a moſt excellent Sea Officer, Capt. Porter, Lieutenant of the Norfolk, ſincerely and juſtly lamently by us all. We had ſcarce finiſhed this Affair, when another Body of them, with Part of the Spaniſh Garriſon, again attacked the Church, No. 2, forced the Seapoys from their Poſt in it, neareſt the Town, took Poſſeſſion of the Top, from whence they killed and wounded ſeveral of our People, who were entirely expoſed to all their Weapons. Notwithſtanding this diſadvantageous Situation, the European Soldiers maintained their Poſt behind the Church with great Firmneſs and Patience, and at laſt diſlodged the Enemy with the Aſſiſtance of ſome Field Pieces, and the good Conduct of Major Fell, Field Officer of the Day, Capt. Fletcher, and other brave Officers ſent to their Relief. The Spaniards left 70 dead behind them, in and about the Church. On our Side, Capt. Strahan, of the 79th Regiment, a very good Officer, was mortally wounded, and 40 private Men wounded or killed. This was the Enemy's laſt Effort: All their Indians, excepting 1800, diſcouraged by their Loſſes, returned home. Our working Parties, and the Fire of our Batteries, which had been a little interrupted by theſe Attacks, recommenced with greater Spirit than ever. We found likewiſe the good Effects of giving the Enemy no Time to repair their Embrazures or Carriages in the Night. They opened only an inconſiderable Fire from three or four Embrazures in the Curtain, too oblique to have much Effect: Before Night thoſe Defences were ruined.

5th. Major Baker's Fire was ſo violent, that the Breach appeared practicable. Our Cannon from the three Gun Battery ſilenced thoſe of the Enemy on the Orillon of St. Andrew. We were in Hopes that the Spaniards would be ſenſible of their Danger, and think of giving up the Town. But they were obſtinate without Bravery, or any generous Reſolution of defending the Breach. In the Evening the Deſign of ſtorming the Place was communicated to the principal Officers of each Department only, and the neceſſary Preparations made.

6th. At Four o'Clock in the Morning, we ſtled off from our Quarters, in ſmall Bodies, to give the leſs Suſpicion; and, by Degrees, aſſembled at St. Jago's Church, obſerving the utmoſt Silence, and concealing ourſelves in the Place of Arms, and the Parallel between the Church and the Battery. Major Barker kept up a briſk Fire on the

the Works, and thoſe Places where the Enemy might be lodged or intrenched. Our Mortars were well applied for the ſame Purpoſe. At Day-break we diſcovered a large Body of the Spaniards formed on the Baſtion of St. Andrew, which gave us Reaſon to imagine they had got ſome Information of our Deſign, and intended to annoy us with their Muſquetry and Grape from the retired Flank of that Baſtion, where they had ſtill two Cannon placed; but upon the Exploſion of ſome Shells that fell among them, they went off. We took immediate Advantage of this, and by the Signal of a general Diſcharge of our Artillery and Mortars, ruſhed on to the Aſſault, under cover of a thick Smoak that blew directly upon the Town. Sixty Volunteers of different Corps, under Lieut. Ruſſel of the 79th, led the Way, ſupported by the Grenadiers of that Regiment. The Engineers, with the Pioneers, and other Workmen, to clear and enlarge the Breach, and make Lodgments, in Caſe the Enemy ſhould have been too ſtrongly intrenched in the Gorge of the Baſtion, followed: Col. Monſon, and Major More were at the Head of two grand Diviſions of the 79th: The Battalion of Seamen advanced next: The Company's Troops cloſed the Rear. They all mounted the Breach with amazing Spirit and Rapidity. The few Spaniards upon the Baſtion diſperſed ſo ſuddenly, that it was thought they depended upon their Mines. Capt. Stevenſon had Orders to make a ſtrict Search to diſcover them; but our Precautions were needleſs. We met with little Reſiſtance, except at the Royal Gate, and from the Galleries of the Houſes that ſurround the Grand Square. In the Guard-houſe over the Royal Gate, 100 of the Spaniards and Indians, who would not ſurrender, were put to the Sword. Three Hundred more, according to the Enemy's Account, were drowned in attempting to eſcape over the River, which was very deep and rapid. The Governor and principal Officers retired to the Citadel, and were glad to ſurrender as Priſoners at Diſcretion, as that Place was in no good Poſture of Defence. Capt. Dupont of the 79th, with 100 Men, took Poſſeſſion of it. The Marquis of Villa Madiana, with the reſt of the Spaniſh Officers, were admitted as Priſoners of War on their Paroles of Honour; and to conciliate the Affections of the Natives, all the Indians who fell into our Hands were diſmiſſed in Safety. Our Joy upon this fortunate Event, was greatly clouded by the Loſs of Major More, who was tranſfixed with an Arrow near the Royal Gate, and died immediately, univerſally lamented for his good Qualities. Capt. Sleigh of the Grenadiers, and ſome other Officers were wounded. We had about 30 private Men killed or wounded. In Conſequence of the Terms dictated to the Spaniards, the Port of Cavite and Citadel, with ſeveral large Ships, and a vaſt Quantity of Warlike and Naval Stores, were ſurrendered to us. Capt. Champion, with 100 Marines and as many Seapoys, embarked on board the Seahorſe to take Poſſeſſion of it. The Spaniſh Garriſon of 300 Men, on the Approach of our People, mutinied againſt their Officers, plundered ſome Houſes, and went off into the Country with their Arms.

As a ſmall Acknowledgment of the great Services which the whole Army had received from Capt. Kempenſelt, who was the Admiral's Captain, I begged he would act at Cavite with a Commiſſion as Governor for his Majeſty, being well aſſured that no one could diſcharge that Truſt with more Conduct and Abilities.

WILLIAM DRAPER.

[In this Place follows a Copy of a Letter from Admiral Corniſh, dated Manilla Bay, Oct. 31, but as the whole Subſtance of this Letter is contained in the above Journal (except the Loſs of Commodore Tiddyman, who in attempting to enter the River in his Barge the Morning after the Reduction of Manilla, was drowned, with five of his People) we hope we ſhall be excuſed inſerting it on account of its Length, and proceed to the 2d Letter of Admiral Corniſh, which relates to the taking the Acapulco Ship.]

Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Corniſh, to Mr. Clevland, dated in the Bay of Manilla, the 10th of November, 1762.

IN my Letter of the 31ſt of October, I acquainted you of my having ſent Capt. Parker, with the Panther and Argo, in queſt of the Galleon St. Phillippina, from Acapulco, bound to Manilla.

The 7th Inſtant Capt. King, in the Argo returned with a Letter from Capt. Parker, acquainting me, that in Conſequence of my Orders, having the 30th of October got the Length of the Iſland of Canul, near the Entrance into the Embocadero, in Purſuit of the St. Phillippina, where the Argo had come to an Anchor (and which he intended to do for that Night) juſt as the Day cloſed, ſaw a Sail ſtand to the Northward; at eight in the Evening he got Sight of the Chace, about two Leagues to the Leeward, but unluckily by the Rapidity of a counter Current, to what the Chace was in, was drove

among the Narango's in the utmoſt Danger of being loſt, and obliged to anchor; the Frigate having eſcaped the Danger, got up with the Chace, and engaged her near two Hours; but was ſo roughly handled, that Capt. King was obliged to bring too to repair his Damages. By this Time the Current ſlackened, which enabled Capt. Parker to get under Sail with the Chace in Sight: About Nine next Morning he came up with her, and after battering her two Hours within half Muſquet Shot, ſhe ſtruck. The Enemy made little Reſiſtance, truſting to the immenſe Thickneſs of the Sides of their Ship, which the Panther's Shot was not able to penetrate, excepting her Upper Works. Capt. Parker was no leſs diſappointed than ſurpriſed, when the General came on board, to find, that inſtead of the St. Philippin, he had engaged and taken the Santiſſimo Trinidad, who departed from Manilla the 1ſt of Auguſt for Acapulco, and had got 300 Leagues to the Eaſtward of the Embocadero; but meeting with a hard Gale of Wind, was diſmaſted, and put back to refit. She had 800 Men on board, and pierced for 60 Guns, but when Capt. King engaged her, had only ſix mounted, and but 15 when taken: She draws 33 Feet Water, and is a much larger Ship than the Panther. I cannot aſcertain the Value of the Cargo, but there is to the Amount of one Million and a Half of Dollars regiſtered, and ſhe is reputed to be worth three Millions.

Capt. King left the Panther with her Prize at Anchor about three Leagues South of the Corrigedow, at the Mouth of this Bay; and as I have ſent a Reinforcement of Men with Launches and Warps, I hope ſoon to have them in Safety. I am, &c.

S. CORNISH.

An Account of the Seamen and Marines killed and wounded during the Attack of MANILLA.

Norfolk, Rear Admiral Corniſh, Capt. Richard Kempenfelt. —— Lieut. Peter Porter, and Mr. White, Surgeon's ſecond Mate, killed. 2 Seamen killed, 1 wounded. Marines, 1 Private killed.

Elizabeth, Commodore Tiddyman, Captain Iſaac Ourry. —— 1 Seaman killed, 5 wounded.

Grafton, Captain Hyde Parker. —— 2 Seamen wounded. Marines, one Private killed.

Lenox, Capt. Robert Jocelyn. —— 4 Seamen killed, Mr. Neal, Midſhipman, and 2 Seamen wounded. Marines, Tho. Spaning, 2d Lieut. and 1 Private wounded.

Falmouth, Capt. Will. Brereton. —— 2 Seamen killed.

Weymouth. Capt. Richard Collins. —— 1 Seaman killed, 1 wounded. Marines, 2 Private killed.

America, Capt. Samuel Hitchford. —— 1 Seaman killed, 4 wounded. Marines, 1 Private killed.

Panther, Capt. George Ourry, (acting Captain) none killed or wounded.

Argo, Capt. R. King. —— None killed or wounded.

Seahore, Capt. Charles Cathcart Grant. —— None killed nor wounded.

Seaford, Capt. Peighin. —— Marines, 2 Private killed.

Total Officers, Seamen, and Marines: Killed 17, Wounded 17.

N B. The Surgeons, Armourers, and other Artificers are not included in the above Account.

Norfolk, off Cavitta,
Oct. 31, 1762. S. CORNISH,

Weſtminſter, April. 19. This Day his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes ſeated on the Throne with the uſual Solemnity, Sir Septimus Robinſon, Knt. Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a Meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to the ſeveral Bills that were ready. After which his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious Speech.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I cannot put an End to this Seſſion of Parliament, without expreſſing my Thanks for the ſignal Zeal and Diſpatch, which you have manifeſted in your Proceedings, and which make it unneceſſary for me to continue it any longer.

I informed you at your firſt Meeting, that Preliminary Articles were ſigned by my Miniſter, and thoſe of France and Spain; I ordered them to be laid before you, and the Satisfaction which I felt at the approaching Re-eſtabliſhment of Peace, upon Conditions ſo honourable to my Crown, and ſo beneficial to my People, was highly increaſed, by my receiving from both Houſes of Parliament the ſtrongeſt and moſt grateful Expreſſions of their entire Approbation. Theſe Articles have been eſtabliſhed, and even rendered ſtill more advantages to my Subjects by the Definitive Treaty, and my Expectations have been fully anſwered by the happy Effects, which the ſeveral Allies

of

of my Crown have derived from this salutary Measure. The Powers at War with my good Brother the King of Prussia have been induced to agree to such Terms of Accommodation, as that great Prince has approved, and the Success, which has attended my Negociation, has necessarily and immediately diffused the Blessings of Peace through every Part of Europe.

I acquainted you with my firm Resolution to form my Government on a Plan of strict Oeconomy. The Reductions necessary for this Purpose shall be compleated with all possible Expedition; and altho' the Army maintained in these Kingdoms will be inferior in Number to that usually kept up in former Times of Peace, yet I trust that the Force proposed, with the Establishment of the National Militia, (whose Services I have experienced, and cannot too much commend,) will prove a sufficient Security for the future.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have seen, with the highest Concern, the greatest Anticipations of the Revenue, and the heavy Debts unprovided for during the late War, which have reduced you to the unhappy Necessity of imposing further Burthens upon my People. Under these Circumstances, it is my earnest Wish to contribute by every Means to their Relief. The utmost Frugality shall be observed in the Disposition of the Supplies which you have granted; and when the Accounts of the Money arising from the Sale of such Prizes, as are vested in the Crown, shall be closed, it is my Intention to direct that the Produce shall be applied to the public Service.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The Extension of the Commerce of my Subjects; the Improvement of the Advantages we have obtained; and the Increase of the public Revenue, and the proper Works of Peace; to these important and necessary Objects, my Attention shall be directed. I depend upon your constant Care to promote in your several Counties that Spirit of Concord, and that Obedience to Law, which is essential to good Order, and to the Happiness of my faithful Subjects. It is your Part to discourage every Attempt of a contrary Tendency: It shall be mine firmly to maintain the Honour of my Crown, and to protect the Rights of my People.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by His Majesty's Command, said,

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the 23d Day of June next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 23d of June next."

BIRTH.

March 23. The Lady of Sir Samuel Lefter, a Son and Heir.

26. The Lady of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Talbot, a Son.

April 6. The Countess of Egremont, a Son.

8. The Lady of John Lockwood, Esq; a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Mr. Robert Amory, near Doncaster, aged 67, to Miss Ann Machin, aged 24, an agreeable Lady, with a Fortune of 1000 l.

March 24. William Hart, Esq; of Stapleton, to Miss Wall, of Bristol, a Fortune of 20,000l.

Thomas Lane, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Elizabeth Raymond, of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

April 2. John Dalby, Esq; Recorder of Reading, to Miss Compton, Daughter of Sir William Compton, of Hurst.

4. Richard Corrie, of Woolverhampton, to Miss Turton, Daughter of Joseph Turton, Esq;

The Rev. Mr. Harrod, to Miss Ball, Daughter of the Rev. Mr. Ball, Dean of Chichester.

6. Thomas William Le Cocq, Esq; of Alderney, to Miss Uffendal of Epping.

8. Mr. Darville, Merchant of this City, to Miss Gibson of Chelsea.

George Byrd, of Claybrook in Leicestershire, to Miss Parkhurst, only Daughter and Heiress of Dormer Parkhurst, of Hanch Hall in the County of Stafford.

DEATHS.

March 11. John Wicksteed, at Wigan in Lancashire, aged 108.

15. Dr. Peter Shaw, late Physician in Ordinary to his Majesty, but who, some Time since, resigned in Favour of his Son-in-law Dr. Warren.

17. The Rev. Mr. Brown, of Wigton, who had enjoyed that Living 45 Years.

20. Sir Mathew White, Bart. of Northumberland; by whose Death an Estate of 4000l. per Ann. descends to Mathew Ridley, Esq; Member of Parliament for Newcastle upon Tyne.

28. James

28. James Edwards, Esq; at Knightsbridge.

April 4. Mr. Wenman, Master of the Punch House behind the Royal Exchange, and one of the Common Council Men of Bread-street Ward.

7. John Darby, Esq; at Lambeth, many Years one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

8. James Waldegrave, Earl of Waldegrave, Viscount Chowton, Lord Steward of the Dutchy of Cornwall, Lord Warden of the Stanneries, one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, a Fellow of the Royal Society, one of the Lords of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and a Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter.

9. The Hon. Miss Fitz Williams, only Daughter of Lord Fitz Williams.

10. James Read, Esq; of Potten in Bedfordshire.

Civil and Military Preferments.

March 19. The King has been pleased to grant unto Henry Hill, Esq; Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod, of the most Hon. Order of the Knights of the Bath, the Office of an Herald at Arms, with the great Master of the said most Hon. Order of the Bath for the Time being, by the Name of Brunswick.

—— To Henry Pujolas, Esq; Bluemantle Pursuivant at Arms, the Office of Richmond Herald at Arms.

—— Philip Stanhope, Esq; late his Majesty's Resident with the Hans Towns, to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Diet of the Empire assembled at Ratisbon.

—— Ralph Woodford, Esq; to be his Majesty's Resident with the Hans Towns.

James Oswald is appointed one of the joint Vice Treasurers of Ireland.

The Duke of Bedford, President of the Council, and Lord Gower Keeper of the Privy Seal.

The Duke of Marlborough is appointed to be Master of the Horse in the Room of the Duke of Rutland, Lord Chamberlain.

B——KR——TS.

Joshua Hewlett, of Bristol, Watchmaker and Silversmith.

Isaac De Mattos, of London, Merchant.

William Webb, of Woodchester in Gloucestershire, Dyer.

James Campbell, late of Liverpool, Merchant.

William Hetherington, of Ratcliff Highway, Middlesex, Cheesemonger.

William Hooper, of King-street, London, Weaver.

John Frimie, late of Bayswater in Middlesex, Brewer.

Thomas Goodhall, late of Harold in Bedfordshire, Laceman.

Henry Inman, late of Westcliff in Yorkshire, Tanner.

Alexander Clunie, of Cannon-street, London, Merchant and Insurer.

John Trustram, now or late of Luton in Bedfordshire, Vintner.

Thomas Barker, late of Bishop Wearmouth in the County of Durham, Master and Mariner.

Robert Park, of Aldermanbury, London, Innholder.

John Buckley, of Barnaby-street, Southwark, Wool-stapler.

Humphry Brearley and Charles Buchannan, of White-chapel, Middlesex, Cheesemongers.

William Barker, of Sunderland in the Bishoprick of Durham, Grocer.

Samuel Bird, jun. of Haughley, in Suffolk, Maltster.

John Jones, of Bristol, Maltster and Brewer.

William Love, late of Brading in the Isle of Wight, Merchant.

James Rayner, of Maidstone in Kent, Hop Merchant.

John Howson, of St. Andrew Holborn, London, Jeweller.

Edward Williams, late of Winchester-street, Southwark, Victualler.

Thomas Earle, of Lewes in Sussex, Upholsterer, Tallow Chandler, and Soapboiler.

James Hardwick, of Birmingham, Plater.

Hugh Kirby, of Portsmouth, Vintner.

Samuel Oldham, of Stepney, Cowkeeper.

George Holroyd, of Christ Church, Surry, Dyer.

Thomas Milner, of St. Katherine's, Beer-merchant.

John Mayne, late of Liverpool, Merchant.

Benjamin Mordecai, of Portsmouth, Silversmith.

John Vincent Baxter, of Bristol, Goldsmith.

George Law, late of Barbadoes, but now of Poulton, Lancashire.

John Hill, of Little Walsingham in Norfolk, Corn Merchant.

William Perry, of St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, Skinner.

Christopher Jacob, now or late of Wolverhampton in Staffordshire, Rule-maker.

William Yates, of Liverpool, Potseller.

Henry Barsley, of Hagworthingham, Lincolnshire, Grocer and Cutler.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence. in Proſe and Verſe.

For *MAY*, 1763.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 421, *anſwered by Mr.* T. Robinſon.

GIVEN $\left.\begin{matrix} x^2y + y^2x = a \\ x^3y + y^3x = b \end{matrix}\right\}$

From the 1ſt Equation $x^2 + yx = \frac{a}{y}$ and $y^2 + yx = \frac{a}{y}$, then will $yx = \frac{a}{y} - x^2 = \frac{b}{x} - y^2$; this Equation reduced $ax - y^3x = ya - y^3x$ $\therefore y^3x - yx^3 = yx - ax$, then $y^3x = yx^3 + ya - ax = b - x^3y$, reduced $y = \frac{b - ax}{2x^3 + a}$; this ſubſtitute in the 1ſt Equation is $\frac{bx^2 - ax^3}{2x^3 + a} + \frac{b^2x - 2bax^2 + a^2x^3}{4x^6 + 4ax^3 + a^2} = a$; this Equation reduced $2bx^5 - 6ax^4 - 4a^2x^3 - bax^2 + b^2x = a^3$, whence the Value of (x) may be found; then $y = \frac{b - ax}{2x^3 + a}$ required.

The Anſwers given to this Queſtion by Mr. Barker, *Mr.* Orrell, *Mr.* Barlow, *Mr* Dixon, *Mr.* Sadler. *Mr.* Applin, *and Mr.* Gandy, *are of ſo many different Forms; and none agree with that of Mr.* Jefferies *the Propoſer.*

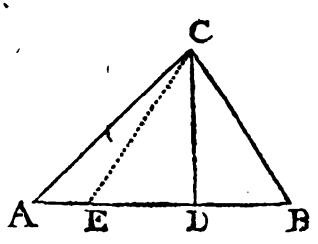
Queſtion 422, *anſwered by Mr.* T. Wilkin, *Writing-Maſter and Teacher of the Mathematics at* Hexham, Northumberland.

LET C repreſent the Port ſailed from, and A and B the Places arrived at.

Put $\left\{\begin{matrix} b = AB = 60 = \text{Diſtance of the Ships,} \\ f = DC = 17 = \text{Difference of Latitude,} \\ d = AC - BC = 8, \end{matrix}\right.$

And let $x + 4 = AC$.

Then $x - 4 = BC$, then by a known Theorem $b : 2x :: d : \frac{2dx}{b}$ alternate Baſe AE.



Then $\frac{b}{2} + \frac{dx}{b} =$ greater Segment AD. Then

per 47. *E.* 1. $\overline{AC}^2 - \overline{AD}^2 = \overline{DC}^2$; that is $\sqrt{\overline{\frac{2x+d}{2}}^2 - \overline{\frac{b}{2} + \frac{ax}{b}}^2} = p$.

Reduced $x = \sqrt{\frac{b^4 + 4p^2b^2 - d^2b^2}{b^2 - d^2} \times 4} = 47{,}893$. Hence AC = 51.893, and BC = 43.803, and, by Plane Sailing, the Courſe ſteered by the weſtermoſt Ship is South 44° 30′ Weſt, or South-weſt neareſt, and the Courſe ſteered by the Eaſternmoſt is South 32° 32′ Eaſt, or S. E. by S. neareſt.

This Queſtion was anſwered by Mr. T. Robinſon, *Mr.* J. Dixon, *Mr.* T. Barker, *and Mr.* Gandy; *but from the Variety of Methods, it is not eaſy to ſay whether ſuch Anſwers are right or wrong.*

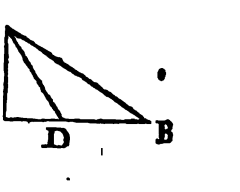
Queſtion 423, *anſwered by Mr.* Robert Barlow, *of* Dean *near* Bolton, Lancaſhire.

PUT $20 = a$, $465920 = b$, and $x+y$, $x-y$, for the required Numbers; then *per* Queſtion, $\overline{x+y} + \overline{x-y} = 2x = a$, and $\overline{\overline{x+y}^2 + \overline{x-y}^2} \times \overline{\overline{x+y}^3 + \overline{x-y}^3} = 12xy^4 + 16x^3y^2 + 4x^5 = b \div$ by $12x$, *&c.* $y^4 + \frac{4}{3}x^2y^2 = \frac{b}{12x} - \frac{x^4}{3}$, hence, by compleating the Square we get $y = \overline{\frac{b}{12x} - \frac{x^4}{9}}^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{3}x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2$, whence the Numbers are 12, 8. *W. W. R.*

This Queſtion was alſo truly anſwered by Mr. T. Sadler, *Mr.* S. Beekin, *Mr.* W. Taylor, *Mr.* R. Spakeman, *Mr.* R. Duncan, *Mr.* E. Lowe, *Mr.* J. Gandy, *Mr.* T. Robinſon, *Mr.* J. Wilkin, *Mr.* T. Barker, *and Mr.* J. Young, *the Propoſer.*

Queſtion 424, *anſwered by Mr.* E. Lowe, *of* Wigan, Lancaſhire.

LET CD = 34.5309 = *a*, AB = 40 = *b*, and let AD = *x*; then (*per* 47. 1. *E.*) will $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} =$ AC, and $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 + b^2} =$ CB, and (*per* 3. 6. *E.*) $x : \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} :: b - x : \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 + b^2}$; whence, by mult. Extreams and Means, and Reduction $x^4 - bx^2 - a^2x = -\frac{a^2b}{2}$; ſolved, $x = 15$; whence the Cathetus and Hypothenuſe are 30 and 50 reſpectively, W. W. R.



The ſame was alſo anſwered by Mr. W. Barker, *Mr.* J. Orrell, *Mr.* S. Beeken, *Mr.* W. Taylor, *Mr.* T. Robinſon, *and Mr.* T. Barker, *the Propoſer.*

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 433.

By Mr. R. Spakeman.

FIND three ſuch Numbers that the firſt will divide by 13, the ſecond by 19, and the third by 23, and leave no Remainders: And alſo the Sum of every two of the Numbers will divide by the Sum or Difference of every two of their reſpective Diviſors without any Remainders: And furth the Difference of any two of the Numb will divide by the Sum or Difference of a two of their reſpective Diviſors: And agai the Sum of all the three Numbers will vide by the Sum of all the three Divi without any Remainders.

Queſti

Queſtion 434.

By Mr. T. Robinſon.

LET there be a Piece of Ground in Form of a right angled Triangle, the Sum of the Baſe and Perpendicular is 12¼ Chains, and the Area 1 Acre, 3 Roods, and 14 Perches, Query the Sides by a ſimple Equation?

Queſtion 435.

By Mr. W. Taylor.

THE Conjugate Diameter of an Elliptical Piece of Land exceeds its Right Parameter by 10 Chains: 'Tis required to find the Tranſverſe and Conjugate Diameters thereof, when the Content of the Land is the leaſt poſſible?

Queſtion 436.

By Mr. S. Beeken.

A Gentleman has a Parallogramic Garden, whoſe Diagonal is 10, and the Sum of the Sides 28 Chains; which he would have converted into a right angled triangular one, that may contain twice the Area of the former. Query the Sides of the latter, in Arithmetical Progreſſion.

FRAGMENTS *of* MENANDER.

By FRANCIS FAWKS, M. A.

☞ *The Figures at the Bottom of each Fragment refer to the Page in* Le-Clerc's *Edition, where the Original is to be found.*

WORSHIP *due to the* DEITY.

SErve then the great firſt cauſe whence Nature ſprings,
Th' almighty fire, th' eternal king of kings;
Who gave us being, and who gives us food,
Lord of all life, and author of all good.
Page 48.

SUBMISSION.

FIght not with God, nor thwart his wiſer will,
(Contending ſerves to aggravate an ill,)
But bravely bear thoſe ills he's pleas'd to ſend;
Why ſhould we blame the laws we cannot mend?
Page 70.

The ACCEPTABLE SACRIFICE.

WHoe'er approaches to the lord of all,
And with his offerings deſolates the ſtall;
Who brings an hundred bulls with garlands dreſt,
The purple mantle, or the golden veſt,
Or ivory figures richly wrought around,
Or curious images with emeralds crown'd;
And hopes with theſe God's favour to obtain,
His thoughts are fooliſh, and his hopes are vain.
He, only he may truſt his pray'rs will riſe,
And heav'n accept his grateful ſacrifice,
Who leads beneficent a virtuous life,
Who wrongs no virgin, who corrupts no wife;
No robber he, no murderer of mankind,
No miſer, ſervant to the ſordid mind.
Dare to be juſt, my *Pamphilus*, diſdain
The ſmalleſt trifle for the greateſt gain:
For God is nigh thee, and his purer ſight
In acts of goodneſs only takes delight:
He feeds the labourer for his honeſt toil,
And heaps his ſubſtance as he turns the ſoil.
To him then humbly pay the rites divine,
And not in garments, but in goodneſs ſhine.
Guiltleſs of conſcience thou may'ſt ſafely ſleep,
Tho' thunder bellow thro' the boundleſs deep.
Page 268.

The MISERIES *of* OLD AGE.

HIM, *Parmenio*, I deem the happieſt man,
Who having once ſurvey'd great Nature's plan,
This beauteous ſyſtem, this ſtupendous frame,
Soon to that place retires from whence he came.
This common ſun, the ſtars, the ſtreams that flow,
The clouds that darken, and the fires that glow.
Theſe ſhall be always preſent to thy view,
Whether thou liv'ſt an hundred years, or few;
And nobler works, or wrought with better ſkill,
None ever yet beheld, or ever will.

This life on earth, theſe ſcenes to man aſſign'd,
Suppoſe a mighty concourſe of mankind,
Where all contrive to trifle time away
In buſineſs, buſtle, villainy, or play:
If firſt this inn you quit, a tranſient gueſt,
You'll pay but little, and you'll fare the beſt:
Go then equipt, nor fear the ſtroke of fate,
You'll travel free from envy and from hate.
But lingering gueſts who longer being crave,
Muſt ſink at laſt with ſorrow to the grave:
For antient men experience wants and woes
From friends departing or ſurviving foes.
He dies not well, who bending into age,
Droops under years, and tottering quits the ſtage.

Page 184.

VIRTUE *only is* NOBILITY.

CEASE, if you love me, mother, ceaſe to trace
Our long extraction to an antient race;
'Tis theirs alone who boaſt no inbred worth
To found their claim of honour on their birth,
And ſtrive their want of virtue to ſupply
With glory borrow'd from old anceſtry.
That all had anceſtors the proof you give,
When you admit, that all have liv'd, or live.
If thouſands find it difficult to trace
(Thro' lack of friends, or luckleſs change of place)
In whoſe pure veins their ſtreams of kindred ran,
Are they leſs noble than the few that can?
The pooreſt tenant of the *Libyan* wild,
Whoſe life is pure, whoſe thoughts are undefil'd,
In titled ranks may claim the firſt degree,
For Virtue only is Nobility.

Page 240.

The OMNIPOTENCE *of* GOLD.

AN antient ſage,* which ſome perhaps think odd,
Aſſerts that every element's a God;
A God this earth, where vivid verdure grows,
A God, the fire that burns, the breeze that blows;
The ſilver ſtreams that thro' the vallies ſtray,
The ſtars that ſhine by night, the ſun by day,
But 'this plain, this certain maxim hold,
'There's no propitious deity but gold:'
Safe in thy houſe this ſplendid god inſhrine,
And all the bleſſings of the world are thine;
The grand retinue, and the burniſh'd plate,
The pompous villa, and the mental great;
Gold can buy friends, or ſoften rigid laws,
And bias every witneſs to your cauſe:
Spare not expence — give largely, and 'tis odds
But mighty gold will bribe the very Gods.

Page 249.

* *Epicharmus.*

The MISERY *and* FOLLY *of* MAN.

LORD of creation, man — come, all things ſee
Exceed in happineſs and wiſdom thee.
Behold yon aſs, to whom thy partial race
Gives in the world of life the loweſt place:
Thou call'ſt him wretched, and I grant him ſo,
But not from ſelf his pitied ſufferings flow;
Beneath ſtern Nature's load the wretch may groan,
Yet wiſely ſtill adds nothing of his own:
But man alas! beſides his natural ſhare,
Makes half thoſe evils he repines to bear.
Does any ſneeze?* grief turns the hearers pale;
We burn with anger if the world ſhould rail.
Unlucky dreams with terrors fill the ſoul;
We tremble at the hooting of an owl:
By conteſts, prejudices, pride and law,
Unnumber'd evils on ourſelves we draw.

Page 244.

* *Sneezing was ſometimes reckoned an ill omen.*

MAN *unhappy, compared with other* CREATURES.

IF to my choice indulgent heav'n would give,
This life worn out, another life to live,
And ſay, "Partake what form delights thee beſt,
Be man again, again with reaſon bleſt;
Aſſume the horſe's ſtrength, the ſheep's warm coat,
Bark in the dog, or wanton in the goat;
For this is Fate's immutable decree,
And one more being is reſerved for thee:"
To bounteous heav'n I'd thus prefer my prayer;
"O let not reaſon's lamp be lighted here!
Make me not man; his only-partial race
Holds vice in credit, virtue in diſgrace.
The ſteed victorious in the rapid courſe
Eats food more dainty than the ſluggiſh horſe:
Is there a dog, diſtinguiſh'd for his ſmell?
No common dog will ever fare ſo well:
The gallant cock that boaſts heroic blood,
Rakes not in dirty dunghills for his food;
And ſhould he ſtrut among the feathered crew,
Each conſcious brother pays him honor due.
Man, tho' of each accompliſhment poſſeſt,
Renown'd for valour, and with virtue bleſt,
Gains from the heedleſs world no due regard,
His worth no praiſe, his valour no reward:
While fawning flatterers baſk in fortune's ray,
Knaves that detract, and villains that betray.
'Tis better far thro' any form to paſs,
To crawl a reptile, or to drudge an aſs,
Than ſee baſe miſcreants, Guilt's abandon'd crew,
Enjoy thoſe honours that are virtue's due."

Page 248.

(To be continued.)

An ODE *on the* SPRING.

To a Friend.

By Mr. R. BRIDGMAN.

SEE, see, my friend, sweet smiling spring,
Once more its blest return I'll sing,
Awakes the new blown flowers;
The op'ning buds salute the day,
The Earth imbibes the genial ray
In soft descending showers.

Look with what various lovely hue
The Fields are deck'd, the pearly dew
Hangs spangling on the thorn;
The wanton nymphs skim o'er the plains
With ecchoing lays of jolly swains,
To hail the crimson morn.

Thrice happy swains, who void of strife,
And all the anxious cares of life,
Can smile on frowning fate;
May I in mirth and joy like you,
The blissful paths of peace pursue
In some calm rural seat.

There in the Muses friendship blest,
No care shall e'er disturb my breast,
No sorrow shall affright:
The pleasing present moment seize,
For while we talk with careless ease,
The minutes wing their flight.

Then mind not, more, the burstling rout,
Of who is in, or who is out,
The noisy clamours raised on *Bute*,
As varying as the wind:
Let us contentedly receive
The goods the present time can give,
From care the only best reprieve,
To ease the worn out mind.

Sweet smiling peace returns again,
To crown, with joy, great *Cæsar*'s reign,
And bless *Britannia*'s isle:
Ye heavenly powers, whose beams impart
Health, joy and gladness to the heart,
Propitious on them smile.

Let eloquence in lasting writ
The wonders of their deeds transmit,
Let future ages sing:
Then put about the sparkling wine,
While all the tuneful sisters join
Their various harmony divine,
To *George* and *Prussia*'s king.

And thou, bright god, that rules the year,
Ascend thy car with swift career,
Make every climate own,
That in *Britannia* thou hast seen
The best of kings, the loveliest queen
That ever blest a throne.

Hundon, in *Suffolk*,
May, 1763.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *MAY*, 1763.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Berlin, April 12.

HIS Prussian Majesty is doing every thing in his Power towards redressing the Grievances of his Subjects, particularly to reduce the exorbitant Price of Provisions of all Sorts, by which the Poor have suffered greatly for some Time past.

Hanover, April 15. The King of Great-Britain has discharged from all Taxes, for three Years successively, the Inhabitants of the Principalities of Gottingen and Grubenhagen, as also those of the County of Sternberg, and several bailywicks that have suffered most by the War.

LONDON.

April 15.

ABout half an Hour after Eight o'Clock, Mr. John Rice, the Broker, was brought in a Coach from the Poultry Compter to the Old Bailey; as soon as he got out of it, he fainted away, and was carried into the Queen's

Queen's Head, where he remained about a Quarter of an Hour to refreſh himſelf, but appeared extremely dejected, and ſhed tears, and was ſo weak that he was obliged to be led into Court, where he fainted away again. About half an Hour after Nine his Trial came on, before the Right Hon. Lord Manſfield. He was indicted for forging a Letter of Attorney, and uttering the ſame knowing it to be forged, in the Name of A. Pearce, Widow of H. Pearce, Eſq; of Bedell in Yorkſhire. The Sum the Indictment was laid for was only 500l. though he had transferred of this Lady's Stock 29,900l. Mr. Fennoulett, one of the Clerks of the South-Sea Houſe, was the firſt Witneſs called, who proved the filling up the Letter of Attorney. Mr. Lowth, another Clerk of the South-Sea Houſe, proved the filling up the transfer, ſaw Rice execute it, and ſwore that he witneſſed the ſame. Mr. Ball, the Supervifor, proved the Letter of Attorney paſſing the Committee. Mr. Montague, the Deputy-accomptant, acquainted the Court of the Stock being replaced to Mrs. Pearce, after the above fraudulent transfer. Mrs. Pearce was then called, who being ſhewn the Letter of Attorney, denied it being her Hand-writing, and depoſed ſhe never gave him any ſuch Power. No other Witneſs was then called on Behalf of the Proſecution. The Court then acquainted Mr. Rice it was his Time to make his Defence, who anſwered he had nothing to ſay, but deſired ſome Gentlemen might be called to his Character, two of which were ſworn, who ſpoke of him as a Perſon of Credit in his Profeſſion. The Court acquainted him, where Proofs were poſitive, Character would have little Weight, ſo no more were called. Mr. Rice then pleaded for Mercy, and entreated his Lordſhip to uſe his Endeavours with his Majeſty in his Behalf, and urged in his Favour, that he had been offered Protection at Cambray if he would have changed his Religion. The Jury, without any Heſitation, brought him in guilty, and Mr. Akerman was ordered to take him into his Cuſtody. He was dreſſed in a Suit of light Grey, trimmed with black, and had a Bag-wig on; he was indulged with being at the Inner-Bar, and was allowed a Chair, ſeemed much affected, and ſhed Tears moſt Part of the Trial.

About five in the Evening he was again brought up to the Bar, with the other Priſoners, to receive Sentence of Death, which was paſt upon them, in a moſt pathetic and moving Manner, by the new Recorder.

18. Their Excellencies M. Querini and M. Moroſini, Ambaſſadors Extraordinary from the Republic of Venice, made their public Entry; which was conducted with great Ceremony, Magnificence, and Decorum.

May 1. A Sermon was preached at Lambeth Church by the Rev. Mr. Sellon, before the Right Hon. Preſident, Vice Preſident, and other Guardians of the Aſylum, on Account of laying the firſt Stone for a new Chappel for the ſaid Charity; to which her Majeſty ſubſcribed 100l. and the general Collection amounted to 117l. 14s.

5. Being the Day for public Thankſgiving for the general Peace, the Rev. Dr. Bentham preached before their Majeſties, from Matthew vii. 12. The following new Anthem was compoſed on that Occaſion by Dr. Boyce.

The Lord is King, be the People never ſo impatient: He ſitteth between the Cherubims, be the Earth never ſo unquiet.

O thou Sword of the Lord, put up thyſelf into the Scabbard, reſt and be ſtill.

Some put their Truſt in Chariots, and ſome in Horſes, but we will remember the Name of the Lord our God.

He maketh Peace in our Borders, and catuſeth Wars to ceaſe in all the World. O that Men would therefore praiſe the Lord for his Goodneſs, and declare the Wonders that he doth for the Children of Men.

That they would exalt him alſo in the Congregation of the People, and praiſe him in the Seat of the Elders.

Hallelujah.

The Right Hon. William Beckford, Eſq; Lord Mayor, and many of the Aldermen, &c. went in State to St. Paul's, and heard a Sermon by Mr. Sclater, his Lordſhip's Chaplain, from Pſalm xxix. 10.

The Lord Biſhop of Rocheſter, Dean of Weſtminſter, preached at the Abbey Church from Prov. xvi. 7.

A moſt ſuperb Piece of Plate, weighing about 1763 Ounces, in Commemoration of the Year in which it was given, and intended as a Preſent to a certain great Nobleman, either in or out of Place, has been ſent by Mr. Hemings, his Majeſty's Goldſmith, to the Aſſay Office at Goldſmiths Hall, in order to be tried there. On the Sides are the Arms of England, ſurmounted with a croſs, and ornamented beneath with a Silenus, Bacchanalians and other Emblems of the God. At each End are the Supporters of England couchant, with Feſtoons of Grapes and Vine-leaves beneath them. The Contents of this magnificent Veſſel, which is of an oval Figure, and ſuppoſed to be the moſt curious Piece of Workmanſhip ever ſeen in this Kingdom, are eſtimated

eſtimated at about fifty Gallons, and the whole has now been upwards of a Year and a half in making.

The Colours taken at Manilla, are ſent to Cambridge Univerſity, and made a Preſent of to King's College, to be put in the Chapel, in Remembrance of the Reduction of that City and the Philipine Iſlands, by his Excellency Brigadier Draper, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Troops on that Expedition, and late one of the Fellows of that College.

The following Speech was made by John Wilkes, *Eſq; when he was brought to the Bar of the Court of Common Pleas, on Tueſday the 3d of May.*

"My LORDS,

"I feel myſelf happy to be at laſt brought before a Court, and before Judges, whoſe Characteriſtic is the Love of Liberty. I have many humble Thanks to return for the immediate Order you was pleaſed to iſſue, to give me an Opportunity of laying my Grievances before you. They are of a Kind hitherto unparallelled in this free Country, and I truſt the Conſequences will teach Miniſters of Scottiſh and arbitrary Principles, that the Liberty of an Engliſh Subject is not to be ſported away with Impunity, in this cruel and deſpotic Manner.

"I am accuſed of being the Author of the North Briton, No. 45. I ſhall only remark upon that Paper that it takes all Load of Accuſation from the ſacred Name of a Prince, whoſe Family I love and honour, as the glorious Defenders of the Cauſe of Liberty, and whoſe perſonal Qualities are ſo amiable, great, and reſpectable, that he is deſervedly the Idol of his People. It is the peculiar Faſhion and Crime of theſe Times, and of thoſe who hold high miniſterial Offices in Government, to throw every odious Charge from themſelves upon Majeſty. The Author of this Paper, whoever he may be, has, upon conſtitutional Principles, done directly the Reverſe, and is therefore, in me, the ſuppoſed Author, meant to be perſecuted accordingly. The particular Cruelties of my Treatment, worſe than if I had been a Scots Rebel, this Court will hear, and I dare ſay, from your Juſtice, in due Time redreſs.

I may perhaps ſtill have the Means left me to ſhew that I have been ſuperior to every Temptation of Corruption. They may indeed have flattered themſelves, that when they found Corruption could not prevail, Perſecution might intimidate. I will ſhew myſelf ſuperior to both. My Papers have been ſeized, perhaps with a hope the better to deprive me of that Proof of their Meanneſs, and corrupt Prodigality, which it may poſſibly, in a proper Place, be yet in my Power to give."

May 6. John Wilkes, Eſq; was brought from the Tower up to the Bar of the Court of Common Pleas, Weſtminſter, where (as ſoon as the Court was ſeated) he made the following Speech:

"My LORDS,

"Far be it from me to regret that I have paſſed ſo many more Days in Captivity, as it will have afforded you an Opportunity of doing, upon mature Reflection, and repeated Examination, the more ſignal Juſtice to my Country. The Liberty of all Peers and Gentlemen, and what touches me more ſenſibly, that of all the middling and inferior Claſs of People, who ſtand moſt in Need of Protection, is, in my Caſe, this Day to be decided upon: A Queſtion of ſuch Importance, as to determine at once whether Engliſh Liberty be a Reality or a Shadow. Your own free-born Hearts will feel with Indignation and Compaſſion all that Load of Oppreſſion under which I have ſo long laboured. Cloſe Impriſonment, the Effect of premeditated Malice; all Acceſs for more than two Days denied to me; my Houſe ranſacked and plundered; my moſt private and ſecret Concerns divulged; every vile and malignant Inſinuation, even of High Treaſon itſelf, no leſs induſtriouſly than falſely circulated, by my cruel and implacable Enemies, together with all the various Inſolence of Office, form but a Part of my unexampled ill Treatment. Such inhuman Principles of Star-chamber Tyranny will, I truſt, by this Court, upon this ſolemn Occaſion, be finally extirpated, and henceforth every innocent Man, however poor and unſupported, may hope to ſleep in Peace and Security in his own Houſe, unviolated by King's Meſſengers, and the arbitrary Mandates of an over-bearing Secretary of State.

I will no longer delay your Juſtice. The Nation is impatient to hear, nor can be ſafe or happy, till that is obtained. If the ſame Perſecution is, after all, to carry me before another Court, I hope I ſhall find that the genuine Spirit of Magna Charta, that glorious Inheritance, that diſtinguiſhing Characteriſtic of Engliſhmen, is as religiouſly revered there, as I know it is here, by the great Perſonages before whom I have now the Happineſs to ſtand; and that I ſhall find (as in the ever-memorable Caſe of the impriſoned Biſhops) an independent Jury of Free born Engliſhmen, who will perſiſt to determine my Fate as in Conſcience bound, upon conſtitutional Principles, by a Verdict of Guilty or Not Guilty.

I ask

I aſk no more at the Hands of my Countrymen."

When Mr. Wilkes had made an End, that diſtinguiſhed Ornament to Juſtice and Humanity, Lord Chief Juſtice Pratt, ſtood up and delivered the Opinion of the Court to the following Purport, arranging the Matter in Queſtion under three ſeperate Heads.

1ſt. The Legality of Mr. Wilkes's Commitment.

2dly. The Neceſſity for a Specification of thoſe particular Paſſages in the 45th Number of the North Briton, which had been deemed a Libel. And,

3dly, Mr. Wilkes's Privilege as a Member of Parliament.

In regard to the firſt, his Lordſhip remarked that he would conſider a Secretary of State's Warrant, through the whole Affair, as nothing ſuperior to the Warrant of a common Juſtice of the Peace, and that no Magiſtrate had in Reality a Right ex officio to apprehend any Perſon, without ſtating the particular Crime of which he was accuſed; but at the ſame Time he obſerved, there were many Precedents where a nice Combination of Circumſtances gave ſo ſtrong a Suſpicion of Facts, that tho' the Magiſtrate could not be juſtified ex officio, he was nevertheleſs ſupported in the Commitment, even without receiving any particular Information for the Foundation of his Charge. The Word CHARGE his Lordſhip took Notice was in general much miſunderſtood, and did not mean the Accuſation brought againſt any Perſon taken up, but his Commitment by the Magiſtrate before whom he might be brought. Upon the whole of this Point, according to the cuſtomary Rule, which had been for a Series of Years obſerved by the Sages of the Law, even in the Reign of Charles the Second, when this Matter was ſo frequently conteſted, his Lordſhip was of Opinion that Mr. Wilkes's Commitment was not illegal.

In relation to the next Article, which required a Specification of the particular Paſſages of the 45th North Britain, which were deemed a Libel, his Lordſhip took Notice, that the Inſertion of theſe Paſſages, ſo far as they related to the Point in Queſtion, was not at all neceſſary; for even ſuppoſing the Whole of the 45th Number of the North Briton had been inſerted in the Body of the Warrant, yet it by no Means came under his Lordſhip's Cognizance at that Time; for the Matter in Conſideration then was, not the Nature of the Offence, but the Legality of the Commitment; —— the Nature of the Offence not reſting in the Boſom of a Judge, without the Aſſiſtance of a Jury, and not being a proper Subject of Enquiry, till regularly brought on to be tried in the cuſtomary Way of Proceeding.

With reſpect to the third and laſt Point: How far Mr. Wilkes had a Right to plead his Privilege as a Member of Parliament, my Lord Chief Juſtice remarked, that there were but three Caſes which could poſſibly affect the Privilege of a Member of Parliament, and theſe were Treaſon, Felony, and the Peace. The Peace, as it is written in the Inſtitutes of the Law, his Lordſhip explained to ſignify a Breach of the Peace; he remarked than when the ſeven Biſhops were ſent to the Tower, the Plea which was uſed when the Spiritual Lords contended for their Privilege, was that they endeavoured to diſturb the Peace. This, at that arbitrary Time, was judged ſufficient to forfeit their Privilege, but his Lordſhip remarked, that out of the four Judges then upon the Bench, there was but one honeſt Man; that was Powel, and he declined giving any Opinion. His Lordſhip then anſwered, that the Privilege of Parliament ſhould be held ſacred and inviolable; and as there were but three particular Caſes in which that Privilege was forfeited, it only remained to examine how far Mr. Wilkes's was endangered. Mr. Wilkes ſtood accuſed of writing a Libel; a Libel, in the Senſe of the Law, was a high Miſdemeanor, but did not come within the Deſcription of Treaſon, Felony, or Breach of the Peace; at moſt it had but a Tendency to diſturb the Peace, and conſequently could not be ſufficient to deſtroy the Privilege of a Member of Parliament.

Thus this Point of Privilege was determined, and Mr. Wilkes immediately diſcharged, through the univerſal Acclamations of an incredible Number of Spectators, all impatient to know the Reſult of ſo important a Queſtion.

After Mr. Wilkes was diſcharged, he addreſſed himſelf to the Court in the following Words:

"My LORDS,

"Great as my Joy muſt naturally be at the Deciſion which this Court, with a true Spirit of Liberty, has been pleaſed to make concerning the unwarrantable Seizure of my Perſon, and all the other conſequential Grievances, allow me to aſſure you, that I feel it far leſs ſenſibly on my own Account, than I do for the Public. The Sufferings of an Individual are a trifling Object, when compared with the Whole; and I ſhould bluſh to feel for myſelf, in Compariſon with Conſiderations of a Nature ſo tranſcendently ſuperior.

"I will

"I will not trouble you with my poor Thanks. —— Thanks are due to you from the whole Engliſh Nation, and from all the Subjects of the Engliſh Crown. They will be paid you; together with every Teſtimony of Zeal and Affection to the Learned Serjeant, who has ſo ably and conſtitutionally pleaded my Cauſe, and in mine (with Pleaſure I ſay it) the Cauſe of Liberty. Every Teſtimony of my Gratitude is juſtly due to you; and I take Leave of this Court, with a Veneration and Reſpect, which no Time can obliterate, nor can the moſt grateful Heart ſufficiently expreſs."

Supplies granted by Parliament for the Service of the Year 1763.

		Sums Voted.		
	NAVY.			
Dec. 2.	For 30,000 Seamen, at 4l. per Man per Month, for 13 Months	1,560,000	0	0
Feb. 3.	For the Ordinary of the Navy, and Half-pay	380,661	3	11
	Towards completing the Hoſpital near Plymouth	3,000	0	0
	Upon Account for Seamen who ſhall not be provided for in Greenwich Hoſpital	10,000	0	0
24.	For Building and Repairs of Ships for 1763	100,000	0	0
	ORDNANCE.			
March 1.	For the Charge of that Office	204,329	0	0
	LAND-SERVICE.			
Dec. 7.	For Extra-expences of Land-forces, and other Services, from December 1761, to Oct. 1762	1,588,756	15	8
Feb. 8.	For ditto, from Nov. 1, 1762, to Feb. 19, 1763	951,249	0	6
March 11.	For 2120 Horſe, and 9900 Foot, the Troops of Heſſe, and Subſidies,	85,158	14	8
	For an additional Corps of Ditto	87,690	18	6
	Augmentation of ditto Troops	45,420	16	6
	For 1444 Horſe, and 2330 Foot, the Troops of Brunſwick, and Subſidies	49,308	1	1
	For Deficiency in Sum voted laſt Seſſion for Ditto Troops	4328	8	5
7.	For Guards, Garriſons, &c. from December 1762, to April 1763	485,317	2	10
	For Ditto from April 1763, to 24 December following	408,372	13	4
	For the Forces in the Plantations, Gibralter, Guadaloupe, Martinico and the Havannah, from Dec. 1762, to April 1763	278,893	11	0
	For Ditto in the Plantations, Minorca, and Gibralter, from April 1763, to December following	281,781	3	6
	For General and Staff-officers in Great-Britain, for 1763	11,291	8	6
	For two Regiments of Horſe in Germany, and four Regiments of Foot in North America, on the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment	16,438	7	0
	For four Regiments of Foot in the Eaſt-Indies	71,381	16	8
10.	For defraying the Charge of Pay, &c. of the Militia for one Year, beginning March 25, 1763	150,000	0	0
15.	To complete the Payment of 220,000l. to the Landgrave of Heſſe, purſuant to Treaty	50,000	0	0
17.	For Penſions to reduced Officers Widows	1,742	0	0
	To reduced Officers of Land Forces and Marines	33,351	17	6
	For Allowances to reduced Horſe-guards	2,910	1	8
19.	For Out-penſioners of Chelſea-hoſpital	51,708	13	4
	SUNDRY SERVICES.			
Feb. 17.	For Weſtminſter Pavements, &c.	5,000	0	0
24.	To diſcharge Supply of Credit of laſt Year	1,000,000	0	0
March 7.	On Account of naval Exchequer Bills iſſued laſt Year	1,500,000	0	0
15.	To the Foundling Hoſpital	40,050	0	0
	Nova Scotia in 1760	4,589	13	11
	Civil Eſtabliſhment of Ditto for 1763	5,674	1	10
	Ditto —— of Georgia, from June 24, 1762, to June 24, 1763	4,136	0	0
17.	To the Provinces in North America	133,333	6	8
	To the Britiſh Forts and Settlements on the Coaſt of Africa	13,000	0	0
	To diſbanded Officers	88,704	3	4

To Mr. Harriſon relating to the Longitude		5,000	0 0
19. For making good what has been iſſued by his Majeſty's Orders purſuant to Addreſſes		6,410	5 10

DEFICIENCIES.

March 15. To make good Deficiency of Half Subſidies of Tonnage and Poundage, to Jan. 5, 1763		49,558	1 6
To make good to the Sinking Fund the Deficiency of the Duties on Offices and Penſions		48,891	14 11
Ditto of additional Duties on Beer and Ale		26,720	0 0
17. To make good the Deficiency of laſt Grants		7,151	9 1
Total		9,851,300	10 10

Ways and Means for raiſing the Supply.

Dec. 4. Duties on Malt		750,000	0 0
9. Land-Tax		2,000,000	0 0
March 8. By Annuities and two Lotteries		3,560,000	0 0
19. Out of the Sinking Fund		2,000,000	0 0
By Money remaining in the Exchequer, being the Surplus of the ſeveral Duties on Beer and Ale		47,120	9 6
By Loans or Exchequer Bills, to be charged on the firſt Aids granted next Seſſion		1,800,000	0 0
		10,097,120	9 6

Note, Feb. 7. The Principal on Navy, Victualling, and Tranſport Bills, made out before Dec. 31, 1762, and delivered Mar. 25, 1763, amounting to the Sum of 3,075,316l. 3d. was ordered to be, with the Intereſt, converted into four per Cent. Annuities.

Note alſo, Feb. 17. The Principal on Ordnance Debentures, dated before Dec. 31, 1762, and delivered before March 25, 1763, amounting to the Sum of 595,423l. 2s. 3d. was ordered to be converted into the like Annuities.

Note likewiſe, March 8, was voted an additional Duty of 8l. per Ton upon French Wines, and 4l. per Ton upon all other Wines imported; and the Money to be raiſed by Annuities and a Lottery were charged thereupon.

Note further, March 14, was voted an additional Duty of 4s. per Hogſhead upon all Cyder and Perry made within this Kingdom; and 2l. per ton upon all Cyder and Perry imported.

BIRTHS.

April 9. The Lady of John Bullock Lloyd, of Brecon, Eſq; a Son and Heir.

20. The Lady of the Right Hon. Lord St. John, a Daughter.

May 2. The Lady of Lord Bruce, a Daughter.

10. The Counteſs of Aſhburnham, a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 20. Dr. Scott, an eminent Phyſician at Sunderland, to Miſs Robinſon, Niece to Lady Middleton.

Mr. Woods, of Chidham in Suſſex, to Miſs Cathery, of Stanſted Houſe, an agreeable young Lady with a genteel Fortune.

26. Mr. Richard Fiddian, aged 60, to Miſs Sally Simcox, of about 22, who had lived in his Family ſeveral Years at Handſworth, near Birmingham.

The Rev. Mr. Humphry Suryties, Vicar of Blewſbury in Berkſhire, to Mrs. Abbington, Relict of John Abbington, Eſq; late of Dulwich.

The Rev. Mr. Lancelot Kirby, Rector of Caſtleton, Wilts, to a Daughter of Alderman Gauntlet's at Winton.

John Haigh, Eſq; near Leeds, to Miſs Sowerby, Daughter of Alderman Sowerby, of Newcaſtle.

May 4. Laurence Banyer, Eſq; to Miſs Warren, at Hampſtead.

By Special Licence, the Hon. Aubery Beaucleck, only Son of Lord Vere, to Lady Catherine Ponſonby, Daughter to the Earl of Beſborough.

Robert Henley Ongley, Eſq; Knight of

the Shire of Bedford, to Miſs Goſfright, of Weſtminſter.

5. Mr. Joſ. Cecil, Merchant, of Savage Garden, to Miſs Pollard, late of Fleet-ſtreet, an agreeable young Lady, with a handſome Fortune.

6. The Rev. Mr. Monro, of St. Bartholomew the Leſs, to Miſs Taylor, Daughter of Mr. Taylor, Steward of the Hoſpital.

John Weld, Eſq; of Lulworth Caſtle, to Miſs Julia Petre, Siſter to the preſent Lord Petre.

DEATHS.

April 16. John Nottingham, Eſq; aged 78, formerly Receiver of the Land Tax at Guildhall.

The Rev. Dr. Thorſby, 35 Years Rector of Stoke Newington.

18. The Lady of Lord Brownlow Bertie, at Briſtol Hot Wells.

The Right Hon. and Rev. Dr. George Ingram, Viſcount Irwin, and Prebend of St. Peter's Weſtminſter.

22. Lady Hartop, Relict to Sir John Hartop, Bart.

26. James Putland, Eſq; of Lynn, in Norfolk.

The Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Pulteney.

Henry Bayntun, Eſq; of Piccadilly.

The Rev. Dr. Barlow, Principal of Jeſus College, Oxford.

Paul Membray, Eſq; in Conduit Street.

May 2. The Hon. Henry Reginald Courteney, Uncle to Lord Viſcount Courteney, and Member of Parliament for Honiton.

At Newborough in Northumberland, Alice Wilſon, aged 111.

4. In Hatton Garden, Thomas Fothergill, Eſq; of Newport in the Iſle of Wight.

Dr. Fanſhaw, Canon of Chriſtchurch, Oxon, and the King's Profeſſor of Divinity in that Univerſity.

Mr. Pſalmanazer, in the 84th Year of his Age, well known for his many ingenious Performances in different Branches of Literature.

George Hele Treby, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Plymton, &c.

5. The Lady Viſcounteſs Dowager Moleſworth, unfortunately conſumed in the Flames; univerſally lamented.

10. The Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Middleſex, Daughter of the late Lord Shannon.

Civil and Military Preferments.

April 22. His Majeſty having delivered the Cuſtody of the Privy Seal to his Grace George Duke of Marlborough, his Grace took his Place at the Board accordingly.

Stephen, Earl of Illcheſter was choſen of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council.

The Earl of Hartford is appointed Ambaſſador to the Court of Spain.

The Earl of Sandwich, appointed firſt Lord of the Admiralty.

Lord Digby of the Kingdom of Ireland, and Admiral Lord Howe, ſucceed Mr. Orby Hunter and Mr. Harris as Lords of the Admiralty.

Thomas Pitt, Eſq; is alſo made a Lord of the Admiralty.

The Earl of Guildford is appointed Chamberlain to the Queen in the room of the Earl of Northumberland.

William Gerrard Hamilton, Eſq; appointed Chancellor of his Majeſty's Exchequer in Ireland.

The Earl of Shelburne is appointed firſt Commiſſioner of the Board of Trade, in the room of the Right Hon. Charles Townſhend.

Bamber Gaſcoigne, Eſq; appointed a Commiſſioner of Trade.

Sir Edward Thomas, Bart. Surveyor of the King's Woods.

Lord Charles Spencer appointed Comptroller of the Houſhold. —— Humphry Morrice, Warden of the Stanneries in Cornwall.

Sir Francis Daſhwood, Lord D'Eſpenſer, Maſter of the great Ward Robe.

Earl Gower appointed Lord Chamberlain.

The Duke of Marlborough, Maſter of the Horſe, in the room of the Duke of Rutland, who retires.

Charles Hotham, Eſq; appointed one of the Grooms of his Majeſty's Bed Chamber.

John Roſs Mackie, Treaſurer and Paymaſter of his Majeſty's Ordnance.

George Grenville, Eſq; eldeſt Son of the Right Hon. George Grenville, has obtained a Reverſionary Grant of the Place of one of the Tellers of his Majeſty's Exchequer.

Whitehall, *April* 30. The King has ordered Letters Patent to paſs under the Great Seal of Ireland, containing a Grant unto the Right Hon. Joſeph Viſcount Ruſsborough, and his Heirs Male, of the Dignity of an Earl of the ſaid Kingdom, by the Title of Earl of Miltown in the County of Dublin.

The King has ordered Letters Patent to paſs under the Great Seal of Ireland, containing a Grant unto the Right Hon. Robert Viſcount Farnham, and his Heirs Male, of the Dignity of an Earl of the ſaid Kingdom, by the Title of Earl of Farnham in the County of Cavan.

The King has ordered Letters Patent to paſs under the Great Seal of the Kingdom of Ireland, containing a Grant unto the Right Hon. Robert Baron Luxborough of Shannon, and his Heirs Male, of the Dignity

nity of a Viſcount of the ſaid Kingdom, by the Title of Viſcount Barrels; and likewiſe a Grant to the ſaid Baron Luxborough, and his Heirs Male, of the Dignity of an Earl of the ſaid Kingdom, by the Title of Earl of Catherlough in the County of Catherlough.

The King has ordered Letters Patent to paſs under the Great Seal of Ireland, containing a Grant unto James Cotter, of Rochforreſt in the County of Cork, Eſq; and his Heirs Male, of the Dignity of a Baronet of the ſaid Kingdom.

The King has ordered Letters Patent to be paſſed under the Great Seal of Ireland, containing a Grant unto the Right Hon. William Gerard Hamilton, of the Office of Chancellor of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer in the ſaid Kingdom, void by the Reſignation of the Right Hon. Sir William Yorke, Bart.

The King has ordered Letters Patent to be paſſed under the Great Seal of Ireland, containing a Grant unto the Right Hon. Anthony Malone, Eſq; of Præ-Audience, Place, and Precedence of his Majeſty's Prime Serjeant, Attorney, and Solicitor-General, and of all other his Majeſty's Council in the Law, upon all Occaſions, as well in all his Courts, as elſewhere in the ſaid Kingdom.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

A Preſentation paſſed the Great Seal to Thomas Read to hold the Rectory of Stanbridge Parva in Eſſex.

To the Rev. Philip Ridout, jun. to hold the Rectory of Farnham in Hants.

The Rev. Mr. Nicolls, to the Rectory of Stoke Newington.

The Rev. Thomas Atkinſon, to the Rectory of Eſgham in the County and Dioceſe of York.

William Brown, M. A. of Queen College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Marſton Truſſel, with the united Rectories of Peekirk and Glinſton in Northamptonſhire.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto William Sharp, D. D. the Office of Greek Profeſſor in the Univerſity of Oxford.

—— To George Chinnery, LL. D. the Dignity of Dean in the Cathedral Church of Cork.

Whitehall, April 30. The King has ordered Letters Patent to paſs under the Great Seal of Ireland, for the Tranſlation of the Right Rev. Dr. John Oſwald, Biſhop of the united Sees of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, to the Biſhoprick of Dromore in the ſaid Kingdom, vacant by the Death of Dr. Geo. Marlay.

The King has ordered Letters Patent to paſs under the Great Seal of Ireland, for the Promotion of Dennis Cumberland, D.D. to the united Biſhopricks of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh in the ſaid Kingdom, void by the Tranſlation of Dr. John Oſwald to the Biſhoprick of Dromore.

B——KR——TS.

Samuel Bateman, of Plymouth Dock, Victualler.

Thomas Hallowell, late of Stannery, Yorkſhire, Weaver.

William Fitz Summons, of the Pariſh of St. Mary-le-Bone, Middleſex, Victualler.

Henry Allen, late of New Broad-ſtreet Buildings, London, Merchant.

Thomas Roebuck, of Heckmondwike in Yorkſhire, Dyer.

Thomas Hutchinſon, late of Stamp Croſs, Yorkſhire, Clothier.

John Boniface, of Launceſton in Cornwall, Linen and Woolen Draper.

Abraham Judah, of Chiſwell-ſtreet, Middleſex, Colourman.

William Goodall, of Red-lion-ſtreet, Holborn, Victualler.

Henry Salomons, jun. of Savage Gardens, Merchant.

George Hicks, of Colcheſter in Eſſex, Innholder.

Thomas Halland, of Uckfield in Suſſex, Victualler.

Thomas Cook, of Size-lane, London, Packer.

Robert Maile, of St. Anne's-lane, London, Jeweller.

William Woods and Thomas Naylor, of London, Merchants and Partners.

Thomas Heys, now or late of Liverpool, Merchant.

Philip Withers, of the Pariſh of Weſtbury, in the County of Wilts, Dyer.

Jane Batty, late of Liverpool, Linen-draper.

John Matthews, late of St. James's, Victualler, but now of St. Martin in the Fields.

Reni Pinet, otherwiſe Rene Pinett, now or late of Fulham, Middleſex, Dealer and Chapman.

Joſeph Hinchliffe, of Sheffield in Yorkſhire, Innkeeper.

John Davidſon, of Cannon-ſtreet, Inſurance Broker.

Edward Read, of Alborn in Wiltſhire, Fuſtian Weaver.

John White, of Bramley in Hampſhire, Dealer.

Charles Moore and Thomas Smith, of London, Stock-brokers.

Matthew Lee, of Plymouth, in the County of Devon, Vintner, Dealer and Chapman.

Henry Cooke, now or late of Ormſkirk, in the County of Lancaſter, woolen-draper, Dealer and Chapman.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence. in Proſe and Verſe.

For *JUNE*, 1763.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 425, *anſwered by Mr.* W. Barker, *of* Wigan, Lancaſhire.

IN *Simpſon*'s Fluxions, 1ſt Vol. p. 17, Second Edition, it is demonſtrated that when the Area is a Maximum the Legs are equal: Then let $a = 144$, then it is plain from the Nature of the Queſtion, that one Side of the Square will be repreſented by $\sqrt{\frac{a^2}{2}}$; and it is evident $2\sqrt{\frac{a^2}{2}} = 203.6466$ one of the equal Legs; and, by 47. 1 *E.* the Hypothenuſe $= 287.9998$.

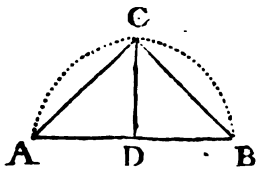
This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Sadler, *Mr.* T. Robinſon, *Mr.* H. Fleck, *Mr.* J. Gandy, *Mr.* W. Taylor, *Mr.* E. Lowe, *Mr.* Barlow, *Mr.* T. Wilkin, *Mr.* T. Barker, *and by the Propoſer Mr.* S. Beeken.

Queſtion 426, *anſwered by Mr.* S. Beeken.

LET the Sum of the Sides be $=$ the Area of the given Triangle and put $a = \frac{1}{4}$ the former, $b^2 =$ the latter, make $x =$ the Hypothenuſe, $y =$ the Perpendicular, and $z =$ the Baſe; then we have $y + z = 2a - x$. Now ſince x^2 is $= y^2 + z^2$. and $4b^2 = 2y + z$, $x^2 + 4b^2$ becomes $= y^2 + z^2 + 2y \times z =$ to the Square of $\overline{y + z} =$ to the Square of $\overline{2a - x} = 4a^2 - 4ax + x^2$; that is, $x^2 + 4b^2 = 4a^2 - 4ax + x^2$; which reduced, x becomes $= \left(a - \frac{b^2}{a}\right)$ 10, whence, $z = 8$ and $y = 6$. *W. W. R.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Probert, *Mr.* H. Fleck, *Mr.* R. Barlow, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* T. Wilkin, *Mr.* W. Taylor, *Mr.* C. Pagetter, *and by the Propoſer Mr.* E. Lowe.

Queſtion 427, *anſwered by Mr.* H. Fleck.



AS the biſecting Line D C is equal ½ the Hypothenuſe it becomes the Radius of a Circle, conſequently the right-angular Point C may be taken at any equal Portion of the Semi-circle A C B. Therefore let it be at C, = ¼ thereof; then A D = D C = 25, and $\sqrt{A\,D^2} \times 2 = 35.35 = A\,C = C\,B$. *W. W. R.*

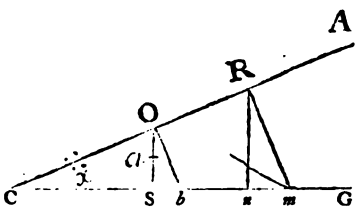
This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Probert, *Mr.* S. Beeken, *Mr.* J. Gandy, *Mr.* R. Barlow, *Mr.* W. Taylor, *Mr.* C. Pageſter, *and the Propoſer Mr.* T. Orme.

Queſtion 428 *has not not been anſwered, and we have only the Propoſer's Word that the Sides of the two right-angled Triangles are as follows,* viz.

2165, 2040, 725 are the Sides of the one, and
2165, 2067, 644 are the Sides of the other.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 437. *By Mr.* T. Todd.



SUppoſe a given Piece of Timber (A C) moveable about (C as) a Center, which let us imagine free from Friction: Query the Angle of Elevation, when the ſaid Timber, is ſupported by a Prop (O S) of a given Height, perpendicular to the Horizon (G C,) ſo as to bear the moſt Weight poſſible? Alſo, the Data remaining the ſame, to find the Angle of Elevation, when there is the greateſt Preſſure in Direction (*o b*) perpendicular to the Timber (A C). The Data being ſtill continued; to find the Angle of Elevation, when the united Preſſure in both theſe Directions is a Maximum.

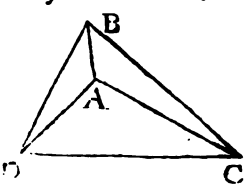
Queſtion 438.

By Mr. John Tyre, *Pupil at Mr.* Waddington's *Academy in* Miles's Lane.

IN what Latitude the 1ſt of *May* 1·63, under the Meridian of *London*, might the Sun have been ſeen to an Obſerver 24 Feet above the Surface of the Sea, to have deſcribed 20 Points of the Compaſs on a clear Day, the horizontal Refraction being ſuppoſed 33 Minutes.

Queſtion 439.

By Mr. R. Hall.



GIven C D = 35, B C = 31,52, D B = 24.67, from the three Angles B, C, D, draw three right Lines within to a Point A, ſuch that C A, D A, B A, may be to each other as 9, 6, and 3, without *Algebra*.

Queſtion 440.

By Mr. T. Robinſon.

LET there be an oblique Triangle, the Sum of the three Sides is 60, the Perpendicular let fall from the vertical Angle to and the Difference between the Diameters of the circumſcribing and inſcribed Circles are 22,·87c. Query the Sides of the Triangle and Area.

ODE

ODE *for his Majesty's Birth Day, June 4, 1763.*

By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, *Esq; Poet-Laureat.*

COmmon births, like common things,
Pass unheeded, or unknown:
Time but spreads, or waves his wings,
The phantom swells, the phantom's gone!
Born for millions monarch rise
Heirs of infamy, or fame.
When the virtuous, brave, or wise
Demand our praise, with loud acclaim
We twine the festive wreath, the shrines adorn,
'Tis not our king's alone, 'tis *Britain*'s natal morn.
Bright examples plac'd on high
Shine with more distinguish'd blaze;
Thither nations turn their eye,
And grow virtuous as they gaze.
Thoughtless ease and sportive leisure,
Dwell in life's contracted sphere,
Public is the monarch's pleasure,
Public is the monarch's care:
If *Titus* smiles, th' observant world is gay,
If *Titus* frowns, or sighs, we sigh and lose a day!
Around their couch, around their board
A thousand ears attentive wait,
A thousand busy tongues record
The smallest whispers of the great.
Happy those whom truth sincere
And conscious virtue join to guide!
Can they have a foe to fear,
Can they have a thought to hide?
Nobly they soar above th' admiring throng
Superior to the power, the will of acting wrong.
Such may *Britain* find her kings! —
Such the * Muse of rapid wings
Wafts to some sublimer sphere:
Gods and heroes mingle there.
Fame's eternal accents breathe,
Black *Cocytus* howls beneath,
Ev'n malice learns to blush, and hides her Strings. ——
—— O such may *Britain* ever find her kings!

* PINDAR.

FRAGMENTS *of* MENANDER.

By FRANCIS FAWKS, M. A.

☞ *The Figures at the Bottom of each Fragment refer to the Page in* Le-Clerc's *Edition, where the Original is to be found.*

The ORIGIN *of* MAN.

TO know the origin from whence you came,
And the frail fashion of this human frame,
Pause o'er those monuments with pensive eye,
Where purpled tyrants, proud oppressors lie;
All who could boast wealth, wisdom, beauty, birth,
Here meet, and mingle with one common earth:
Yet these no bright accomplishments could save
From Fate's dread sentence to the gloomy grave:
There while you read the frailty of your frame,
Learn from what vile original you came.

Page 276.

The PLEASURES *of* SOLITUDE.

HOW sweet and pleasant, to a man endued
With moral Goodness, is deep solitude?
Pensive to rove, not meditating harm,
And live in affluence at his country farm.
For in large cities where the many bide,
Self-cankering envy dwells, and high-blown pride:
There lull'd in all the luxury of ease,
They live at large, licentious as they please;
Yet soon these pleasures pall, and quick decay,
Like the light blaze that crackling dies away.

Page 178.

SORROW *familiar to all* MEN.

SURE sorrows are to human-kind ally'd:
They reign where Fortune pours her golden tide;
Besiege the son of glory's splendid door,
Grow grey and old together with the poor.

Page 104.

GOOD *and* EVIL *blended.*

NO good in life the race of men can see,
Spring from one root, as branches from the tree;
But near the good we find the evil still,
And frequent good arises out of ill.

Page 156.

CONTENT.

MIXT with all good full many ills we find,
But no one bliss to gratify the mind;
If more of good than ill the Gods have given,
Pleas'd let us bless the bounteous hand of heaven.

Page 30.

Banish CARE.

WHate'er offends thee, care, or grief, or strife,
Drive far away beyond the verge of life;

For here alas; we little time poſſeſs,
And every ſorrow makes that little leſs.

Page 158.

TEMPLE *of* REASON.

WHere-e'er the ſacred rays of reaſon ſhine,
There dwells the God that utters truth divine.

Page 22.

The MAN *of* REASON.

IN human nature nothing can excel
The man that regulates and reaſons well;
To ſhow good ſenſe and order in a thing,
Denotes the chief, the counſellor, the king:
Theſe noble virtues nothing can exceed,
The man of reaſon is a man indeed.

Page 90.

GOOD-SENSE.

BLeſt are the wealthy who abound in ſenſe,
Which gives a noble ſanction to expence:
This, this ſhould be the ſon of fortune's care,
The weight of wealth with equal mind to bear;
For riches oft deprave the human will,
And turn the bias of the mind to ill.

Page 120.

A GOOD NAME.

IN every ſtate the Good protection claim,
For the beſt paſſport is an honeſt name.

Page 134.

PATIENCE.

HIM I eſteem moſt virtuous of mankind
Who bears offences with a patient mind.

Page 32.

Man blind to future EVENTS.

SAY not, O man! for it becomes thee not,
This evil ſhall not happen to my lot.

Page 56.

FRIENDSHIP.

AS gold more ſplendid from the fire appears,
Thus friendſhip brightens by the length of years.

Page 272.

TYRANTS *unhappy.*

AH! dreadful ſtate of ſoul-conſuming woe,
Which tyrants, proud oppreſſors, undergo!
Not all their pride, nor pomp, nor pow'r can grant
One ſweet enjoyment which the meaneſt want.
What torments then muſt curſe their guilty hours
Who live immured in citadels and towers?
Who think, miſtruſtful of their menial band,
Each ſlave conceals a dagger in his hand?
Such chaſtiſements the Gods for thoſe ordain
Who uncontroul'd deſpotically reign.

Page 24.

The POOR *ſhould not be oppreſſed.*

WHO dares with wrongs the needy to purſue,
Is baſe, nor baſe alone, but fooliſh too.
What thoughtleſs pride to ſpurn that humble ſtate,
Which chance may make his own unpitied fate?
Though now he boaſts his heaps of golden ſtore,
Soon may thoſe fail, and he be rich no more;
The ſtreams of fortune, never at a ſtay,
Oft change their courſe, and quickly glide away.

Page 34.

RICHES.

WHAT can be weigh'd with riches in the ſcale?
They ſcreen all vices with a golden veil.

Page 30.

RICH *and* POOR *equally unhappy.*

THE rich all happy I was wont to hold,
Who never paid large uſury for gold.
"Thoſe ſons of fortune never ſigh, I ſaid,
Nor toſs with anguiſh on their weary bed;
But ſoft-diſſolving into balmy ſleep,
Indulge ſweet ſlumbers, while the needy weep:"
But now the great and opulent, I ſee,
Lament their lots, and mourn as well as we.

Page 104.

FORTUNE BLIND.

THIS ſacred truth print deeply on thy mind;
Fortune, and Fortune's votaries are blind.

Page 28.

EVIL COMPANY *contagious.*

LET not falſe arguments thy reaſon blind,
For evil converſe taints the virtuous mind.

Page 78.

IMPUDENCE.

IMPUDENCE.

HE ſtands in impudence without a peer,
Who ſcorns to bluſh, and knows not how to fear.
Page 6.

INPORTUNATE ADVICE.

WHEN well ourſelves, we boaſt the doctor's ſkill,
And give advice to others that are ill.
Page 16.

The DANGERS *of* MATRIMONY.

A. WHILE prudence guides, change not, at any rate,
A life of freedom for the married ſtate:
I ventur'd once to play that deſperate game,
And therefore warn you, not to do the ſame.
B. The counſel may be ſage which you advance;
But I'm reſolved to take the common chance.
A. Mild gales attend that voyage of your life,
And waft you ſafely thro' the ſea of ſtrife:
Not the dire *Lybian*, or *Ægæan* ſea,
Where out of thirty ſhips ſcarce periſh three;
But that, where daring fools moſt dearly pay,
Where all that ſail are ſurely caſt away.
Page 22.

COMFORTS *of* MATRIMONY.

YOU judge quite wrong to think your fortune hard;
Life's troubles, not its bleſſings, you regard:
Believe me, friend, the race of man can know
No earthly comfort unallay'd with woe.
Much plague, no doubt, attends a ſumptuous wife;
She's the ſure torment of her huſband's life.
Yet ev'n from her ſome benefits accrue,
She brings him ſons, ſhe brings him daughters too:
When ill, her care adminiſters relief,
When fortune frowns, ſhe ſolaces his grief:
When age, or ſickneſs, brings him to his end,
She decently inters him, like a friend.
Think, thank on this, when ſlight vexations teaze;
The mighty charm will ſet your heart at eaſe:
But if you let wild ſorrow thus prevail,
And place no comforts in the other ſcale;
Not weighing gain with loſs, nor good with ill,
Still you muſt murmur, and be wretched ſtill.
Page 122.

The RICH *and* YOUNG *ſhould marry.*

THOSE that are rich, and in the bloom of life,
May wed and prove the comforts of a wife;
But who poſtpone the bliſs till paſt their prime,
Muſt pay large intereſt for neglect of time.
Page 84.

MATERNAL AFFECTION.

WHY for her children ſhould the wife expreſs
More fond affection, and the huſband leſs?
The reaſon, if I rightly judge, is this,
She knows them her's, and he but thinks them his.
Page 236.

NURSE MYRTILA.

ROUSE but old *Myrtila*, the nurſe, and give her
The leaſt occaſion, and ſhe'll talk for ever:
With far leſs art and eaſe you may reſtrain
The ſounding cymbals of *Dodona*'s fane,
(Which, if but touch'd, the holy augur hears
The live-long day remurmur'd in his ears)
Than ſtill this chattering crone, who with her tales
Torments the weary night as ſoon as evening fails.

☞ *The learned reader will find the original of this Fragment in Dr.* Bentley's Emendations of Menander, *page* 16, *printed at* Cambrige, *in the year* 1713.

POWER *of* MUSIC.

MUSIC has charms the ſavage breaſt to move,
And ſongs are *Syrens* that invite to love.
Page 84.

The STRICTLY-RIGHTEOUS FIELD.

SURE never ſwain with anxious labour till'd
A more religious, or a juſter field:
Abundant tribute to the Gods it pays
In ivy, flowers, and hon'rary bays:
If I ſow barley, to a ſingle grain,
It juſtly brings the quantity again.
Page 32.

LOVE OMNIPOTENT.

'GAINST love's unerring darts there's no defence,
They wound the blockhead, and the man of ſenſe.
Page 14.

KNOW OTHERS.

"KNOW thou thyſelf," was always ſaid of old,
A maxim not quite abſolute I hold;

It

It had been better far, you muſt allow,
And more our intereſt, 'Other men to know.'

Page 86.

VERSES *inſcribed to the Rev. Dr.* YOUNG, *by the late Right Hon. Lord* MELCOMBE.

WHAT, if whilſt our fate ſo near,
Forbears to call us both away,
I ſend a line, in love ſincere,
Which may befriend us whilſt we ſtay.

Envy's cenſure, flattery's praiſe,
With unmov'd indifference view:
Scorn to tread life's dangerous maze,
With unerring virtue's clue.

Void of ſtrong deſire or fear,
Life's wide ocean truſt no more;
Strive, thy little bark to ſteer
With the tide, but near the ſhore.

Thus prepar'd, thy ſhorten'd ſail,
Shall, whene'er the winds increaſe,
Seizing each propitious gale,
Waft thee to the port of peace.

Keep thy conſcience from offence,
And tumultuous paſſions free,
So, when thou'rt call'd from hence,
Eaſy ſhall thy paſſage be.

Eaſy ſhall thy paſſage be,
Chearful thy allotted ſtay;
Short th' account 'twixt God and thee:
Hope ſhall meet thee on the way.

Truth ſhall lead thee to the gate,
Mercy's ſelf ſhall let thee in;
Where its never-changing ſtate,
Full fuition ſhall begin.

An ÆNIGMA *for the Ladies. By Mr.* G. HAYDEN.

BEfore the eternal *God* who dwells on high,
Hung up the ſpangled curtains of the ſky,
With wond'rous ſkill earth's firm foundation laid,
Or ſcoop'd the wat'ry *deep*'s capacious bed:
Before their tow'ring heads the mountains rear'd,
Or ſhady woods and open *lawns* appeared;
'Ere bubbling ſprings or fountains had begun,
Thro' painted meads in chryſtal ſtreams to run:
'Ere chearful verdure cloath'd the naked field,
Or barren vales did blooming odours yield:
I then with uncreated ſplendor ſhone,
And ſpread my beams around th' Almighty's throne,
Joyous before the ſov'reign preſcience play'd,
Who with delight immenſe my heav'nly form ſurvey'd!
And when this univerſe with perfect art
He rais'd and caſt in order ev'ry part,
The ſpheres that roll their ſteady courſe above,
Prepar'd and taught the planet's where to move:
When laws he to the ſwelling *ocean* gave,
And bound in ropes of ſand the raging wave:
To wand'ring clouds their airy flight aſſign'd,
And whence to blow inform'd the ſweepy wind:
I then ſupreme did o'er the whole preſide,
And in his awful work the ſacred founder guide.
Whate'er of good or excellent is found,
Within the compaſs of this ſpacious round,
Compar'd with me they no regard can claim,
With me compar'd can ſcarce deſerve a name.
Not half ſo beauteous is the dawning light,
Not half ſo fair the ſtars that gild the night.
In vain the *gems* of *Ophir*'s favour'd coaſt,
Their dazled luſtre in my preſence boaſt:
Gay orient *pearls* and *gold* in vain diſplay,
Their vanquiſh'd glories in my brighter day.
Before me *brilliant di'monds* dimly ſhine,
And bluſhing *rubies* own my worth divine.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *JUNE*, 1763.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Berlin, May 24.

ON Friday laſt the King of Pruſſia ſet out for Pomerania, in order to viſit his Dominions on that Side, and to give Orders for putting the Fortifications of Stettin and Colberg on the ſame footing as before the late War.

Berlin,

Berlin, May 28. The King arrived on the 26th from Pomerania, and went the next Day to Potzdam, where the Earl Marshal, Brother to the late Field Marshal Keith, met with a most gracious Reception. On Mr. Plotho's leaving Ratisbon, the Vote, and the Affairs of Prussia were deposited in the Hands of the Minister from Hanover. His Majesty, in consequence of the Lights he received in his Journey, has dismissed two Ministers employed in the Finances.

Hague, June 3. Letters from Hamburgh by this Day's Mail advise, that the Count de Modena, the French Minister, had frequent Conferences with the Members of the Government, on the Means of accommodating the Difference that has subsisted, for some Time, between them and the Court of Versailles, and restoring the Trade between Hamburgh and France on a proper Footing.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Barbadoes, April 3, 1763.

AN Express is arrived here from the River Emerary with Advice, that one Nicks Andries was got thither from Berbices, with 126 Negroes. He gives an Account, that the Creole Negroes had revolted, to the Number of 3000, having their Officers at their Head; that they had destroyed ten Plantations, and massacred all who attempted to make any Resistance, Whites, Negroes, and Indians, without sparing even Women and Children; that the Governor, either through Fear or some other Motive, had blown up the Fort with the Provisions and Ammunition therein, and saved himself on board a Dutch Ship: So that the Rebels had not had much Difficulty to make themselves Masters of the whole Coast. They have invited the Negroes of the other Colonies to join them, assuring them, that as soon as they had entirely subdued the Colony of Berbices, they designed to go into the other Colonies to kill all the Whites, whom they would not suffer any longer to have dominion over them.

SCOTLAND.

May 20.

WHEN the Foundation-stone of the Bridge over the Tweed at Coldstream was laid (the 18th Ult.) by the Right Hon. Alexander Earl of Home, in presence of the Trustees appointed for that Purpose, his Lordship made the following Speech on the Occasion.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I have had the Honour to lay the first Stone of the Union Bridge. I pray God to give Success and Stability to the Work, that it may remain a Monument of real Union between the two People to the latest Posterity. Happy for the future if no other Disputes ever more arise among us, but who shall be the best Subject, the best Countryman, and the best Neighbour."

The Inscription on the Stone is as follows: "The Parliament of Great Britain having allowed 4000l. Sterling for building this Bridge, the first Stone was laid by the Right Hon. Alexander Earl of Home, in Presence of the Trustees met on May 18th, 1763, in the third Year of the Reign of King George III. being the Month in which the Union of the two Kingdoms commenced 56 Years ago.

LONDON.

St. James's, June 1.

THIS Day the following Address was presented to his Majesty, and read by Dr. Fothergill, accompanied by a Deputation from the People called Quakers, introduced by the Lord of his Majesty's Bedchamber in Waiting.

To

To George the Third, King of Great Britain, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

The humble Addreſs of his Proteſtant Subjects, the People called Quakers.

May it pleaſe the King,

BEING met in this our Annual Aſſembly from various Parts of Great Britain and Ireland, for the Worſhip of Almighty God, and the Promotion of Piety and Virtue, we embrace the Opportunity which the Reſtoration of Peace affords us, to teſtify our Affection to thy Royal Perſon, and Family; and our dutiful Submiſſion to thy Government.

To a People profeſſing that the Uſe of Arms is to them unlawful; a People who reverence the Glorious Goſpel Declaration of good Will to Men, and fervently with for the univerſal Eſtabliſhment of Peace, its Return muſt be highly acceptable.

To ſtop the Effuſion of Blood, to eaſe the Burthens of thy people, and terminate the Calamities that affected ſo large a Part of the Globe, we are perſuaded were thy Motives to effect the preſent Pacification: Motives ſo juſt in themſelves, ſo full of Benevolence and Humanity, demand our united and cordial Approbation.

May the Sovereign of the Univerſe, who created all Nations of one Blood, diſpoſe the Minds of Princes by ſuch Examples, to learn other Means of reconciling their jarring Intereſts and Contentions, than by the Ruin of Countries, and the Deſtruction of Mankind.

The Proofs we have received of thy Royal Condeſcention and Indulgence, the laſting Impreſſions of Gratitude to the Memory of the Kings of thy illuſtrious Houſe, fill our Hearts at this Time with the warmeſt Sentiments of Affection and Duty. Strongly impreſſed by ſuch Sentiments, we retire to our reſpective Habitations, with full Purpoſe, to cultivate, as much as in us lies, a Spirit of Harmony and Concord, ſo eſſentially neceſſary to the Dignity of the Crown, and Happineſs of the Subject.

May God! the Source of every Bleſſing, the Fountain of every Excellence, ever graciouſly direct thy Steps, and preſerve thee long to rule over thy extenſive Dominions, with that Wiſdom, Moderation, and Piety, which effectually ſecure to Princes, the chearful Obedience of their People, and tranſmit their Names with deſerved Honour to Poſterity.

Signed in and on Behalf of our Yearly Meeting, held in London, the 28th of the Fifth month, 1763.

June 3. A Proclamation was made at the Royal Exchange, that all Diſſenters, who ſhould immediately return home, ſhould have a free Pardon.

Days appointed for holding the Summer Aſſizes.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Juſtice Prat, and Mr. Juſtice Bathurſt.

Hertford, July 11, at Hertford.
Eſſex, the 13th, at Chelmsford.
Kent, the 18th, at Maidſtone.
Suſſex, the 23d, at Lewes.
Surry, the 27th, at Croydon.

NORTHEN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Gould, and Mr. Baron Perrot.
City of York, July 16, at the Guildhall.
Yorkſhire, the ſame Day, at the Caſtle of York.
Durham, the 26th, at the Caſtle of Durham.
Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Auguſt 1, at the Guildhall.
Northumberland, the ſame Day, at the Caſtle.
Cumberland, the 6th, at Carliſle.
Weſtmoreland, the 11th, at Appleby.
Lancaſhire, the 15th, at the Caſtle of Lancaſter.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Clive, and Mr Baron Adams.
Berkſhire, July 11, at Abingdon.
Oxfordſhire, the 13th, at Oxford.
Worceſterſhire, the 16th, at Worceſter.
City of Worceſter, the ſame Day and Place.
Staffordſhire, July 21, at Stafford.
Shropſhire, the 28th, at Shrewſbury.
Herefordſhire, the 30th, at Hereford.
Monmouthſhire, Auguſt 4, at Monmouth.
Glouceſterſhire, the 6th, at Glouceſter.
City of Glouceſter, the ſame Day and Place.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Baron Parker, and Mr. Juſtice Deniſon.

Bucks, July 18, at Buckingham.
Bedfordſhire, the 21ſt, at Bedford.
Huntingdonſhire, the 23d, at Huntingdon.
Cambridgeſhire, the 25th, at Cambridge.
Suffolk, the 28th, at Bury St. Edmund's.
Norfolk, Auguſt 1, at the Caſtle of Norwich.
City of Norwich, the ſame Day at the Guildhall.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Lord Mansfield, and Mr. Baron Smyth.
Northamptonſhire, July 12, at Northampton.
Rutland, the 15th, at Okeham,
Lincolnſhire, the 18th, at the Caſtle of Lincoln.
City of Lincoln, the ſame Day at the City.

Not-

Nottinghamſhire, July 21, at Nottingham.

Town of Nottingham, the 22d, at the Town.

Derbyſhire, the 25th, at Derby.

Leiceſterſhire, the 28th, at the Caſtle of Leiceſter.

Borough of Leiceſter, the 29th, at the Borough.

Coventry, Auguſt 1, at Coventry.

Warwickſhire, the ſame Day at Warwick.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Wilmot, and Mr. Serjeant Wynne.

Southampton, 12th of July, at the Caſtle of Winton.

Wilts, the 16th, at New Sarum.

Dorſet, the 24th, at Dorcheſter.

Devon, the 25th, at the Caſtle of Exeter.

City of Exeter, the ſame Day at the Guildhall.

Cornwall, the 30th, at Bodmin.

Somerſet, the 6th of Auguſt, at the City of Wells.

Briſtol, the 11th, at the Guildhall.

CHESTER CIRCUIT.

The Hon. John Morton, Eſq; and Taylor White, Eſq;

Montgomeryſhire, Thurſday Auguſt 11, at Pool.

Denbighſhire, Wedneſday the 17th, at Wrexham.

Flintſhire, Tueſday the 23d, at Flint.

Cheſhire, Monday the 29th, at the Caſtle of Cheſter.

SOUTH-WALES CIRCUIT.

John Williams, and John Hervey, Eſqrs.

Glamorganſhire, Tueſday Aug. 6, at Cardiffe.

Breconſhire, Monday Auguſt 15, at Brecon.

Radnorſhire, Monday Auguſt 20, at Preſteign.

June 4. This Morning their Majeſties went to St. James's, when her Majeſty propoſed to her Royal Conſort to ſtay there 'till Monday, with which he complied. Soon after his Majeſty's Departure from the Queen's Palace to St. James's, a great Number of Perſons were immediately in Readineſs, who worked on that Day, and all Sunday and the Monday following, where they compleatly finiſhed the moſt ſuperb Pieces of tranſparent Scenery that ever were exhibited in England. The Queen, in order to draw his Majeſty's Attention, and to keep him longer at St. James's, deſired ſeveral Ladies to appear at Court in their Maſquerade Dreſſes, before they went to the Duke of Richmond's Ball; ſo that by this tender Stratagem, his Majeſty did not go from St. James's to the Queen's Palace 'till near ten o'Clock; when, on ſuddenly throwing back the Window-ſhutters of her Majeſty's Palace, his Majeſty was agreeably ſurprized with the View of

A moſt magnificent Temple and Bridge finely illuminated with about 4000 Glaſs Lamps erected in the Garden. The Painting on the Front of the Temple repreſented the King giving Peace to all Parts of the Earth, and at his Majeſty's Feet were the Trophies of the numerous Conqueſts made by Britain, and beneath them were a Groupe of Figures repreſenting Envy, Malice, Detraction, &c. tumbling headlong, like the fallen Angels in Milton. In the Front of the Temple was a magnificent Orcheſtra with about fifty of the moſt eminent Performers. ——— What his Majeſty muſt have felt on receiving, and the Queen in preſenting ſuch a Teſtimony of her Love and Reſpect, cannot be expreſſed nor conceived, but by thoſe whoſe Lot it was to perceive it in a Manner not to be expreſſed here. ——— Moſt of the Royal Family were preſent, and a cold Supper of upwards of a hundred Diſhes, with an illumined Deſert, alſo was provided. ——— An Ode ſuitable to the happy Occaſion was wrote and ſet to Muſick by Dr. Boyce, who conducted the Orcheſtra. The Voices were Mrs. Scott, Miſs Brent, and Mr. Beard. A ſelect Band performed during the Supper, aſſiſted by ſome ſuitable Vocal Muſick.

11. Being the Birth day of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia, who enters into the Fifty-third Year of her Age, their Majeſties received the Compliments of the Nobility and Gentry on the Occaſion, at their Palace at St. James's, as did her Royal Highneſs, at her Houſe in Cavendiſh-ſquare.

The moſt noble Marquis of Granby reviewed the Train of Artillery on Blackheath, when they made ſuch a noble Appearance, and did their Exerciſe ſo well, that his Lordſhip gave them 100 Guineas to drink their Majeſties Healths.

15. His Grace the Duke of Bedford waited on his Majeſty at St. James's for the firſt Time ſince his Arrival from France, and was moſt graciouſly received.

Letters from Rome of the 21ſt Ult. mention, that the College for the Propogation of the Goſpel there, had received Advice from China, of a miraculous Converſion of 70,000 Souls to the Chriſtian Faith, with the Mandarin of Touchin; and that the moſt reverend Peter Marie, of the Order of

St. Dominick, Biſhop of Mancaſton, had loſt his Life there by Martyrdom.

St. James's, June 15. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to order, that the Parliament, which ſtands prorogued to Thurſday the 23d of this Inſtant, ſhall be further prorogued to Thurſday the 6th Day of September next.

This Day the following Addreſs was read and preſented by Dr. King, accompanied by a Committee from the Body of Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters in and about the Cities of London and Weſtminſter; introduced by the Earl of Halifax.

To the King's Moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters in and about the Cities of London and Weſtminſter.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majeſty's ever loyal and faithful Subjects the proteſtant diſſenting Miniſters in and about the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty on the Reſtoration of Peace to your own Dominions, and to the World in general: An Event truly intereſting to all who are influenced by Sentiments of Humanity, and peculiarly pleaſing to the Miniſters of the Goſpel of Peace.

The unparallelled Succeſs and Glory, which crowned your Majeſty's Arms, whilſt they excited our Gratitude to the Almighty, could not ſuppreſs our Concern for the numberleſs Calamities and Diſorders inſeparable from War. As theſe are happily brought to a Period, we can now indulge the delightful Expectation, that the Advancement of Piety and Virtue, of civil and religious Liberty, and of thoſe Arts, which improve and embelliſh human Life, will be the Reſult of public Tranquility, and the juſt Praiſe of your Majeſty's Reign.

The large Acceſſions made to your Majeſty's Empire in America, not only promiſe an Increaſe of Commerce, with its Attendants, Wealth and Power, but likewiſe open a Way for diffuſing Freedom and Science, political Order and chriſtian Knowlege, thro' thoſe extenſive Regions, which are now ſunk in Superſtition and Barbariſm, and for imparting, even to the moſt uncultivated of our Species, the Happineſs of Britons.

GREAT SIR,

The Proteſtant Diſſenters have been ever ſtrongly attached to thoſe excellent Princes your Royal Progenitors; having always conſidered the Revolution as the glorious æra of Liberty in theſe Kingdoms, and the Succeſſion in your auguſt Houſe, as under God, its firmeſt Eſtabliſhment: And the Goodneſs of your Majeſty's Heart, your high Senſe of domeſtic Virtue, and your avowed Regard to Religion, concur to heighten our Zeal for the Dignity of your Crown, and the Proſperity of your Government. It ſhall be our conſtant Care to approve our Loyalty and Fidelity to your Majeſty, by promoting Concord, and by recommending to thoſe, with whom we are connected, ſuch Principles, as are calculated to render them, at once, good Subjects, and good Men.

We have only to add, our fervent Supplications to the Moſt High, that your Majeſty may reign long, the father of a free, and the Delight of an happy People: And that the Imperial Crown of theſe Realms may deſcend, in your illuſtrious Line, to the lateſt Generations.

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious Anſwer:

"I thank you for this affectionate and dutiful Addreſs. You judge rightly of my Deſire and Intention to improve the Bleſſings of the Peace, which God has granted us, to the univerſal Benefit of my Subjects, and to the Advancement of Religion and Virtue. Your Reſolution to inculcate the Principles of Piety and Loyalty, is very agreeable to me; and you may rely on my Protection, and my Care, to maintain the Toleration."

They were all moſt graciouſly received; and had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand.

The King's Birth-day was celebrated at Hanover with great Magnificence. The two Princes of Mecklenbourg-Strelitz came thither on Purpoſe. There was a Ball in the Evening, and a Supper at four grand Tables.

24. The Hon. George Hobart, Brother to the Earl of Buckingham, Ambaſſador to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, arrived in Town, and has been moſt graciouſly received by his Majeſty.

By a Letter from on board the Belliſle, Capt. Knight, arrived at Spithead with the Nottingham, Capt. Collingwood, and the Glaſgow, Capt. Napiere, from the Havannah, we learn, that when they came away, the Spaniſh Fleet lay off the Havannah, but had not taken poſſeſſion of it yet, waiting for Admiral Keppel's coming from Jamaica. There were 13 Sail of Spaniſh Ships ready to ſail for England.

24. Came on at Guildhall the Election for Sheriffs for this City and County of Middle-

Middleſex, when the Hon. Thomas Harley, and Richard Blunt, Eſqrs. were choſen.

By our laſt Letters from the Hague, June 17, we learn, that the King of Pruſſia arrived at Weſel the 8th Inſtant; at his Entrance into the Town he was complimented by the Magiſtrates, who were aſſembled together for that Purpoſe, and received by the Burghers and common People with the moſt joyful Acclamations. The next Day his Majeſty, attended by the Commandant of the Town, inſpected the Fortifications, and ordered ſeveral new Works to be added to the Places which were weak; on the 10th he reviewed the Troops that compoſe the Garriſon, who went through their Exerciſe with the greateſt Exactneſs. 'Tis ſaid his Majeſty propoſed to inſpect all the fortified Towns himſelf; as he is determined to put them into the beſt Poſture of Defence. ——— The Accounts we had laſt Week from one of the Provinces of Denmark, of the Decreaſe of the Mortality amongſt their Cattle, gave us Reaſon to hope, that the Diſtemper was in general abated; but the Mail from Denmark this Week is full of melancholy Accounts from ſeveral Places; and that it rages with ſo great Violence in many of the Provinces, that moſt of the Farmers and Peaſants have loſt their whole Stock, by which Means they are reduced to the greateſt Diſtreſs. The ſame Letters ſay, that many Experiments have been tried to put a Stop to that fatal Diſtemper; but that hitherto they have not had the deſired Effect.

A ſolemn Thankſgiving was obſerved at Bremen the 8th Inſtant, for the Evacuation of that Place by foreign Troops, and for the happy Reſtoration of a general Peace in Germany.

Mr. Arthur Beardmore and his Clerk, and Meſſ. Wilſon and Fell, and Mr. Entick, are diſcharged from their Recognizance on Account of Writing ſome Numbers in the Monitor.

The laſt Letters from Paris tell us, that the new Treaty of Commerce between France and Holland is ſtill in Agitation.

MARRIAGES.

May 22. Richard Flowers, of Falcot in Northamptonſhire, aged 85, to a young Woman of 25. What is remarkable, this Farmer was married a few Years ago to a Girl of Nineteen, who died lately in Childbed.

28. The Right Hon. Lord Grey, eldeſt Son of the Earl of Stamford, to the Right Hon. Lady Harriot Bentinck, Siſter to his Grace the Duke of Portland.

Richard Crowther, in Serle ſtreet, to Miſs Richardſon, of Saliſbury Court.

June 1. Thomas Jackſon, Eſq; to Miſs Ward, at Wandſworth.

2. ——— Scott, Eſq; of Soho Square, to Miſs Hollis, of Maidſtone in Kent.

3. The Right Hon. Lord Arundle, of Wardour-ſtreet, to Miſs Conqueſt, of Great George-ſtreet.

George Clive, Eſq; Brother to Lord Clive, at Bath, to Miſs Bolton.

The Rev. Mr. Lloyd, Rector of Hinton in Wiltſhire, to Miſs Craven, a near Relation of Lord Craven's.

5. Sir William Lee, of Hartwell, in Bucks, Bart. to the Right Hon. the Lady Elizabeth Harcourt, Daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Harcourt.

Col. John Hale, of the 18th Regiment of Dragoons, to Miſs Chaloner of Bond-ſtreet.

John Kempton, Eſq; of Ripley in Surry, to Miſs Bromley, of Marybone.

13. Thomas Gifford, Eſq; of Chillington in Staffordſhire, to Miſs Throckmorton.

17. Thomas Williams, Eſq; of Herringſtow in Dorſetſhire, at St. James's Church, to Miſs Jane Wilmot, Daughter of Sir Edw. Wilmot, Bart. Phyſician to his Majeſty.

19. Robert Bloſner, Eſq; to Miſs Elizabeth Harriſon, at Clapton.

21. Mr. Richard Radcliffe, Cornfactor in Tower-ſtreet, to Miſs Morley, of Hackney.

23. Mr. Hodgſon, Maſter of the Academy at Batterſea, to Miſs Sophia Ward.

DEATHS.

May 20. James Atterbury, Eſq; at Newport, in the Iſle of Wight.

28. Mr. Paul Augutter, Senior Alderman of Northampton.

29. Mr. Charles Stratford, another Alderman of that Town.

June 1. Lady Muſgrave, at the Bath.

3. George Tubervile, Eſq; in Piccadilly.

5. J. Myſter,

5. J. Myſter, Eſq; at Epſom in Surry.

James Hamilton, Eſq; at Chelſea.

8. Richard Ivatt, one of the Sixty Clerks of the Six Clerks Office.

Mr. James Prior, at Iſlington, aged 85.

10. Mr. Hubert, an eminent Chemiſt in the Strand.

Joſeph Giffard, Eſq; an eminent Brewer in Long Acre.

The Hon. William Harvey, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for the County of Eſſex.

John Waſhington, Eſq; at Highgate.

13. The Lady Viſcounteſs Hereford.

14. ——— Wogan, Eſq; a young Gentleman bred to the Law, of a very promiſing Genius, and was to have been called to the Bar in a few Days.

15. Daniel Gell, Eſq; Chief Clerk of the Chapter in Weſtminſter Abbey.

George Stevens, Eſq; one of the Directors of the Eaſt India Company.

The Hon. John Cleveland, Eſq; Secretary to the Admiralty.

James Richards, Eſq; of Aſhford, in Kent.

Joſeph Godfrey, Eſq; at Enfield.

John Thompſon, Eſq; at Market Harborough, in Leiceſterſhire.

Thomas Swinburgh, Eſq; of Downham, in Norfolk.

John Philips, Eſq; of Bewdley in Glouceſter.

Edmund Bramſton, Eſq; at St. James's.

The Right Hon. Anthony Duncombe, Lord Feverſham, Baron of Downton.

The Hon. William Beauclerc.

Thomas Leach, Eſq; of the Hon. Societies of Gray's-Inn, and Staples-Inn.

Civil and Military Preferments.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Sandwich is unanimouſly elected Maſter of the Trinity Houſe.

Dr. Woolaſton, is appointed Phyſician to the Queen's Houſehold.

Mr. Robert Longden, Proctor in Doctor's Commons, was ſworn and admitted into the Office of Deputy Regiſter of the Archdeaconry of Surry.

Mr. John Greenhill is appointed one of the Sixty Clerks in Chancery.

June 7. Admiral Tyrrel, kiſſed his Majeſty's Hand on being appointed Governor of the Leeward Iſlands.

Whitehall, June 18. The King has appointed William Henry, Earl of Rochford, to be his Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Catholic King.

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. James Bridges, Eſq; commonly called Marquis of Carnarvon, to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of Southampton, and of the Town of Southampton and County of the ſame, he has taken the Oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, inſtead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

Mr. Thomas Adderley, Proctor in Doctors Commons, was ſworn and admitted into the Office of Deputy Regiſter of the Conſiſtory Court of the Biſhop of Wincheſter in Surry.

Philip Stevens, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Liſkiard in Cornwall, ſucceeds John Cleveland, Eſq; deceaſed, as chief Secretary to the Admiralty.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

The King has been pleaſed to Grant to the Rev. John Moore, the Place of a Canon of Chriſt-Church in Oxford.

And to Edward Bentham, Doctor of Divinity, the Office of Regius Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of Oxford; as alſo a Canon's Place in the Cathedral Church of Chriſt.

B———KR———TS.

David Whilton of Little Marlborough-ſtreet in the Pariſh of St. James's, Weſtminſter, Taylor.

Jeremiah Tapling of the Pariſh of St. Sepulchre, London, Inn-holder and Dealer in Liquors.

Richard Atlee of Little Trinity Lane, London, Dealer.

Richard Needham of the Borough of Leiceſter, Dealer.

George Holland, late of the Strand, Middleſex, Hoſier.

Richard Slaton, late of the Pariſh of St. Maurice without Monk Bar, in the Suburbs of the City of York, Cooper.

Richard Thomas of the Pariſh of St. Saviour's Southwark, Sopemaker.

John Smith, late of High Wickam, Bucks, Linen-draper.

Hugh Scott, of Stanhope-ſtreet, Clare-market, Middleſex, Plumber.

Thomas Naylor, late of Clare-court, Drury-lane, Middleſex, Grocer.

Peter Muſkett, of the Pariſh of Chriſt Church, Surry, Baker.

Alexander Alexander, of Duke's Place, London, Merchant.

John Tarlton, of Liverpool, Tanner.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence. in Proſe and Verſe.

For JULY, 1763.

Experiments to prove that Water is not incompreſſible; by John Canton, *M. A. and F. R. S.*

Read December 16, 1762.

HAving procured a ſmall glaſs Tube of about two feet in Length, with a Ball at one End of it of an Inch and a Quarter in Diameter; I filled the Ball and Part of the Tube with Mercury; and keeping it with a *Fahrenheit*'s Thermometer, in Water which was frequently ſtirred, it was brought exactly to the Heat of 50 Degrees; and the Place where the Mercury ſtood in the Tube, which was about 6½ Inches above the Ball, was carefully marked. I then raiſed the Mercury, by Heat, to the Top of the Tube, and ſealed the Tube hermetically; and when the Mercury was brought to the ſame Degree of Heat as before, it ſtood in the Tube $\frac{13}{100}$ of an Inch higher than the Mark.

The ſame Ball, and Part of the Tube being filled with Water exhauſted of Air, inſtead of the Mercury; and the Place where the Water ſtood in the Tube when it came to reſt in the Heat of 50 Degrees, being marked, which was about 6 Inches above the Ball; the Water was then raiſed by Heat till it filled the Tube; which being ſealed again, and the Water brought to the Heat of 50 Degrees as before, it ſtood in the Tube $\frac{1}{100}$ of an Inch above the Mark.

Now the Weight of the Atmoſphere (or about 73 Pounds Avoirdupois) preſſing on the Outſide of the Ball and not on the Inſide, will ſqueeze it into leſs Compaſs.* And by this Compreſſion of the Ball, the Mercury and the Water will be equally raiſed in the Tube: But the Water is found, by the Experiments above related, to riſe $\frac{11}{100}$ of an Inch more than the Mercury; and therefore the Water muſt expand, ſo much, more than the Mercury, by removing the Weight of the Atmoſphere.

In order to determine how much Water is compreſſed by this, or a

* See an Account of Experiments made with glaſs Balls by Mr. *Hooke*, (afterwards Doctor *Hooke*,) in Dr. *Birch*'s Hiſtory of the Royal Society, Vol. I. Page 127.

greater Weight, I took a glaſs Ball of about an Inch and $\frac{6}{10}$ in Diameter, which was joined to a cylindrical Tube of 4 Inches and $\frac{3}{10}$ in Length, and in Diameter about $\frac{1}{10}$ of an Inch; and by weighing the Quantity of Mercury that exactly filled the Ball, and alſo the Quantity that filled the whole Length of the Tube; I found that the Mercury in $\frac{3}{100}$ of an Inch of the Tube, was the 1000ooth Part of that contained in the Ball; and with the Edge of a File, I divided the Tube accordingly.

This being done, I filled the Ball and Part of the Tube with Water exhauſted of Air; and left the Tube open, that the Ball, whether in rarefied or condenſed Air, might always be equally preſſed within and without, and therefore not altered in its Dimenſions. Now by placing this Ball and Tube under the Receiver of an Air-pump, I could ſee the Degree of Expanſion of the Water, anſwering to any Degree of Rarefaction of the Air; and by putting it into a glaſs Receiver of a condenſing Engine, I could ſee the Degree of Compreſſion of the Water, anſwering to any Degree of Condenſation of the Air. But great Care muſt be taken in making theſe Experiments, that the Heat of the glaſs Ball be not altered, either by the coming on of Moiſture, or its going off by Evaporation; which may eaſily be prevented by keeping the Ball under Water, or by uſing Oil only, in working the Pump and Condenſer.

In this Manner, I have found by repeated Trials, when the Heat of the Air has been about 50 Degrees, and the Mercury at a mean Height in the Barometer, that the Water will expand and riſe in the Tube, by removing the Weight of the Atmoſphere, 4 Diviſions and $\frac{6}{10}$; or one Part in 21740; and will be as much compreſſed under the Weight of an additional Atmoſphere. Therefore the Compreſſion of Water by twice the Weight of the Atmoſphere, is one Part in 10870 of its whole Bulk.*

The famous *Florentine* Experiment, which ſo many philoſophical Writers have mentioned as a Proof of the Incompreſſibility of Water, will not, when carefully conſidered, appear ſufficient for that Purpoſe: For in forcing any Part of the Water contained in a hollow Globe of Gold through its Pores by Preſſure, the Figure of the Gold muſt be altered; and conſequently, the internal Space containing the Water, diminiſhed; but it was impoſſible for the Gentlemen of the Academy *del Cimento* to determine, that the Water which was forced into the Pores and through the Gold, was exactly equal to the Diminution of the internal Space by the Preſſure.

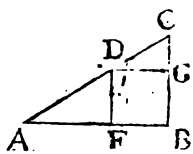
* If the Compreſſibility of the Water was owing to *any Air* that it might ſtill be ſuppoſed to contain, it is evident that *more Air* muſt make it *more compreſſible*; I therefore let into the Ball a Bubble of Air that meaſured near $\frac{6}{10}$ of an Inch in Diameter, which the Water abſorbed in about four Days; but I found upon Trial that the Water was not more compreſſed, by twice the Weight of the Atmoſphere, than before.

The Compreſſion of the Glaſs in this Experiment, by the equal and contrary Forces acting within and without the Ball, is not ſenſible: For the Compreſſion of Water in two Balls, appears to be exactly the ſame, when the Glaſs of one is more than twice the Thickneſs of the Glaſs of the other. And the Weight of an Atmoſphere, which I found would compreſs Mercury in one of theſe Balls but $\frac{1}{2}$ Part of a Diviſion of the Tube, compreſſes Water in the ſame Ball 4 Diviſions and $\frac{6}{10}$.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 429, *answered by Mr.* David Waugh, *at* Portsmouth.

PUT the Side of the Square D G $= 6 = a$, Area of A B C $= 96 = b$, half the Sum of the Angles A and C $= 45°$, its Sine and Co-sine $= s$, Sine and Cosine of half their Difference $= x$, and y to the Radius 1. Then will $sy + sx = S \angle C$, and $sy - sx = S \angle A$, and *per* Trig. $sy - sx : s :: sy = sx : AF = \frac{s \times y + x}{y - x}$ and $CG = \frac{s \times y - x}{y + x}$. $\because AB = \frac{2ay}{y - x}$, and

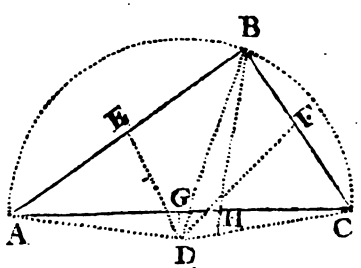


$BC = \frac{2ey}{y + x}$; then, *per* Question, $AB \times BC = \frac{4a^2y^2}{2y^2 - 1} = 2b$; $\because y = \left(\frac{b}{2b - 2a^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = .8944146$, answering to the Co-sine of 26° 33′ 54″ 14‴; $\because \angle C = 71° 33′ 54″ 14‴$ and $\angle A = 18° 26′ 5″ 46‴$; consequently A B $= 24$, B C $= 8$, A C $= 25.2982$, the Sides required. *Q. E. I.*

This Question was also answered by Mr. T. Barker, *Mr.* H. Fleck, *Mr.* T. Robinson, *Mr.* J. Gandy, *Mr.* T. Bosworth, *Mr.* R. Barlow, *and Mr.* G. Cetii.

Question 430, *answered by the Proposer Mr.* T. Robinson.

IN the Figure here is three Isosceles Triangles whose Sides are the Radii of the circumscribing Circle. Put $c = 8.125$, $b = 31.875$, $d = 46.875$, $2y = AB$, $2e = BC$, and $2x = AC$, *per Euc.* 47. 1. $y^2 + b^2 = (x^2 + c^2) = e^2 + d^2$, then is $y^2 - e^2 = d^2 - b^2$, *per* Axiom 4 Trig. as $2x : 2y + 2e :: 2y - 2e$ $\because \frac{4y^2 - 4e^2}{2x}$ the Difference of the Segments.



Therefore $\frac{4y^2 - 4e^2 + 2x}{2x} = \frac{4y^2 - 4e^2 + 4x^2}{4x}$ = greater Segment A H; $\because 4y^2 - 4e^2 = 4d^2 - 4b^2$ put $= m$; $\because \frac{4x^2 + m}{4x}$ greater Segment and $\frac{4x^2 - m}{4x}$ = the lesser Segment H C, and $\sqrt{4x^2 + 4c^2}$ the Diameter of the circumscribing Circle. $\because$ as $\sqrt{4x^2 + 4c^2} : 2y :: 2e : \frac{4ye}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4c^2}}$ = the Perpendicular B H, *per Euc.* 47. 1. $CB^2 - CH^2 = BH^2 = \frac{4x^2e - 16x4 + 8mx^2 - m^2}{4x^2}$; then put $c^2 - b^2 = -n$, and $c^2 - d^2 = -p$; $\because y^2 = x^2 - n$, and $e^2 = x^2 - p$, and $BH^2 = \frac{8ma^2 - 4px^2 - 12x4 - m^2}{4x^2} = \frac{16x4 - 16nx^2 - 16px^2 + 16pn}{4x^2 + 4c^2}$; this Equation reduced $\sqrt{64p + 64n + 32m - 16p - 48c^2} \times x4 - 112x^6 + 32c^2m - 4m^2 - 16pc^2 - 64pn \times x^2 = 4c^2m^2$; $\because x = 52.5$ Yards, and A C $= 105$, $2y = 85 = AB$, and $2e = 50 = BC$, and the Area $= 2100$ Square Yards, required.

We received other Answers, but not being expressed in the same Measures with the above, and not agreeing with each other, nor with the Proposer's, is the Reason why they are not inserted.

Queſtion 431, *anſwered by Mr.* T. Boſworth.

PUT x for the Axis, then (*per* Queſtion) $\frac{1}{2}x$ will be the Baſe, and (*per Max. et Min.*) $\frac{1}{2}x$ and $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{1}{2}x$ will be the Sides of the greateſt inſcribed Parallelogram; whence (*per* Queſtion) we have $\frac{1}{2}x \times \frac{5}{4\sqrt{3}}x = 1108.5126$, which reduced, gives $x = \sqrt{\frac{12\sqrt{3}}{10} \times 1108.5126} = 48$, the Axis; and $\frac{1}{2}x = 60$, the Baſe; whence the Area is 1920.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Barker, *Mr.* H. Fleck, *Mr.* T. Robinſon, *Mr.* D. Waugh, *Mr.* T. Jeffery, *and Mr.* R. Barlow. *Though theſe Anſwers are not quite conſiſtent with each other, nor have we received any Anſwer from the Propoſer.*

Queſtion 432, *anſwered by Mr.* R. Barlow.

PUT 1108.5126 $= a$, and $4x =$ Perpendicular, $5x =$ Baſe or greateſt Ordinate. Then by Fluxions we get $\frac{8x}{3}$ = Height of the greateſt inſcribed Parallelogram, and *per* Property of the Parabola $4x : \frac{25x^2}{4} :: \frac{4x}{3} : \frac{25x^2}{12}$. $\therefore \sqrt{\frac{25x^2}{12}}$ = half the Length of Ditto. Then, *per* Queſtion, $\sqrt{\frac{25x^2}{12}} \times \frac{8x}{3} = \frac{a}{2}$; from hence we get $x = a\sqrt{\frac{27}{1600}} = 12$. Conſequently $4x = 48$, $5x = 60$. *W. W. R.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. H. Fleck, *Mr.* T. Robinſon, *Mr.* D. Waugh, *Mr.* T. Jeffery, *and by the Propoſer Mr.* Young.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 441. *By Mr.* T. Todd.

TO inveſtigate the Weight of v, compared with the given Weight w, which being connected together by a String going over the fixed Pulley O, ſo that the perpendicular Deſcent of the Weight w (in theſe Circumſtances) ſhall produce the greateſt Momentum in w, up the given inclined Plane A O, or ſhall raiſe the moſt Weight in any given Time.

Queſtion 442. *By Mr.* E. Lowe.

IN a Parabola, whoſe Abſciſſa is 35 and Semi-ordinate 15, it is required to find the Area of the Parts, which a right Line drawn from the Extremity of the Ordinate through the Center of Gravity and terminating in the Curve, will divide into.

Queſtion 443.

By Mr. John Tyrre.

IN the Latitude of 10° South, the 22d of *December*, 1763, at 100° Weſt from the Meridian of *London*, I deſire to know at what

what Altitude the Sun will have the greateſt Azimuth; alſo at what Altitude the Sun's Azimuth will be the ſame as the ſetting Azimuth.

Note, I mean the viſible Azimuths, as may be ſeen by an Obſerver 30 Feet above the Surface of the Sea.

Queſtion 444. *By Mr.* T. Boſworth.

A Gentleman would have a ſilver Tankard in Form of a conical Fruſtum, to contain exactly one Quart, Wine Meaſure; the longeſt Diameter and Depth, to exceed the ſhorteſt Diameter, by one and two Inches, reſpectively: It is required from hence to find the Dimenſions?

ADVICE *to a* SON.

MY dear and only ſon,
Now that thy infant years are done.
All childiſh toys at once give o'er.
To manly thoughts thy mind prepare,
Receive theſe marks of my paternal care;
And lend both ear and heart unto my lore.
A father's lore no leſs requires.
'Tis love, pure love, that it inſpires,
Love without mixture of baſe ends,
Love that from heav'n proceeds, and thither tends.

Be wiſe.
All that ever mortals prize;
Honour, pleaſure,
Power, treaſure;
Are oft obtain'd,
Oftner diſdain'd;
But ſtill, with or without them, happineſs is gain'd
By what that ſyllable implies,
Wiſdom! O comprehenſive theme!
Who can fathom, who can teach,
How far wiſdom's power doth reach?
He that attempts to draw that ſcheme
Muſt ſoar full high, full deep muſt pierce,
Muſt luſtrate all the univerſe.
Wiſdom through each part does diſpenſe
A conſtant vig'rous influence.
To meaneſt works ſhe gently bends.
To higheſt nobly ſhe aſcends,
And unto all herſelf extends.
Her voice divine, of laws the beſt,
Secretly penetrates each breaſt;
Is felt more eas'ly than expreſt;
And known to him that ſilently attends.

Hail glorious fountain of eternal light!
Thy great idea grows too bright.
Either increaſe and ſtrengthen my weak ſight,
Or check my too advent'rous flight.
Teach me, that I may teach thy ways,
In humble, modeſt lays,
Conceiv'd with eaſe, and eas'ly underſtood;
Do thou reduce
My wand'ring thoughts to uſe;
And teach that to be wiſe is to be good.

Bleſt conjunction, happy band,
Wiſdom and virtue hand in hand!
Bleſt ſoul that yields to their ſupreme command!
By mutual helps they guide us as we go:
The firſt ſtep is to know, the next to do,
And the ſearch of knowledge too, from theſe
We learn this uſeful inference;
That tho' ſhe various objects may preſent
Some for delight, and ſome for ornament;
To each of which our ſtudious minds to cheer,
Some moments may be fitly giv'n;
Yet none deſerves our ſoul's main bent.
Nor wholly clears from guilt of time miſpent,
But what directs our practice here,
And leads to heav'n.

'Tis in religion's ſchool we learn that ſkill:
Not humane ſchools, which all with noiſe do fill.
Deep truth, like rivers deep, runs ſmooth and ſtill.
Religion, ſov'reign miſtreſs of man's life,
Is in thoſe ſchools ſo rudely toſt,
The bond of peace becomes the ball of ſtrife,
And oft is in the hurry loſt.
The learn'd, forſooth, in notions ſo delight,
That for meer notions they contend and fight;
Notions conceſt ſo high that they eſcape our ſight;
Whilſt vulgar ſouls, alas, to earth depreſt
In ſhews of pageantry take up their reſt,
And only for corporeal rites conteſt.
Thus moſt purſue an empty name,
A phantom which themſelves do frame:
(*Solid religion* few diſcover:)
And therefore erring in their aim,
Muſt needs ſhoot ſhort or over.

Religion ne'ertheleſs ſubſiſts.
Nay ſhe in obvious truth conſiſts.
'Tis we that her involve, then ſeek, in miſts.
Hence all chimeras vain,
The vap'rous products of a heated brain.

Her

Her ſeat is in the heart.
Hence all adult'rate dreſs of art.
Her native beauty ſhines thro' ev'ry part;
And all her paths are ſtreight, her precepts plain.
Her ſchool ſtands open. Hark! ſhe bids us look.
Whilſt ſhe unfolds her double book,
God's word, and Nature's law.
" Theſe two (ſays ſhe) all truth contain,
And each the other beſt explain.
Who reads but one may falſe concluſions draw,
But who compares them both ne'er miſſes in the main."

" You that will learn (again ſhe cries,)
Reflect on your ſhort poſſibilities;
And frame not projects vain above the ſkies,
Your ſeveral relations view;
And render, as you can, to each its due.

" Do not ſo much aſpire
At ſpeculations high'r,
As unto what you know ſtill to be true.
For I no taſk above your force require;
And knowledge beſt by practice will accrue.
To God pay pure and humble adoration.
To man bear univerſal love.
Let reaſon in each breaſt rule ev'ry paſſion.
All duties on theſe hinges move.
Meditate on their uſe; and it improve.
The oppoſite to theſe is ſin;
O'er which a vict'ry ſure to win,
Conſult, believe, obey your God within."

She ſaid. And I, my ſon, will add no more.
Theſe truths are pregnant. Fill thy ſtore;
Then till, then ſow thy ground. Blow thine own ſpark;
And ſit not ſleeping in the dark.
Be bold; but cautious. On, with docil mind,
And with integrity of breaſt.
In following her Inſtructions thou ſhalt find,
Or ſafely mayſt ignore the reſt.

The COMPLAINT. *Written in* 1758.

RETurn ye moments which ſo ſoft did roll,
When tuneful numbers ſpoke my melted ſoul;
When God and Nature gave ideas birth,
And Love triumphant blended heav'n with earth:
'Twas then invention ply'd her ſkilful part,
At once to pleaſe and to amend the heart:
But now ye ſwift-wing'd am I quite forlorn;
And like the turtle deſtin'd here to mourn;
While gone is Genius, Meditation's fled,
And I am number'd with the ſilent dead!

No nodding foreſts, no deep ſhaded groves,
No ſylvan whiſpers, and no plaintive loves;
No falls of water, no ſmooth purling rill,
No ample proſpect from the riſing hill;
No lows of oxen from the neighb'ring vale,
No light when *Cynthia* tells her wond'rous tale;
No ſolemn aſpect from the ruin'd pile,
No page unfolded by the mid-night oil;
Can now delight! — A barren deſart yeilds,
More bloomy verdure from her rocky hills,
Than gives my genius at this ſterile hour,
Of thoughts the ſoftneſs, or of words the pow'r!
Return ye moments which of late did roll,
Awake my fancy, and inſpire my ſoul!
Let peaceful Meekneſs ſhed the kindly dew,
And Love unfeigned lead her guiding clew,
Then Science glads us, ſimple Nature charms,
Religion bleſſes, and true friendſhip warms!
A pleaſing union, full conſent of things,
Reflection carries on her downy wings,
And lifts the tube which at one ſingle view
Shews man a liar, but his GOD moſt true!
Return ye moments, and for ever reign,
'Tis pleaſure with ye, but without ye, pain.

T. G. S.

Tranſlation (with a ſmall Correction) of the* SPANISH PASQUINADE, *ſaid to be ſtuck up at* MADRID.

THE firſt act of renown,
By *Charles* the Third done,
Since he came to the crown,
I propoſe to make known.
For the family compact,
His bright ſword he drew;
And ſeem'd quite reſolv'd
The world to ſubdue.

But quickly perceiving,
That his efforts were vain,
He choſe to be quiet,
And ſheath'd it again:
But not, without loſing,
As too plainly is ſeen,
A gallant fine army,
And a glorious marine.

Great abundance of riches,
Many poor ſubjects ſlain,
With th' HAVANNA, MANILLAS,
And the HONOUR of SPAIN.
Qu. And, pray, Sir, how long
Might all this be a-doing?
Anſ. Six months, and no more,
Compleated our ruin.

* *The* Manilla *Iſlands taken; omitted in the* PASQUINADE.

On

On the SHORTNESS *of* HUMAN LIFE.

LIKE as a damask roſe you ſee,
Or like the bloſſoms on the tree;
Or like the dainty flower in *May*,
Or like the morning to the day;
Or like the ſun, or like the ſhade,
Or like the gourd which *Jonas* had;
E'en ſuch is man, whoſe thread is ſpun,
Drawn out and cut, and ſo is done.
Withers the roſe, the bloſſom blaſts.
And flowers fade, the morning haſtes;
The ſun doth ſet, the ſhadows fly,
The gourd conſumes, and mortals die!
Like to the graſs that's newly ſprung,
Or like a tale that's new begun,
Or like a bird that's here to day,
Or like the pearled dew of *May*,
Or like an hour, or like a ſpan,
Or like the ſinging of a ſwan;
E'en ſuch is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.
The graſs decays, the tale doth end,
The bird is flown, the dews aſcend,
The hour is ſhort, the ſpan not long,
The ſwan's near death, man's life is done.
Like to the bubble in the brook,
Or in a glaſs much like a look,
Or like the ſhuttle in a weaver's hand,
Or like the writing in the ſand.
Or like a thought, or like a dream,
Or like the gliding of the Stream:
E'en ſuch is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.
The bubble's burſt the look's forgot,
The ſhuttle's flung, the writing's blot,
The thought is paſt, the dream is gone,
The water glides, man's life is done.

The THRUSH *and* BLACKBIRD.

A SONG.

I.

SWeet Thruſh, that makes the vernal year
Sweeter than *Flora* can appear;
As *Philomel* attends thy lay,
She envies the return of day:
The tuneful lyre and ſwelling flute,
At thy rich warblings muſt be mute.
Vocal minſtrel, thy ſoft lay,
Treaſures up, and ends the *May*.

II.

Hark how the Blackbird woes his love,
The ſkill'd muſician of the grove:
Perch'd on the thorn, he nobly ſings
A cadence for the ear of kings;
Sublime and ſoft, ſtrong and ſerene,
A virginal to hail a queen.

III.

But ſweeter is the tuneful mind;
The ſocial heart, ſerene and kind;
Where no rude ſtorm of envy blows,
Nor love one jealous anguiſh knows;
Whoſe higheſt ſtrain is friendſhip's note,
That down to love can ſweetly float;
Time, and paſſion, to controul;
Muſic of the heav'n-born ſoul.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences, For *JULY*, 1763.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Venice, June 3.

ON the 29th and 30th paſt, the Earl of Northampton, his Britannick Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to this Republic, made his public Entry here, with the following Ceremonies:

About five o'Clock in the Afternoon, of the 29th paſt. his Excellency went in private to the Iſland of San Spirito, where he was met by the Engliſh Noblemen, and Gentlemen, the Foreigners of Diſtinction, Conſuls and Britiſh Merchants, and received by the Superior and Fathers, of the Convent on that Iſland, and conducted to Apartments furniſhed by the Republic for the Occaſion. In about half an Hour came a Secretary of the College to notify the Arrival of Signior Ruzzini, Cavalier della Stola d'Oro, with 60 Senators, whom the Republic had appointed to attend the Ambaſſador in this Function. His Excellency ſent Word back by the ſame Secretary, that he was ready to receive the Cavalier.

Cavalier

Cavalier and Senators, on their arrival at the Iſland, went directly to the Church of the Convent, where, after ſtaying ſome time, they proceeded to the Cloyſter, where the Cavalier was met by his Excellency's Secretary, attended by two Gentlemen of the Chamber, and complimented by him on the Part of the Ambaſſador. By this Time his Excellency was come down into the Cloyſter, and advanced ſome Steps to meet the Cavalier, as did the Cavalier to meet his Excellency. After reciprocal Compliments, his Excellency took the Right Hand of the Cavalier, as did the Engliſh Noblemen and Gentlemen, &c. of the Senators, and proceeded to their Boats. His Excellency went in the Cavalier's Gondola, preſerving the Poſt of Honour, and each Senator gave the ſame to the Gentlemen. His Excellency's State-Boats, and the Boats of the ſeveral Ambaſſadors reſiding in Venice, joined in the Proceſſion. On their Arrival at the Ambaſſador's Palace, the Boat in which his Excellency and the Cavalier were, gave Place to the other Gondolas for the Senators and Gentlemen to land, and afterwards they landed themſelves. His Excellency then taking the Hand of the Cavalier, and the Gentlemen of the Senators, they proceeded up Stairs to the Audience Room, at the Entrance of which his Excellency and the Gentlemen gave the right Hand to the Chevalier and Senators. After all Sorts of Refreſhments had been ſerved, they took their Leave for that Night, conducted down Stairs by his Excellency and the Gentlemen, giving them the Right Hand.

About 9 o'Clock the next Morning, the Cavalier and Senators being arrived at the neareſt Church to the Ambaſſador's Palace, gave Notice of their Arrival, as the Day before. The Cavalier was received at the Entrance of the Palace by his Excellency's Secretary, and conducted by him half way up the Stairs, where he was met and complimented by his Excellency: They then proceeded to the Audience Room, obſerving the ſame Ceremonies as the Day before. After ſtaying ſome Time, in which they were treated with Refreſhments, the Cavalier and Senators giving the right Hand to his Excellency and the Gentlemen, proceeded in their Boats to the College. Upon entering of which the Doge and Signoria roſe from their Seats; and after the uſual Ceremony his Excellency ſat down covered, on the Doge's right Hand. His Excellency's Secretary making a Bow to the Doge and Signoria, preſented the Ambaſſador's Credentials, which his Excellency gave to the Doge, and the Doge to a Secretary of the Republic, who read them aloud. His Excellency then made his Speech to the Doge and Signoria, in the Engliſh Language, and the Tranſlation of it into Italian being read by a Secretary, the Doge anſwered it in a proper and polite Harangue. His Excellency was then conducted to his Palace by the Cavalier and Secretary and Senators, who, after the ſame Ceremonies as the Day before, took their Leave. After the Departure of the Cavalier and Senators, his Excellency received Preſents from the Republick of a magnificent Deſert, and various Sorts of Wine and Proviſions.

During the whole Time of the Ceremony, the Ambaſſador's Palace was open to every Body: In the Evenings it was finely illuminated; Concerts of Muſic in ſeveral Rooms, and a Profuſion of Refreſhments of every Sort. His Excellency's State Boats, magnificently gilt, and adorned with emblematical Figures relating to the glorious Conqueſts Great Britain hath acquired during the Courſe of the late War, were made entirely new for the Occaſion; the Liveries were more numerous and ſplendid than hath ever been ſeen on a like Ceremony. His Excellency was attended in his Entry by ſeveral Britiſh Noblemen and Gentlemen, among whom were the Duke of Gordon, Lord William Gordon, Lord Warkworth, Earl of Maſſarene, Sir Roger Moſtyn, and Mr. Dundas; and his Excellency's Magnificence, Liberality and Politeneſs gave univerſal Content to all Ranks of People.

Hamburgh, June 21. The Pruſſian Court demands of Denmark, that Ships belonging to Colberg be exempted from paying toll in paſſing through the Sound, that City having been formerly one of the Hans Town which enjoyed this Franchiſe, but the Daniſh Miniſtry are no Way diſpoſed to grant this Demand, and ground their Refuſal on the Example of France, and England, and even ſome Hans Towns, who pay the Toll abovementioned; and they think that their granting ſuch an Exemption to Colberg, would be of dangerous Conſequence, as all other Nations would afterwards inſiſt upon the ſame: Beſides which, they alledge, that the Hans Towns are now reduced to three, viz. Hamburgh, Lubeck, and Bremen.

Paris, June 27. In Conſequence of the Parliament's Arret concerning Inoculation, the Medical Faculty aſſembled the 25th Inſtant on the Subject. The Reſult of this Meeting is to nominate, by Scrutiny, twelve Commiſſaries, whoſe Charge is to ſtate the Facts for and againſt Inoculation; to receive the Sentiments of all the Members of the Faculty, who are invited to give them in Writing; and laſtly, to make their Report

Port thereof to a full Aſſembly of the Faculty, who from theſe Pieces will form an Opinion or Concluſion to be preſented to the Parliament.

Berlin, *June* 25. Laſt Wedneſday the King of Pruſſia, having viſited his Weſtphalian Dominions, returned to Potzdam in perfect Health; and it is ſaid he will immediately begin a Courſe of Mineral Waters there, which will prevent his coming to this Place for ſome Weeks.

Hamburgh, *June* 28. To day is appointed by the King of Denmark to be obſerved all over his Dominions, as a public Thankſgiving to Almighty God, on Account of the General Peace.

Liſbon, *June* 4. This Capital is actually ſupplied, in a great Meaſure, by Engliſh Ships, with all Sorts of Commodities and Merchandize that the Country itſelf does not afford, and the King has forbid the Exportation thereof without a ſpecial Licence. His Majeſty is intent upon providing himſelf with Funds ſufficient for maintaining as many Troops as may be neceſſary to ſecure this Kingdom from any Surprize or Invaſion.

The Court has juſt received Diſpatches from Madrid, containing the Catholic King's Orders for reſtoring the Town and Colony of the Holy Sacrament, according to the Terms of the Treaty of Peace.

Copenhagen, *July* 2. A Daniſh Frigate, under the Command of Capt. Kaas, ſailed the 24th paſt for the Coaſt of Barbary, having on board the uſual Preſents for the Emperor of Morocco, and likewiſe a new Conſul, Mr. Arebo, for Algiers.

On the 28th paſt a public Thankſgiving was devoutly celebrated here, as well for the Reſtoration of Peace to Europe in general, as for the particular Preſervation of it in theſe Dominions.

Mentz, *July* 5. This being the Day fixed for the Election of an Archbiſhop, the Chapter aſſembled in the Morning with the uſual Solemnities, and unanimouſly choſe Baron Briedbach, of Burriſheim, Great Dean of the Chapter, Elector of Mentz.

Vienna, *June* 22. The 20th Advice was received from Eſclavonia, that ſome Turks had entered that Country, and had taken a Piquet of Imperial Troops Priſoners; but it is now aſſured, that this Invaſion was not made by the Turkiſh Militia, but by a Company of Banditti.

Copenhagen, *July* 9. Count Schulemberg being appointed his Daniſh Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Dreſden in the room of M. D'Oſten, (who returns in the ſame Character to Peterſburgh) has now received his Inſtructions and taken Leave, and is actually upon the Point of ſetting out for his Poſt.

COUNTRY NEWS.

An Account of the Manner in which the late Encænia *was kept at* Oxford.

Oxford, *July* 8, 1763.

ON Tueſday laſt the Right Honourable the Earl of Litchfield, our Chancellor, arrived here from Ditchley, about Noon; immediately after which his Lordſhip was waited upon by the young Noblemen of the Univerſity, Heads of Houſes, Doctors, Profeſſors in the ſeveral Faculties, and many Strangers of the firſt Diſtinction; who were all entertained at Dinner, by the Vice Chancellor, in Queen's College Hall. At four in the Afternoon the Chancellor, attended by his Vice Chancellor, and followed by a grand Proceſſion, went to the Theatre, where the Chancellor preſided in the Chair.

The Company being ſeated, the Inſtallation Ode was performed; after which, the Commemoration Speech, in Praiſe of the public Benefactors to this Univerſity, was ſpoken by the Profeſſor of Poetry, who on this Occaſion, met with his uſual Applauſe: and, in the Courſe of this Oration, his Lordſhip was pleaſed to return a moſt polite and reſpectful Bow to each of the many elegant Compliments paid him by the Speaker.

Two Speeches were afterwards ſpoken for Dr. Wilſon's Prizes. The firſt in Latin, by Mr. Sandys, A. B. Fellow of All Soul's College, on the following Subject,

" ——Nunquam Libertas gratior extat
Quam ſub Rege quio.

The ſecond in Engliſh, by Mr. Cooper, A. B. of Braze-noſe College, on the following Subject: "Quæ Domus tam ſtabilis, quæ tam firma civitas eſt, quæ non Odiis atque Diſcidiis funditus poſſit averti?"

Before each Prize Speech, proper Pieces of Muſic were introduced, and the whole of this Day's Solemnity concluded with a grand Chorus from Mr. Warton's Ode, written on the Occaſion of Lord Crew's Benefaction.

On Wedneſday Morning at ten o'Clock, the young Noblemen, Heads of Houſes,

and Doctors in their Robes, waited on his Lordſhip at the Vice Chancellor's Lodgings in Queen's College; from whence, before Eleven, they proceeded in their Formalities through the Convocation Houſe as uſual, into the Theatre, where the Chancellor having opened the Buſineſs of the Convocation Houſe in a Latin Speech, the honorary Degrees of Doctor in Civil Law were conferred on his Grace the Duke of Mancheſter, the Right Honourable the Earl of Corke, and Arthur Hampden, Eſq; one of the Poſtmaſters General.

The Encænia in Honour of the Peace then began, when Verſes and Orations were ſpoken by the following Noblemen and Gentlemen, viz. his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, of Oriel College, a Copy of Engliſh Verſes; Lord Robert Spencer, of Chriſt Church, a Latin Oration; Mr. Daſhwood, Gentleman Commoner, of Braze-Noſe College, Engliſh Verſe; Mr. Powney, Gentleman Commoner, of Queen's College, Engliſh; Mr. Trevor, Gentleman Commoner, of Chriſt Church, Latin; Mr. Milford, Gentleman Commoner, of Queen's College, Engliſh; Mr. Stillingfleet, of Queen's College, Engliſh; the Earl of Angleſea, of Chriſt Church, Engliſh; and the Honourable Mr. North, of Trinity, Latin.

And in the Afternoon, the Paſtoral of Acis and Galatea, conducted by Dr. Hayes, Profeſſor of Muſic, was performed before the Chancellor, and a crouded Audience.

On Thurſday the Degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred on the following Noblemen and Gentlemen; viz. the Duke of Beaufort; Duke of Malborough; Earl of Donneeal; Count Woronzow, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador; Count Welderin, the Dutch Ambaſſador; Lord Greville Montague; Sir John Glynne, Knight of the Shire for the County of Flint; Sir William Dolben; Sir John Hinde Cotton; Sir Thomas Jones, Knight; Sir Samuel Hellier, Knight; Hon. James Greville Fitzpatrick, Uncle to the Earl of Offory; Arthur Vanſittart, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for the County of Berks.

After which the Encænia were continued by Lord Aſhbrooke, of Chriſt Church, who ſpoke a Copy of Engliſh Verſes; the Hon. Mr. Maſham of Chriſt Church; Sir Frank Standiſh of Braze Noze College; Sir John Ruſſel, Student of Chriſt Church; and Mr. Peckham, Fellow of New College, all Engliſh Verſes; Mr. Foote, of St. Mary Hall, Latin; Mr. Alderſey, of Queen's College, a Latin Oration; Mr. Clerke, Gentleman Commoner of Exeter College, Engliſh Verſe; Mr. Honeywood, Gentleman Commoner Braze Noze, Latin; Mr. Nicholls, of Exeter College, a Latin Oration; Mr. Eckerſall, Gentleman Commoner of Merton College, Engliſh Verſe; and Mr. Moiſey and Mr. Eden, both of Chriſt Church, a Latin Dialogue.

On Friday Morning at Eleven the Chancellor again met the Doctors and Maſters in the Theatre, and opened the Convocation, as on the preceding Days.

The Encænia, after this, were again reſumed by Verſes and Orations as before, ſpoken by Mr. Phipps and Mr. Lawrence, both of St. Mary Hall, a Latin Dialogue; Mr. Collins, jun. of Queen's College, Latin Verſe; Mr. Woodeſon, Mr. Iſham, and Mr. Taylor, all of Magdalen College, a Latin Dialogue; Mr. Taylor, of Braze Noze College, a Latin Oration; Mr. Vife, Fellow of All-Souls, Engliſh Verſe:—The whole Solemnity of this grand Encænia was cloſed by an Oration from Dr. King, Principal of St. Mary Hall.

In the Evening of this Day, the Meſſiah, and on the preceding Day, the Oratorio of Judas Maccabæus were performed in the Theatre, where the Chancellor honoured them each Day with his Preſence.

Cain's Croſs, Glouceſterſhire, July 17. Mr. Thomas Brown, a Gentleman Farmer of Minety, was a Hay-making with ſix of his Servants, at a Ground about a Mile from his Houſe, on Friday Evening, when a violent Storm of Rain and Hail fell, with frequent Claps of Thunder and Lightening. To avoid the Storm, Mr. Brown and his Servants ran to a Hawthorne-tree for Shelter; but, unluckily for them, no ſooner were they got there, than a terrible Clap of Thunder and Lightening broke over their Heads, which killed Mr. Brown and one Thomas Vines on the Spot. The other five were dangerouſly wounded, particularly the Widow of Thomas Vines, whoſe Life is deſpaired of. It is very remarkable, that though their Bodies were quite excoriated by the Lightening, and their Linen burned, yet their other Garments were not affected.

LONDON.

June 24.

THE Upper and Lower Houſe of Convocation met at Weſtminſter Abbey, and prorogued themſelves to Wedneſday the 7th of September next.

30. Count d'Einſiedel, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Poland, had a private Audience of his Majeſty to deliver his Credentials.

They

They write from Paris, that though they have a good Opinion of the Duration of the Peace, they nevertheleſs continue hard at Work, not only to finiſh the Men of War put on the Stocks ſome Time ago, but alſo to build more Ships, the King being reſolved to put his Marine in a good Condition. —— *If the French Miniſtry have no Intention to break the Peace very ſoon, or diſturb any of their Neighbours on the Continent, they need not be in ſuch Haſte to encreaſe their Marine.*

The following Inſcription, we are told, is placed on the Front of the Statue lately erected to the French King, in the new Square at Paris, viz.

"LUDOVICO XV. Optimo Principi Quod Ad Scaldim, Moſam, Rhenum Victor, Pacem. Armis, Pace et ſuorum & Europæ Felicitatem Quæſivit."

And on the oppoſite Side is the following:

"Hoc Pietatis publicæ Monumentum Præfectus et Ædiles Decrerunt Anno M.DCC.XLVIII. Poſuerunt Anno M.DCC.LXIII.

July 3. The new Church of Weſt-Wycombe in Buckinghamſhire (with a fine new Organ, which, with the Church, coſt building and erecting upwards of 6000l. at the ſole Expence of the Right Hon. the Lord Deſpenſer) was opened with a ſuitable Anthem, and an excellent Sermon adapted to the Occaſion, preached by the Rector of the Pariſh. —— The Church is built of Stone, on a gradual Eminence two Miles in Height, in the moſt beautiful Taſte of Architecture; the Pavement is Moſaic, and the Roof of the fineſt Stucco Work, with ſeveral emblematical Figures. There are no Pews, but Seats covered with green cloth, with Haſſocks to kneel on; the Men ſit on one Side, and the Women on the other. The Pulpit is built by itſelf, on which is a large ſpread Eagle, ſtanding on a Ball, both made of Braſs, and finely gilt; the Reading-deſk and Deſk for the Clerk both ſtand ſeparate. In the Centre of the Church ſtands a Font of inimitable Workmanſhip; four carved Doves ſeem to be drinking out of the Font, one Dove appears going up by the Side, and a Serpent following it; and the Baſon where the Water is kept, with the Cover to it, is made of ſolid Gold. Near the Altar is a fine Picture, repreſenting our Bleſſed Saviour at his laſt Supper; and, on the whole, with the other Ornaments, it is reckoned to be the moſt beautiful Country Church in all England. Three Couple were married, and two Girls were baptized by the Name of Elizabeth, to whom his Lordſhip was Sponſor, and has ſettled five Pounds per Annum upon them for their natural Lives. Sir Thomas Stapleton, his Lordſhip's Nephew, and Heir to the Barony of Deſpencer, the Hon. Robert Trevor Hambden, one of the Poſt Maſter's general, ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction, and ſome thouſand Perſons were preſent on the Occaſion. The above noble Edifice reflects the higheſt Honour on his Lordſhip's unexampled Piety and Munificence, at leaſt in this modern Age of Pleaſure and Diſſipation.

6. Came on in the Court of Common Pleas at Guildhall, the Cauſe between William H——, a Journeyman Printer (ſuppoſed to have been employed on the *North Briton*, N°. 45) and the Crown, for falſe Impriſonment by ſome of his Majeſty's Meſſengers in Virtue of a Secretary of State's Warrant; and after a Trial, which laſted from about Nine in the Morning till near Eight in the Evening, the Jury, after withdrawing eleven Minutes, brought in a Verdict for the Plaintiff of 300l. Damages with Coſts of Suit. Mr. Wilkes was in Court during the Trial.

7. Was tried at Guildhall, before the Right Hon. Lord Chief Juſtice Pratt, and a Special Jury of eminent Merchants of the City of London, another of the important and long-expected Cauſes, wherein Mr. James Lindſey, one of the Printers arreſted on Account of the North Briton, N°. 45, was Plaintiff, and three of the King's Meſſengers were Defendants; when, after a Hearing of four Hours, a Verdict was given for the Plaintiff in 200l. Damages, with full Coſts of Suit.

Verdicts were alſo given in twelve other Cauſes, commenced againſt the ſame Defendants, by Meſſrs. William Gibſon, Francis Story, George Morgan, Benjamin Burd, John Chriſtie, John Strohe, Robert M'Laren, Henry Sabine, Whitfield Hervey, Michael Curry, George Saville Carey, and David Slofs, who are Printers, and were apprehended, on the ſame Account, in 200l. Damages to each Plaintiff, with full Coſts of Suit.

The whole Damages given againſt the King's Meſſengers in the fourteen Cauſes, which have been tried, amount to 2,900l. beſides all the Coſts of Suit, which will be very conſiderable.

The Council for the Plaintiff in all theſe Cauſes were, Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Stowe, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Gardiner. And for the Defendants, Mr. Attorney-general, Mr. Solicitor-general, Mr. Serjeant Whitaker, Mr. Serjeant Nares, Mr. Serjeant Davy, and Mr. Yates. The Attornies were, for the Plaintiffs, Mr. James Philipps of Cecil-ſtreet; and for the Defendants,

fendants, Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; Solicitor to the Crown.

The Names of the Jury were as follows,

Richard King,	John Wescott,
William Bond,	Benjamin Watkinson,
Thomas Dickins,	Joseph Mico,
Peter Canelett,	James Randall,
Thomas Selwin,	Frederick Tush,
John Daniel Cottin,	Peter Dischamp.

NORTH WALES CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Daines Barrington, and James Hayes, Esqrs.

Carnarvonshire, Conway, Tuesday Aug. 23.
Anglesea, Beaumaries, Monday Aug. 29.
Merionethshire, Dolgelly, Saturday Sept. 3.

CARMARTHEN CIRCUIT.

John Pollen and Edward Poore, Esqrs.

Cardigan, Saturday August the 13th.
Haverfordwest, Friday the 19th.
Carmarthen, Thursday the 25th.

MARRIAGES.

June 28. The Right Hon. Lord Down, eldest Son of the Earl of Moray, to Miss Gray, eldest Daughter of Lord Gray.

Stair Agnew, Esq; to Miss Bayley of Polleomet in Scotland.

July 2. Richard Sherman, Esq; to Miss Grace Ellis, at Newport in Shropshire.

12. Jervoice Clarke, Esq; to the only Daughter of Robert Warner, Esq; of Belmont.

16. James Birde, Esq; of Southampton, to Miss Fox, of Great Ruffel Street.

Felix Calvert, Esq; an eminent Brewer in Thames street, to Miss Ladbrooke, eldest Daughter of Sir Robert.

Thomas Williams, Esq; of Herrington, in Dorsetshire, to Miss Wilmot, Daughter of Sir Edward Wilmot, Bart. Physician to his Majesty.

Col. William Augustus Pitt, Brother to John Pitt, Esq; Member of Parliament for Wareham, to the Hon. Miss Howe, Sister to the Lord Howe.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Roths, at Tynningham in Scotland, to Miss Lloyd, Daughter of the present Countess of Haddington.

Henry Chivers Vane, of Clifford Hall, in Wiltshire, to Miss Ann Bodman, of Newbury.

DEATHS.

June 28. Robert Bagnal, Esq; of Newcastle Underline.

Thomas Bambridge, Esq; of Stroud in Glocestershire.

Jeremiah Tiler, Esq; of North Allerton, in Yorkshire.

July 1. Theophilus Bromsgrove, Esq; of Rochester.

Capt. William Stracy, aged 76, at Limehouse.

4. James Wilkinson, Esq; in Dover-street.

James Crowder, Esq; of Wilbich.

Jonathan Dempster, in New Norfolk-street.

7. James Fleetwood, Esq; at Newington Butts.

Dixwell Brown, of Great Marlborough-street.

9. John Salter, of Tregony, Esq; in Lincoln's Inn.

George Naylor, Esq; in Poland-street.

——— Stephenson, Esq; of Eye in Suffolk.

——— Owen, Esq; at the Earl of Godolphin's.

11. Lady Coote, Wife to the Right Hon. the Lord Coote.

James Jocobson, Esq; at Sydenham in Kent.

12. Thomas Tilley, Esq; of Richmond in Yorkshire.

——— Jenkinson, Esq; in Bond street.

BANKRUPTS.

John Sturdy, of Reading, Berks, Kilnman.

Euphemia Johnstone, of Stanhope-street in the Parish of St. Clement's Danes, Middlesex, Milliner and Haberdasher.

Edward Relfe of Lewes, Suffex, Sadler.

John Blew, late of Stourbridge, Worcestershire, Dyer.

William Cooper, of Ringwood, in the County of Southampton, Maltster and Brewer.

Francis Hutchin, and William Sherwill the Younger, of Tower-street, London, Woollen Drapers and Packers, and Copartners.

William Spicer, of Kettering, Northamptonshire, Grocer and Tallow-chandler.

Francis Smith, of the Curtain, in the Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, Middlesex, White Lead Maker.

Lewis Arnold Majendie, late of Lisbon, but now of London, Merchant.

Henry Norris, late of Red Bull Wharf, London, Broker, and Dealer in Iron.

Benedict Cock, of Sheffield, Yorkshire, Currier.

John Hopkins, late of the Town and County of Poole, Hosier and Mercer.

Hugh Brown, of Hampton Road, Glocestershire, Linnen-Draper.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence.
in Proſe and Verſe.
For *AUGUST*, 1763.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

As by Miſtake we omitted the Anſwer to Queſtion 431 *and gave two Anſwers to* 432, *we have here ſubjoined Mr.* David Waugh's *Solution to that Queſtion, who apprized us of the above Error.*

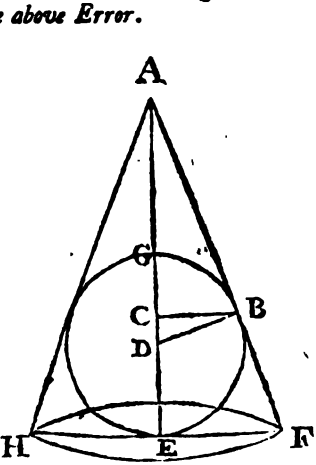
PUT Radius of the Sphere DB = 20 Inches = r, x and y = Sine and Co-ſine $\angle$ EAF, to the Radius 1. Then, *per* Trigonometry,

$x : r :: 1 : AD = \frac{r}{x}$, then $AE = \frac{r}{x} \times \overline{1+x}$;

again, as $y : \frac{r}{x} \times \overline{1+x} :: x : FE = \frac{r}{y} \times \overline{1+x}$,

then will $2FE$ = Diameter $FH = \frac{2r}{y} \times \overline{1+x}$,

and $.7854 \times 4r^2 \times \frac{1+x}{1-x}$ = Area of the Cone's Baſe FH: $\therefore .7854 \times \frac{4r^2}{3} \times \frac{\overline{1+x}^2}{x-x^2}$ = Solidity of the circumſcribing Cone FAH, which, *per* Queſtion, muſt be a Minimum, or $\frac{\overline{1+x}^2}{x-x^2}$ a Minimum, put into Fluxions and reduced $x = \frac{1}{3}$: $\therefore AE = 4r = 80$ Inches, $FH = 2r\sqrt{2} = 56.56854$, and Solidity of the Cone FAH = $.2618 \times 32r^3 = 67020.8$ ſolid Inches, the required Dimenſions and Solidity of the leaſt circumſcribing Cone.



Put v = Length of the inſcribed Parallelogram, then will $\sqrt{4r^2 - v^2}$ = its Breadth, and $v\sqrt{4r^2 - v^2}$ = its Area; which, *per* Queſtion, muſt be a Maximum, or $4r^2v^2 - v^4$ a Maximum, put into Fluxions and reduced $v = r\sqrt{2} = 2.828427$ Inches = Length = Breadth, the Dimenſions required. *Q. E. I.*

Question 433, *answered by Mr.* R. Barlow.

LET $13x$, $19x$, $28x$, represent the required Numbers, then, *per* Question,

$\frac{32x}{6}$, $\frac{41x}{15}$, $\frac{47x}{9}$,
$\frac{32x}{32}$, $\frac{41x}{41}$, $\frac{47x}{47}$,
$\frac{6x}{32}$, $\frac{15x}{41}$, $\frac{9x}{47}$,
$\frac{6x}{6}$, $\frac{15x}{15}$, $\frac{9x}{9}$,
$\frac{60x}{60}$,

must be all whole Numbers; of which they are all evidently whole Numbers but these following, *viz.* $\frac{32x}{6}$, $\frac{41x}{15}$, $\frac{47x}{9}$, $\frac{6x}{32}$, $\frac{15x}{41}$, $\frac{9x}{47}$.

Then put $\frac{32x}{6} = \frac{16x}{3} = a$; whence $x = \frac{3a}{16}$: $\because \frac{a}{16}$ must be a whole Number, which put $= b$, then $a = 16b$, this put for a we get $x = 3b$. Substitute $3b$ for x in the Second Number, thus $\frac{41x}{15} = \frac{123b}{15} = 8b\frac{3b}{15} = \frac{b}{5} = c$; $\because b = 5c$. Substitute $3c$ for b, hence $x = 15c$. And so proceeding to the last, there comes $x = 1387440b$; therefore the three Numbers required are 18035720, 26361360, and 3884320. *W.W.R.*

Another Answer has been received, but was not right.

Question 434, *answered by Mr.* Wilkin, *Master of the Mathematical School, at* Hexham, *in* Northumberland.

PUT $a = 18.375$ the Area, and $S = 12.25$ Sum of the Base and Perpendicular. Let $x =$ the Base, and y the Perpendicular. Then $x + y = S$, $xy = 2a$. By squaring the first Equation and subtracting four Times the Second therefrom we shall have $x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = S^2 - 8a$. By Evolution $x - y = \sqrt{S^2 - 8a}$. By adding and subtracting the first and last Equations we get $x = 7$, and $y = 5.25$. *W. W. R.*

This Question was also answered by Mr. T. Barker, *Mr.* T. Bosworth, *Mr.* J. Collins, *Mr.* S. Beeken, *Mr.* R. Barlow, *Mr.* D. Waugh, G. Cetii, *and by the Proposer Mr.* T. Robinson.

Question 435, *answered by Mr.* T. Bosworth.

PUT x for the Transverse, and y for the Conjugate, Diameters; then (*per* Conics) $\frac{y^2}{x}$ will be the Right Parameter, and (*per* Question) $y = \frac{y^2}{x} + 10$; whence $x = \frac{y^2}{y - 10}$, but $xy = \frac{y^3}{y - 10}$ is a Minimum, whose Fluxion being put $= o$, and reduced, gives $y = 15$, and $x = 45$.

Question 436, *answered by Mr.* T. Barker.

PUT $a = 7$, $b = 10$, and $x =$ half the Differences of the Sides; then $\overline{a + x}^2 + \overline{a - x}^2 = b^2$; hence $x =$ Unity, and Sides 8 and 6 respectively. Now put $a = 10a$, and

$x =$ greater Leg, then $x - \frac{x}{4} \times x = a$, Hence $x = \sqrt{\frac{a}{\frac{3}{4}}} = 16$ the greater Leg; and therefore 12 = leſſer Leg. and 20 = Hypothenuſe.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. James Gandy, G. Cetil, *Mr.* T. Jeffery, *Mr.* T. Wilkin, *Mr.* R. Barlow, *Mr.* D. Waugh, *and the Propoſer Mr.* S. Beeken.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 445.

By Mr. R. Barlow.

Given two Lines drawn from the acute Angles of a right-angled Triangle to the oppoſite Sides 30.46308 and 24.18677. Now if from the Points where the Lines cut the oppoſite Sides be drawn two Lines (perpendicular to their reſpective Sides) to the Hypothenuſe it will form the greateſt inſcribed Square. Required the Triangle?

Queſtion 446.

By Mr. T. Robinſon.

Required the Dimenſions of the greateſt Semi-parabola that can be inſcribed in a right-angled Triangle, whoſe Sides are 12 and 16 Inches; and alſo having the Dimenſions of any common Semi-parabola to find the Sides of the circumſcribing right-angled Triangle numerically.

Queſtion 447.

By Mr. H. Fleck.

In a right-angled plain Triangle, there is given a Line drawn from the acute Angle (next the Baſe) terminating in the Perpendicular, = 31.3049; alſo another Line drawn from the End thereof perpendicular on the Hypothenuſe of the Triangle is 5.6: Required the Sides of the Triangle?

The Ænigma in June *Magazine, anſwered by Mr.* S Beeken, WISDOM.

N. B. *As our Magazine is now ſo near the Concluſion, it will not be proper to inſert any Pieces on diſputable Subjects, more eſpecially from ſuch who find Fault with Sir* Iſaac Newton's *philoſophical Writings, before they have convinced the Public that they really underſtand them; this is all we can reply to the Gentleman who writes the Letter ſigned* M. P.

If any of our Readers or Correſpondents have obſerved any Errata of Conſequence in any Part of our Work, eſpecially the Inſtitutions *and* Mathematicks, *and will be ſo kind as to communicate them within three Months at fartheſt, to be inſerted at the End of the Work, the Favour will be gratefully received by the Proprietors of this Work.*

PHILOSOPHY, *a* POEM, *addreſſed to the* Ladies *who attended Mr.* Booth's *Lectures in* Dublin.

By Mr. HENRY JONES.

TO ſcience ſacred, Muſe, exalt thy lays;
Science of nature, and to nature's praiſe:
Attend, ye virtuous, and rejoice, to know
Her myſtic labours, and her laws below;
Her ways above with curious eyes explore,
Admire her treaſures, and her God adore.
Behold, ye fair! how radiant colours glow,
What dyes the roſe; what paints the heav'nly bow;
The purpling ſhade, the rich refracted ray,
And all th' unblended beams of various day.
Lo! here, the magnet's magick charms the ſight,
And fills the ſoul with wonder and delight:
In her coy nature turns her face aſide,
And mocks th' enquiring ſage's learned pride.
Here, leſs reſerv'd, ſhe ſhows her plainer courſe
In mutual conteſt of elaſtic force,
Which holds reciprocal in ballanc'd ſtrife,
The ſhield of nature, and the fence of life:
The ambient atmoſphere, embracing all,
The wide circumf'rence of this circling ball,
Saving each vital frame from cruſhing fate;
For inward act ſuſtains external weight:
The vehicle of life, to thoſe that breathe
On ſolid land, or liquid waves beneath,
The univerſe pervading, filling ſpace,
And, like its maker, unconfin'd to place.
What pleaſing fervours in each boſom riſe!
What deep attention, and what fix'd ſurprize!
When, quick as thought, th' electric vigour ſprings
Swifter than lightning on its rapid wings;
A flight ſo inſtant, to no ſpace confin'd,
Eludes ideas, and outſtrips the mind.
Lo! to the brain the bright effluvium flies;
Glows in the heart, and flaſhes from the eyes.
Here, with new raptures, the fond youth ſhall gaze,
With joy tranſmitting the ecſtatic blaze.
See! the coy nymph partake his flame by turns,
See, like a Seraph, how ſhe ſmiles and burns!
Contracted here, by wond'rous art, is ſeen
A boundleſs ſyſtem in a ſmall machine.
Here, human ſkill, to proud perfection brought,
The mortal mimick of omnific thought;
Th' Almighty's model, to the mind conveys
The univerſe, and all its pow'rs diſplays;
How wander planets, how revolves the year,
The moon how changes, and how comets glare:
The ſun's bright globe illumes th' unmeaſur'd ſpace,
Whilſt waiting worlds enjoy, by turns, his face;
From his rich preſence drink th' all-quick'ning ſoul,
From him their days aſcend, their ſeaſons roll.
See! wiſdom, here, her brighteſt beams diſplay,
To fill the mind with philoſophick day:
The ſprings unfolding of mechanic laws,
Tracing, through known effects, th' eternal cauſe,
Whoſe pow'rful Fiat, whoſe creative will
Firſt founded nature, and ſupports her ſtill.
Here, god-like *Newton*'s all-capacious mind,
The glory, and the guide of human-kind,
Shows wedded worlds far diſtant worlds embrace
With mutual bands, yet keep their deſtin'd ſpace;
Roll endleſs meaſures through th' etherial plain,
Link'd by the ſocial, ſtrong, attractive chain,
Whoſe latent ſprings exert all nature's force,
Enwrap the poles, and point the ſtars their courſe.
Myſterious energy! ſtupendous theme!
Immediate mover of this boundleſs frame!
Who can thy eſſence, or thy pow'r explain?
The ſons of wiſdom ſeek thy ſource in vain:
Thyſelf inviſible, yet ſeen thy laws,
This glorious fabric thy effect, and God the cauſe.
Thrice happy few! that wiſely here attend
The voice of ſcience, and her cauſe befriend;
Let others, heedleſs of their youthful prime,
Squander on empty joys their fleeting time;
'Tis your's, with reaſon's ſearching eye to view
Great nature's laws, and trace her winding clue.
Behold her book, th' inſtructive page expand,
Fill'd with the wonders of her maker's hand,
In awful characters, which clearly ſhine
Worthy of wiſdom, and of pow'r divine.
Peruſe God's ways, his perfect workings trace;
In nature's mirror ſhines his heav'nly face.
To you, bright nymphs, where wiſdom charms us moſt,
The pride of nature, and creation's boaſt;
To you, philoſophy enamour'd flies,
And triumphs in the plaudit of your eyes.
When worth, like yours, her ſhining throne ſuſtains,
The queen of ſcience with true ſplendor reigns;
By beauty aided, ſhe extends her ſway,
And won, by you, mankind glad homage pay.

Againſt LIFE. *From the* Greek.

WHAT path of life by man is trod,
Without repenting of the road?
Buſineſs is tumult, noiſe and jar,
At home is wearineſs and care:

The

If rich, endanger'd by your ſtore.
By griefs the nuptial ſtate is torn;
The ſingle, friendleſs and forlorn.
With children, ſorrows will increaſe;
Childleſs, we moan our barrenneſs.
Folly our giddy youth enſnares;
And weakneſs ſinks our hoary hairs.
The wife this only choice would try,
Or not to live, or ſoon to die.

For LIFE. *From the* Greek.

WHAT path of life by man is trod
Without rejoicing at the road?
From buſineſs wealth and wiſdom flows,
At home is quiet and repoſe.
The ocean, gainful traffick yields,
And nature cheers us in the fields.
Abroad you're leſs expos'd, if poor;
If rich, reſpected for your ſtore.
More bliſs the nuptial ſtate receives,
The ſingle, more in freedom lives.
The parent's heart with tranſport ſwells;
And leſs of care the childleſs feels.
Our youth, firm health and vigour ſhares,
And rev'rence crowns our hoary hairs.
The wife this choice would never try,
Or not to live, or ſoon to die.

An Epiſtle of HORACE *imitated.*

DEAR *N—r* if my humble ſeat,
Join'd with a plain, but friendly treat —
Perhaps a ham, and piece of veal,
With good ſtrong beer, and ſpecial ale,
Can pleaſe thee, come, theſe ſhall be thine —
Nay, I may add a glaſs of wine;
But punch I hate, and ſhall neglect it —
Pray ſend the rum if you expect it.
You ſee I'm free, — then be ſo too;
I do but what I'd have you do.
What? tho' I boaſt no ample rooms
With hangings wrought in eaſtern looms,
To ſhew my wealth, my wit tranſcends —
Mine's neat, and will contain my friends.
Then, for a moment leave your cares,
Your toil for gain, and ſtate affairs;
And live with me an hour in mirth,
Who cares not what the morn brings forth.
Why, prithee now, ſhould I live poor,
And lay by wealth, to ruſt, in ſtore
As miſers do, and leave to one
Who thanks them not for what they've done?
No, faith, not I; I'll ſing and play,
Enjoy myſelf, and live away;
The ſweets of wine, which never cloy,
"Wine whets the wit, improves its force,
And gives a reliſh to diſcourſe,"
Unbends the mind, diſpels its care,
And makes e'en cowards mock at fear,
Unlocks the ſecrets of the breaſt. ——
Nor fear, my friend, a treach'rous gueſt,
Whoſe tat'ling talent often ſours
The converſe of thoſe ſocial hours.
'Tis mine the banquet to prepare;
To bring the gueſts muſt be your care:
S——rs, I hope will be ſo kind ——
Pray leave my *A——ré* not behind; ——
Beg *J——s* too, will be my gueſt,
And if no girl, or better feaſt
Stay *D——s*, he too is welcome; ——
Pray tell him ſo —— nay, ſay he ſhall come;
And ſend me word when you'll be here,
And who will come: —— 'tis homely fare,
But the heart's all; then don't abuſe
My friendſhip with a poor excuſe,
That ſome gay, ſhut'ring, empty fool,
Whoſe heart's as hollow as his ſcull,
Detains you with his ſtupid tales, ——
Slip out and leave him. Yours, ——

S O N G.

I.

THE charms that blooming beauty ſhows,
From faces heav'nly fair,
We to the lilly and the roſe,
With ſemblance apt, compare.

II.

With ſemblance apt; for ah! how ſoon,
How ſoon they all decay!
The lilly droops, the roſe is gone,
And beauty fades away.

III.

But when bright virtue ſhines conſeſt,
With ſweet diſcretion join'd;
When mildneſs calms the peaceful breaſt,
And wiſdom guides the mind;

IV.

When charms like theſe, dear maid, conſpire
Thy perſon to approve;
They kindle gen'rous, chaſte deſire,
And everlaſting love.

V.

Beyond the reach of time or fate,
Theſe graces ſhall endure,
Still, like the paſſion they create,
Eternal, conſtant, pure.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences, For *AUGUST*, 1763.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Vienna, July 9.

THE Gazette of this City, dated this Day, gives the following Particulars of the Diſaſter that has lately happened at Comorra in Hungary.

"The 28th of June at Five in the Morning a Shock of an Earthquake was felt there. Many of the Inhabitants were in the Churches, and others in the Markets, but the greateſt Part were yet a ſleep. The Alarm was ſoon general: In this Calamity we conſider it as a providential Favour that this firſt Shock did no Damage, and was a Warning for the People to ſave themſelves by Flight.

"At 23 Minutes paſt Five there was a ſecond Shock, much more violent than the Firſt, which laſted a Minute and a half. The Churches, the Monaſteries, other public Buildings, and almoſt all the private Houſes, were cracked. The Inſide of the Jeſuits Church was entirely ruined; the Steeple tumbled down, and their Houſe was alſo greatly damaged.

"The Church and Convent of the Recollets ſuffered ſtill more: All the Roofs fell in and many Perſons then at Maſs were killed. The Tower of the Town-hall alſo fell down, and many People were buried in the Ruins.

"We do not know how many have periſhed from the 28th of June to the 4th Inſtant. They have been able to dig out of the Rubbiſh only 54 of the Dead, and the Number of Wounded may amount to 200, ſome of whom are dangerouſly bruiſed.

"Above two-thirds of the Inhabitants have fled into the Fields, or taken Refuge in Boats; others have built Huts in the Gardens, and divine Service is performed in Booths or Sheds.

"In this terrible Diſaſter the Inhabitants were deſtitute of Food ſeveral Days, till at length they received Bread from the Neighbouring Communities.

"The Earth was not yet at reſt the 4th Inſtant, and they reckoned to that Time above ninety Shocks, two of which were almoſt equal to the Second, which was the moſt violent and longeſt.

"Advices received Yeſterday from Hungary import, that ſince the 4th they have had at Comorra five or ſix new Shocks, but not conſiderable."

Berlin, July 16. Lieut. General Goltz, Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of Saxony, returned from Dreſden the 10th; and the next Day Baron Lichtenſtein, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Great Britain as Elector of Hanover, arrived here. They had their reſpective Audiences, to deliver their Credentials, on the 13th, at Charlottenbourg, his Pruſſian Majeſty having come to that Place the Day before. The ſame Day Count Diedrichſtein, Envoy Extraordinary from the Empreſs Queen to the Court of Copenhagen, had an Audience of the King of Pruſſia, to whom he was charged with the Compliments of his Court. He will proceed directly to Copenhagen, to take Leave of that Court, and return forthwith to Vienna, being named to a conſiderable Poſt in the Family of the Arch-Duke Joſeph.

Beſancon, Capital of Franche County, July 15. Yeſterday there fell in this City, and in above two hundred Pariſhes, Communities, &c. of the Province, ſo terrible a Shower of Hail, that our Proſpect of a very plentiful Harveſt is entirely deſtroyed. This Shower was accompanied by a Hurricane, which tore up Abundance of Trees by the Roots, and overthrew many Houſes. Several Perſons in the Fields were killed, and many dangerouſly wounded by the Hail-ſtones, moſt of which were larger than Hen's Eggs, and ſome of them were between five and ſix Inches Diameter.

Peterſburgh, July 1. Her Imperial Majeſty arrived laſt Night at ten o'Clock at Czaſkoſelo.

Ratiſbon, July 17. Letters from Vienna mention that all the Houſes in that Part of the Town of Belgrade, called the Waſſerſtadt, had been thrown down by the ſame Earthquake that had deſtroyed Comorra.

Ratiſbon, July 21. The Vacancies ending on the 18th Inſtant, the Diet aſſembled on that Day. Mr. de Lyncker went to the Aſſembly in great Ceremony, in quality of directorial and principal Miniſter of the new Elector of Mayence, and was complimented as ſuch by all the Miniſters of the Diet.

Vienna,

Vienna, Auguſt 3. The 29th of laſt Month another Shock of Earthquake was felt at Comorra, and alſo at Raab, where it was violent enough to make the Jeſuits run out of their College.

Paris, Auguſt 8. The Council of State have iſſued an arret, by which the Duty on all Bone and Point Lace exported, is fixed at ten Sous per Livre.—*That is juſt fifty per Cent; and we ſuppoſe they expect Engliſh* Fools *will pay this additional Duty.*

Berlin, Auguſt 9. The King has forbid the Importation of all foreign Silks, Chintzes, and other Cotton Manufactures, and ordered all ſuch Manufactures, as may yet be found in his Dominions, to be exported, under the penalty of 100 Crowns per Ell.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Charles-Town, June 1.

THEIR Excellencies Thomas Boone, Eſq; our Governor, Arthur Dobbs, Eſq; Governor of North Carolina, James Wright, Eſq; Governor of Georgia, his Honour Francis Faquier, Eſq, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, and John Stuart, Eſq; his Majeſty's Agent for Indian Affairs in the ſouthern Diſtrict, we hear, have received Orders from his Majeſty to hold a Congreſs or general Meeting with the principal Headmen of the Choctaw, Cherokee, Creek, Chickeſaw, and Catawba Indians, and their Confederates, at Auguſta in the Province of Georgia, or ſome other Place, at which, it is not doubted, his Majeſty's gracious Intentions, and the Abilities of the Gentleman appointed to explain them to the Indians, will conciliate their Affections to the Britiſh Nation and Intereſt, and entirely efface any Umbrage they may have conceived from the French, being entirely driven from amongſt them. In March laſt the Goods proper for Preſents to the Indians were actually purchaſed in London by his Majeſty's Order, to the Amount of about 3000l. ſterling, and were ſpeedily to be ſhipped for this Port to our Governor, in order to be diſtributed at the intended Congreſs, which, we hear, his Excellency has propoſed ſhall be holden at Auguſta the 15th of September next.

Attakullakulla, or, the Little Carpenter, is gone out with a Party againſt ſome of the Northward Indians who had killed ſome Cherokees.

It is ſaid the northern Governors and Sir Will. Johnſon, Bart. his Majeſty's Agent for Indian Affairs in the northern Diſtrict are to hold a Congreſs at Albany with the Headmen of the ſeveral Indian Nations in thoſe Parts.

We hear that, by Orders from England, the 35th Degree of northern Latitude is to be accounted a temporary Boundary between this Province and North Carolina in ſuch Places where the ſaid Boundary was not fixed to the Satisfaction of both Provinces.

Charles-Town, June 18. On Thurſday arrived here Capt. Macklish and Capt. M'Gillivray from the Havannah, which Port they left the 28th Inſtant, when his Excellency Gen. Keppel had not yet received any Orders as to the Time when the Britiſh Troops ſhould evacuate the Place, but every Body was prepared to leave it in an Hour's Notice. The Spaniſh Governor of St. Jago had received Orders from his Court, ſix Weeks before, to take Poſſeſſion of the Havannah and its Dependencies, in Terms of the Definitive Treaty, and had ſignified the ſame to General Keppel; as alſo, that he had Directions to ſend proper Perſons with our Troops to put them in Poſſeſſion of St. Auguſtine, Penſacola, and the reſt of Florida. ——— The San Antonio, a fine Spaniſh 70 Gun Ship, that was taken with the Place, and alſo a Frigate of 20 or 22 Guns, ſailed for Liſbon, at the ſame Time with the Veſſels arrived here. ——— Our People continued pretty healthy.

IRELAND.

Londonderry, July 24.

OUR City is become a City of Refuge; for there is ſcarce a Rector or Tythe-Farmer within 40 Miles but what is come to us, for fear of the People called Hearts of Oak: They are become ſo very numerous, that they are computed to be above 40,000. The main Body is now at Newtownſtewart and Omagh, and there are ſeveral Parties go to different Places of the Country. A Party of the Regulars has ſince met with a numerous Body near Newtownſtewart,

townſtewart, when the Rioters attacked the Army, but were diſperſed, after ſix being killed, many wounded, and about forty taken Priſoners.

Cavan, July 26. This Day we were alarmed with an Account, that the Hearts of Oak were in full March to infeſt our Town, and to commit Irregularities as they have done in Belturbet; but to our very great Joy, a ſmall Party of Horſe, headed by Mr. Coote, attacked them near Watledbrigg in the County of Fermanagh, within nine Miles of this Town, and killed one Wade on the Spot, and wounded one Jones, the Rabble's Captain, and made him Priſoner, with 16 others. ——— So ſmall a Handful as 25 Soldiers, have routed and put to Flight near 2000 of the Ragamuffins.

All the Letters from Belturbet, Magherafelt, and other Parts of the North agree, that by the great Bravery and Activity of Cha. Coote, Eſq; the deluded and infatuated Rioters in thoſe Parts of the Kingdom are daily diſperſing, ſome of them being killed and dangerouſly wounded, and others taken Priſoners and confined in different Goals.

Armagh, July 30. John Bond, Eſq; who remarkably ſignalized himſelf on the landing of Thurot, and is now at the Head of a Party of Hale's Light Dragoons, at 3 o'Clock in the Morning ſurprized 1000 Oak-Boys, took the two Ring-leaders or Captains, viz. Glaſs and Williamſon, Priſoners, and lodged them in Armagh Gaol; the Engagement was very ſmart for ſome Time, but happily ended with diſperſing them all.

LONDON.

July 25.

HIS Majeſty reviewed Col. Elliot's diſtinguiſhed Regiment of Light Horſe in Hyde-park, when the Regiment went through their Exerciſe with wonderful Exactneſs and Activity.

The Chevalier D'Eon, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from France, had a private Audience of his Majeſty to deliver his Credentials.

The Church-Wardens collected for the poor unhappy Sufferers by the late Fire at Shadwel, in the Pariſh of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, 93l.

The Othman Port has given the moſt explicit Aſſurances to the Court of Vienna, that the late Irruptions into Hungary were not made either by the Authority, or with the Participation of his Sublime Highneſs, which however has made no Alteration in the Reſolution taken to put all the Places on the Frontiers into the beſt Poſture of Defence, and to provide them with ſufficient Garriſons.

Mr. Bitaube has lately publiſhed at Berlin, under the Royal Privilege, a Poem on the Trojan War, in 22 Books, which is univerſally admired. He has defended the Greek Bard with great Spirit againſt ſome of the French Critics; and admitted the juſt Cenſures of others: But which is not a little extraordinary, declares, without Reſerve, that the Iliad of Pope is much ſuperior to the Iliad of Homer.

The Royal African Company are raiſing a Number of Men to be ſent into Garriſon at Senegal, in the room of his Majeſty's Forces that are to return home.

July 31. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York came to Town from Scarborough, and immediately waited on his Majeſty.

A Treaty between the Kings of France, Spain, and Sardinia, has lately been ſigned at Paris; by which the King of Sardinia relinquiſhes, in Favour of Don Philip, the Claim he has by Art. VII. of the Treaty of Aix la-Chapelle in 1748, to the Dutchy of Placentia, in Conſideration of an Annuity from France of 328,000 Livres (14,350l. Sterling) for ſecuring the Payment of which, the Capital of that Sum is to be lodged at Turin.

Letters from Madrid, of the 5th Inſtant by Friday's French Mail, bring Advice that the Marriage of the Infanta Dona Maria Louiſa, with the ſecond Archduke Peter Leopold, who has ſent his Picture to the Lady, had been declared at Court; and that this Prince and his Princeſs are to reſide at Florence.

The Right Hon. Lord Baltimore, Proprietary of Maryland, and the Hon Meſſrs. Penn, Proprietary of Pennſylvania, have appointed Mr. Maſon and Mr. Dickſon, two eminent Mathematicians, to ſettle the Bounds of their reſpective Settlements in thoſe Colonies, and put a final Iſſue to a Diſpute which has ſubſiſted on that Account between the Proprietaries ever ſince 1693.

Auguſt 4. The Honourable Eaſt India Company ſent 100l. to the Church-Wardens of St. Paul's Shadwell, for the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers by the late Fire.

The Donations received at Batſon's Coffee Houſe for this Purpoſe, amount to 1944l. 2s. 3d.

Auguſt

have the same agreeable Accounts from Sussex, Hampshire, Dorsetshire, &c. as well as from the Counties round London.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, dated June 30.

On Monday next the General Assembly of this Province meets here, by Summons from his Honour the Governor.

Tuscarawar, May 28, 1763, Eleven o'Clock at Night.

King Beaver, Shingas, Wyendaugheta, Wingeenum, and Daniel and William Anderson, all Chiefs of the Delawares, come to my House, and, by a String of Wampum, delivered me the following Intelligence, viz.

"Brother, Out of the Love we have for you, and the Friendship that has always subsisted between our Grandfathers and the English (which has been lately renewed by us) we come now to inform you what News we have heard, which you may depend upon is Truth.

"Brother, At Detroit, we hear, there is not one Englishman left alive. At St. Dusky all were put to Death five Days ago, except the Officer, who is taken Prisoner. And at Cedar-point six Men were killed, and two Persons taken Prisoners, being Hugh Crawford, and a Boy that speaks Shawanese.

"Brother, We have heard To-day from the Salt-Licks, that five White Men were killed there. We have likewise heard, that a Number of Tracks have been seen on the Road from St. Dusky here, not far off, and we have sent out a Man to watch their Motions. We have likewise seen Tracks passing the Road between here and Gaahouga.

"Brother, we love you, and would be sorry to see you killed in our Towns: So we desire you not to think of any Thing you have here, but, with all Speed, take the best of your Way to some Place of Safety, carefully avoiding the Road, and all Places where Indians resort.

"Brothers, We desire you to tell George Croghan, and all your Great Men, that they must not ask us any Thing about it; for we don't know any Thing. When they went to speak first to these People, they did not tell us, but went another Road: Now, if they want to know the Reason of this, they must go the very same Road to enquire of it. And if they want any Thing of us, they must only send one or two Men, and we will hear them.

"Brothers the English, We thought that your King had made a Peace with us, and all the Western Indians: For our Part we joined it heartily, and do hold it always good, and will not be cheated any more, as we sit in the Middle; but we will move a little to one Side of the Road, so that ye may pass to one another, and do what you please, and we will take no Notice of it.

"Brother, There is one white Man at Gaahouga; don't be concern'd about him; we will take Care to send him safe home.

"Brother, As to what Goods you have here, we promise they shall be kept safe for six Months; perhaps by that Time we may see you, or send you Word what you may expect us to do further.

THOMAS CALHOON."

Extract of a Letter from Pittsburgh, dated June 16, 1763.

"We have Alarms from, and Skirmishes with the Indians every Day; but they have done us little Harm as yet. Yesterday I was out with a Party of Men, when we were fired upon, and one of the Serjeants was killed; but we beat off the Indians, and brought in the Man with his Scalp on. Last Night the Bullock Guard was fired upon, when one Cow was killed. We are obliged to be on Duty Night and Day. The Indians have cut off above 100 of our Traders in the Woods, besides all our little Posts. We have Plenty of Provisions; and the Fort is in such a good Posture of Defence, that, with God's Assistance, we can defend it against 1000 Indians.

Extract of a Letter from Winchester, in Virginia, June 22.

"Last Night I reached this Place. I have been at Fort Cumberland several Days, but the Indians having killed nine People, and burnt several Houses near Fort Bedford, made me think it prudent to remove from those Parts, from which, I suppose, near 500 Families have run away within this Week. I assure you it was a most melancholy Sight, to see such Numbers of poor People, who had abandoned their Settlements in such Consternation and Hurry, that they had hardly any Thing with them but their Children. And what is still worse, I dare say there is not Money enough amongst the whole Families to maintain a fifth Part of them 'till the Fall; and none of the poor Creatures can get a Hovel to shelter them from the Weather, but lie about scattered in the Woods."

Extract of a Letter from Messina, July 5.

"The new Eruption of Mount Gibel, or Mount Etna, still continues. The Lava had, on the 1st Instant, extended near twelve

Distance of twenty Miles, and, added to the frequent succeſſive Shocks, ſpreads Conſternation throughout all the Neighbourhood. From the 19th paſt to the 1ſt Inſtant, the Mountain threw out a prodigious Quantity of very fine black Sand, which fell in a Kind of Fog to the Diſtance of twenty-five Miles round, and darkened the Air ſo much that in the Town of Catania People could ſcarce ſee to walk the Streets. Happily this Eruption has hitherto done no other Damage than burning ſome Trees in the Wood of Paterno."

On the 11th Inſtant about half an Hour after Eleven at Night there was ſuch a Storm at Bruſſels, that the Inhabitants thought the End of the World was come. Amidſt the moſt dreadful Peals of Thunder, the Lightning was ſuch, that the Heavens ſeemed all on Fire, and the City every Moment in Danger of being involved in the general Conflagration. To this Thunder and Lightning ſucceeded a Storm of Hail which laſted three Hours. The Bigneſs of the Hail Stones was that of a large Nut. Some were as big as a Hen's Egg. It may eaſily be conceived what Havock was made: All the Fruits of the Earth, the Verdure and Herbs, are cut and beat to the Ground; even the Trees are as bare of Leaves and Fruit as in the Month of January. The Windows of one Half of the Number of the publick Edifices, Churches, Palaces, and private Dwelling Houſes, at Bruſſels, are broke, and the Roofs, particularly thoſe of Slate, much damaged. Many of the Inhabitants died, and others are very ill, by the Fright. It is remarkable, that the Quarter of the Town called Le Rivage ſcarce ſuffered any Thing. The Cloud that ſent out this Storm was rather long than broad; its Direction was from Halle towards Mechlin. The Damage done to the Windows only is a very conſiderable Object: The Magiſtrates have, on this Occaſion, given Permiſſion to Glaziers who are not Freemen to Work in the City for two Months.

Marriages.

July 24. John Laurence, Eſq; at Hackney, to Miſs Dixon, of the ſame Place.

John Giles, Eſq; of Southampton, to Miſs Grey, of Haſlemere.

26. John Leland, Eſq; to Miſs Upton, of Strood in Suſſex.

John Winter, Eſq; of Petworthy to Miſs Drage, of Chicheſter.

28. Mr. Humphry Jackſon, an eminent Chemiſt in East Smithfield, to Miſs Martin, of Fleet-ſtreet.

31. At Oxford Chappel, Samuel Price, Eſq; to Miſs Elizabeth Duke, of Broad-ſtreet.

Alexander Schomberg, Eſq; to Miſs Arabella Chalmers, of Eſſex.

Col. Tatton, of the Foot-guards, to Miſs Howell, of Richmond.

Mr. Robert Thornton, of London, Merchant, to Miſs Thornton, of Albemarle-ſtreet.

Spencer Scutz, Eſq, of the Middle Temple, to Miſs Aſhurſt, of Waterſtock in Oxfordſhire.

Aug. 13. Mr. Allen Gordon, of Stepney, to Miſs Bignal, of Weſt End in Surry.

18. At St. James's Church, ——— Mountain, Eſq; an Officer in the Eſſex Militia, to Miſs Day, of Golden-ſquare.

21. At Brighthelmſtone, in Suſſex, Mr. Tomkyns, Attorney at Law, to Miſs Polly Hedworty, of Chicheſter.

22. At the Pariſh Church of St. James's, Weſtminſter, Capt. John Grant, of Panton-ſquare, Leiceſter-fields, to Miſs Ann Campbell, of Queen-ſquare, Ormond-ſtreet.

23. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Mr. Goodman, Confectioner, of that Place, to the Widow Spiers, a wholeſale Fruiterer in the Fleet-market.

Deaths.

July 28. Thomas Medlicot, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Milborne Port.

30. The Rev. Dr. Dalton, Prebendary of Worceſter.

Joſhua Allen, Eſq; at Chelſea, aged 69.

31. Robert Dale, Eſq; of Tetbury.

Thomas Johnſon, of Kenſington, Eſq;

Aug. 1. Peter Roſs, Eſq; of Sunderland, in Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

2. Jeremiah Vaughan, of Kenſington Gravel Pits.

John Baſtone, Eſq; of Clare Hall, in Suffolk.

Jonathan Cordwell, Eſq; of Exeter.

William Williams, Eſq; only Brother to Sir Watkin Williams.

James

James Loftus, Esq; at Westminster.

13. Mr. Pilsbury, of Black-Friars.

14. John Hawksby, Esq; of Cumberland.

15. The Hon. Mrs. Annabella Bridges, Relict of the late Hon. and Rev. Dr. Bridges, Brother to the late James Duke of Chandois.

16. Christopher Child, an eminent Sugar Baker, said to have died worth 50,000l.

17. James Lewis, Esq; of Seal in Kent.

James Stanton, Esq; of Warrington in Lancashire.

18. Charles Robinson, Esq; at Brompton.

21. Late at Night died of an Apoplexy, (with which he was suddenly seized in the Morning) the Right Hon. Charles Wyndham, Earl of Egrement, Baron of Cockermouth, and Baronet, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Cumberland, and one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State. His Lordship married, March 12, 1751, Alicia Maria, Daughter of George Lord Carpenter, by whom he had Issue George, now Earl of Egrement, born December 7, 1751, three Daughters and two other Sons. He was Son of the late Sir William Wyndham, Bart. &c. &c. by Catherine, second Daughter of Charles, the great Duke of Somerset; and on the Death of his Father in 1745, succeeded to the Title of Baronet. On the Death of his Uncle Algernoon, Duke of Somerset, February 2, 1750, he became Earl of Egremont (not created.) This noble Lord derives his Descent from Ailwardus, an eminent Saxon, who, soon after the Conquest, being possest of Lands at Wymondham, now called Wyndham in the County of Norfolk, assumed his Name from thence. George the present Earl, is the third Earl of Egremont.

Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan, a Widow Lady, of Queen-street, Golden-square.

Christopher Barrow, Esq; in his Way to Bristol, a young Gentleman lately arrived from his Travels.

Mark Wynn, Esq; of Great Ruffel-street, near Bloomsbury-square: He a few Years since fined for the Office of Sheriff of London.

At Richmond in Yorkshire, Lancelot Rogers, Esq; who has been in the Commission of the Peace at Wanstead in Essex, ever since the Reign of Queen Ann.

Edward Astley, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Salt Office.

Civil and Military Preferments.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. James Lord Tyrawly, General of his Majesty's Foot Forces, to be Field Marshal of all and singular his Majesty's Forces.

The Right Hon. David Viscount Stormont is, by his Majesty's Command, sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council.

Zackariah Moore, Esq; is appointed Deputy Judge Advocate of the Island of Minorca, and Commissary of Musters in the said Island.

Nich. Turner, Esq; to be Provost Marshal of Canada.

——— Simpson, Esq; Chief Justice of the Colony of Georgia.

Thomas Charles Bunbury, Esq; Secretary to the extraordinary Embassy to the most Christian King.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Edward Horn, Esq; Attorney-general of the Island of Grenada, ceded to his Majesty by the late Treaty of Peace.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The King has ordered Letters Patent to be passed under the great Seals of Ireland, for the Translation of the Right. Rev. Dr. John Oswald, Bishop of Dromore, to the Bishoprick of Raphoe, vacant by the Death of Dr. Robert Downs.

The University of Oxford have conferred the Dignity of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. Philip Lloyd, Prebendary of Westminster.

B———KR———TS.

Sarah Shipton, of Horsley, in the County of Gloucester, Carrier.

Pierre Favre, of the Parish of St. Ann, Westminster, Victualler.

Mary Green, late of Derby street, Rosemary-lane, Middlesex, Widow, and Brewer.

John Thomas and Nathan Griffith, both of Bretton, in the County of Flint, Partners and Cheese-factors.

William Black, of Huthersfield, otherwise Heddersfield, Yorkshire, Linen-draper.

Penelope Moore, late of the Parish of St. Bennett, at Paul's Wharf, London, Widow, Dealer and Cheese-woman.

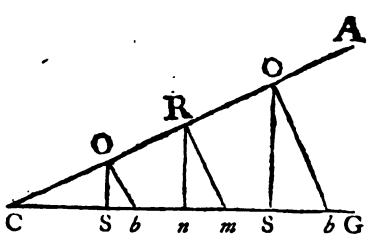
Stephen Butler, of the Parish of Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, Clothier.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence. in Proſe and Verſe.

For *SEPTEMBER*, 1763.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 437, *anſwered by* Tonthu.



WHEN the Beam C A is inclined to the Horizon C G, it is evident that the greateſt Preſſure at any Point of it O, in the perpendicular Direction O S, is when O coincides with R, the Center of Gravity of the Beam; for then it ſuſtains the whole Weight of it; nor can it ever ſuſtain more except the End C of the Beam is incapable of being lift up above the Horizon, in which Senſe I apprehend the Author would not have us to underſtand him: In this Caſe then the Sine of the Angle C is $\frac{OS}{CR} = \frac{a}{c}$, putting $a = os$ and $c = CR$.

Again, to find the Elevation when the Preſſure in Direction O b is the greateſt; we have by the Principles of Mechanics $CR : Cn :: w$ (the Weight of the Beam) $: \frac{Cn}{CR} \times w =$ the Force at R in the Direction R m perpendicular to the Beam; and $CO : CR :: \frac{Cn}{CR} \times w : \frac{Cn}{CO} \times w =$ the Force or Preſſure at O in Direction O b. Now if x denote the Sine of the Angle C, then $Cn = c\sqrt{1-x^2}$, and $CO = \frac{a}{x}$; which Values wrote in the above Expreſſion, gives $\frac{cx\sqrt{1-x^2}}{a} \times w =$ a Maximum whoſe Fluxion being put $= o$, and reduced, gives $x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} =$ the Sine of 45 Degrees, the Inclination in this Caſe.

Laſtly, to find when the Sum of the Preſſures in the Directions O S and O b is the greateſt; we ſhall have $CS : CO :: \frac{Cn}{CO} \times w$ (the Force in the Direction O b) $: \frac{Cn}{CS} \times$

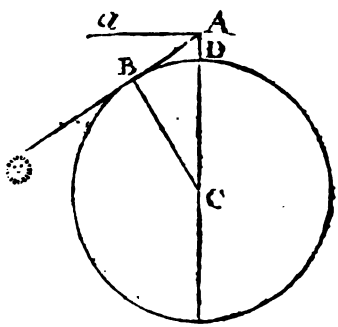
$w =$

w = the Force in the Direction O S, which, becauſe C S = $\frac{a\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$, becomes $\frac{cwx}{a}$;

and therefore $\frac{cwx}{a} + \frac{cwx\sqrt{1-x^2}}{a}$ or $x + x\sqrt{1-x^2}$ = a Maximum, which fluxed, &c. gives $x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$ = Sine of 60 Degrees, the Inclination in this Caſe.

We have received two Anſwers to this Queſtion, viz. that above, and the other by Mr. Waugh, *but as they both differ from the Propoſer's, and from each other in ſome Particulars, we imagine they did not alike take the Meaning of the Propoſer with Regard to his Piece of Timber, for each of theſe Anſwers in the Senſe they took the Queſtion is undoubtedly very juſt and ſcientifical.*

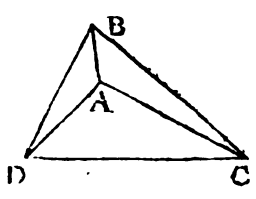
Queſtion 438, *anſwered by Mr.* Waugh, *of* Portſmouth.



THE ingenious Propoſer ſhould have given the Earth's Radius, but ſuppoſing it = C B = C D = 6980000 Yards, D A = 8 Yards = Obſerver's Height above the Surface of the Sea to ſee the Sun riſe at ☉. Then, *per* Trigonometry, ∠ B C A = B A a = 5′ 15″, and the Sun's Refraction = 33′; then 33′ + 5′ 15″ = 38′ 15″ = Sun's true Depreſſion below the Horizon on the firſt of *May*, in the Latitude required, and the obſerved Length of the Day = 20 Points of the Compaſs = 225°, then 225° — 10 16′ 30″ = 223° 43′ 30″ = 14^h 54′ 54″ = true Length of the Day, and the Sun's aſcenſional Difference is = 1^h 27′ 27″ = 21° 51′ 45″, and Declination = 15° 4′ N. then, *per* ſpherical Trigonometry, I find 54° 8′ 10″ = Latitude of the Place required. Q. E. I.

This is the only Anſwer we have received to the above Queſtion, and it is different from Mr. Tyrre, *who makes the required Latitude* 45° 32′ 24″ N.

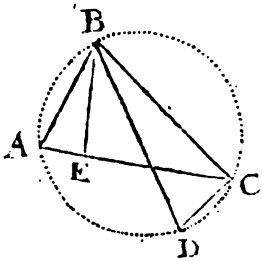
Queſtion 439, *anſwered by the Propoſer, Mr.* R. Hall.



SInce the Ratio of the Lines to the Point A is given, that of the Sines of their oppoſite Angles is given alſo; and ſince there is two Angles oppoſite to the ſame Side, thoſe Angles will be equal. Then by the Method of inſcribing Polygons in a Circle by the Natural Sines (See *Ladies Diary*, 1738,) I find three Sines in the given Ratio, whoſe Arcs together may be equal to 90°, *viz.* 2431257 = 14° 4′ 16″ equal to the Angles A C B and A D B. 4862514 = 29° 5′ 40″ = to the Angles A C D and A B D. 7293771 = 46° 50′ 4″ = to the Angles A B C and A D C. Then in each of the three Triangles B A C, B A D, and D A C are given all the Angles and one Side. Whence may be found C A = 26.31, D A = 17,54, and B A = 8.77 as required.

Queſtion

Question 440, *answered by Mr.* T. Barker.



PUT $a =$ Perimeter, $b =$ Perpendicular, $c =$ Difference of the Circle's Diameters, $x =$ AB, and $y =$ BC.

Now, by similar Triang. as BE : AB :: BC : BD $= \frac{xy}{b}$ the Diameter of the circumscribing Circle. Again, $a - x - y =$ AC, and by another well known Theorem $\frac{\overline{a-x-y} \times 2b}{a} =$ inscribed Circle's Diameter, whence $\frac{xy}{b} - \frac{\overline{a-x-y} \times 2b}{a} = c$, *per* Question:

Consequently $x = \frac{\overline{a-y} \times 2b + ac \times b}{ay + 2b^2}$.

Again, $\sqrt{x^2 - b^2} + \sqrt{y^2 - b^2} = a - x - y$, wherefore, by Substitution, we have

$$\sqrt{\left|\frac{\overline{a-y} \times 2b + ac \times b}{ay + 2b^2}\right|^2 - b^2} + \sqrt{y^2 - b^2} = a - y - \frac{\overline{a-y} \times 2b + ac \times b}{ay + 2b^2}$$

Now from this Equation y may be found; and then all that is required.

The Proposer's Answer being accidentally mislaid, we cannot say how far this Solution may agree therewith.

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 448.

By Mr. T. Robinson.

LET there be a Piece of Timber in Form of a Frustum of a Cone, whose Altitude is equal to one fourth Part of the Sum of the Diameters of its Base, the Content being five solid Feet. Query the Dimensions?

Question 449.

By Tonthu.

IF $x^{\frac{1}{4}}$ expresses the Co-sine of $\frac{160}{7}$ Degrees, or of the 7th Part of the Circumference of a Circle (the Radius being 1); then is $x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{8}x - \frac{1}{64} = 0$: It is therefore required not only to investigate this, but also to investigate a general Series, involving the Sine or Co-sine of any Submultiple of the whole Circumference, from which not only this, but also an Equation involving the Sine or Co-sine of any other Submultiple of the whole Circumference may be deduced.

Question 450.

A Problem, formerly proposed by Sir Isaac Newton.

LET it be required to find such a Part of a spherical Superfices as can be illuminated in its farther Part by Light coming from a great Distance, and refracted by the nearer Hemispere.

The Solution of this Problem is required not to exceed a Quadratic Equation.

As we have now inserted as many Questions as can be answered in the remaining Months, the Editors of this Magazine return Thanks for the Favours which they have constantly received from their numerous and very ingenious Correspondents, whose Names and Performances have contributed so much to the Reputation and Support of this Work. The Favour of their Answers to the remaining Questions will be gratefully received.

A Calculation of the Solar Eclipse *that will happen* April 1, 1764.

BY an accurate Calculation from *Mayer*'s Tables, I find the mean Time of the Ecliptic Conjunction of the Sun and Moon to be at

	1c^h	26′	10″	in the Forenoon, Meridian of the Royal Observatory.
Equation of Time	0	3	46	
Apparent Time	10	22	24	at *Greenwich*.
Subtract	0	0	20	
Apparent Time	10	22	04	A. M. at *London*.

	°	′	″			
True Longitude of the Sun and Moon ♈	12	10	08			
Declination of the Sun	4	48	50	N.		
Moon's Latitude 40′ 13″ N. Hor. Parallax	54′	8″½		Hor. Diameter	29′	32″
Sun's Parallax	0	8	½	Sun's Diameter	32	04

Semidiameter of the Disk =	54	0	0	Half Diameters	30	48
Ditto of the Penumbra	30,8					

	′	″
Hourly Motion of the Moon	29	42
Ditto of the Sun	2	27
Moon — Sun *per* Hour	27	15

With these Requisites, and by Projection, I find as follows.

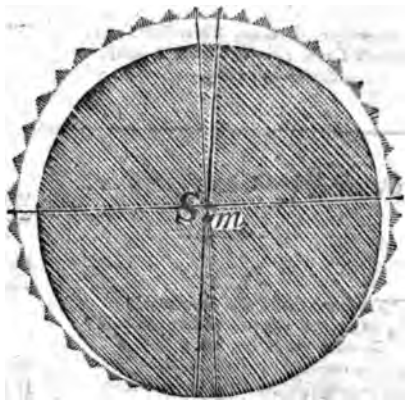
	At Sun rising.		Annular and Central at		
	Lat.	Long.	H.	Lat. N.	Long.
Marginal Contact of the Sun's upper and the Moon's lower Limbs	19½ S.	33° W.	6	18¼	43 W.
Sun's upper Limb eclipsed			7	22½	29½
3 Digits	11 S.	34 W.	8	27½	19 W.
6 Ditto	1 S.	37¼ W.	9	35	11 W.
9 Ditto	9 N.	41 W.	10	43½	3 W.
10 Ditto	12 N.	43 W.	10½	48½	0½ E.
Contact of upper Limbs	16 N.	44½ W.	11	52½	4½ E.
Central and annular	18 N	45½ W.	12	61½	14½ E.
Contact of the lower Limbs	20 N.	46¼ W.	1	68½	26½ E.
Sun's lower Limb eclipsed			2	72 N.	40 E.
10 Digits	25 N.	49½ W.	3	74 N.	53½
9 Ditto	31 N.	52 W.	4	75	67½
8 Ditto	38 N.	61 W.	5	76	82½
7 Ditto	46 N.	68 W.	6	77	97 E.
6 Ditto	60 N.	100 W.			

By

By the above Columns it appears, that the Central Penumbra will firſt fall upon the Earth in the Latitude 18° N. and in the Longitude of 45° ½ W. and at 6 o'Clock the Central Penumbra will be in the Lat. 18° ½ N. and Long. 43° W. and at Noon will have got to the Lat. 61° ¾ N. and 14° ¾ E. Longitude; hence it appears, that the Annular Appearance of this Eclipſe will be according to the above Calculation and Conſtruction, almoſt wholly in the Northern Hemiſphere. The Central and Annular Shade will firſt fall upon *Europe* near Cape St. *Vincent*, and ſo paſs along the Earth as in the Table of Latitudes and Longitudes againſt the Hours.

By this Calculation and Conſtruction, the Eclipſe will appear annular, or at leaſt a Coincidence of the lower Limbs at *London*, at half an Hour paſt 10.

The Type for *London*.



But, by ſome Corrections being made in the Sun's Longitude and in the Moon's Latitude (as *per* Manuſcript Tables of *&c.*) the true Longitude of the Sun and Moon at the Ecliptic ♑, apparent Time 10h 21′ 19″, will be ♈ 12° 9′ 46″, the Latitude of the Moon 39′ 34″ N. increaſing; according to which, I find the

	h	′	″	
Beginning at *London*, at	9	3	30	A. M.
Middle ——	10	29	00	
End —— ——	12	0	30	
Duration ——	2	57	00	

Digits eclipſed $10\frac{58}{60}$, the lower Limb of the Sun being covered by that of the Moon.

In the Type S denotes the Center of the Sun, and *m* the Center of the Moon, at the greateſt Obſcurity at *London*.

Note, The Courſe of the Central and Annular Penumbra will paſs near *Calais*, *Dunkirk*, *Amſterdam*, *Gottenburg*, and *Tornio* in *Lapland*; which is nearly North-Eaſt.

This Eclipſe will be annular in *England*, at *Haſtings*, *Rumney*, *Dover*, *Deal*, *Sandwich*, *Feverſham*, *Canterbury*, and *Graveſend*. Theſe Kinds of Phænomena are very rare, ſo as to ſee the Edge or Boarder of the Sun only; the other Part of the Sun being hid from our Sight by the Moon, whereby the Sun will appear like a Ring of Light.

Under the Meridian of *London*, the Beginning, Middle, and End of this Eclipſe of the Sun as follows.

		Begin.		Middle		End.		Durat.		Digits.
		h	′	h	′	h	′	h	′	
At the Equator,	Lat. 0°	7	40	8	55	9	43	2	03	$2\frac{1}{4}$
	Lat. 10 N.	7	44	9	12	10	22	2	38	$5\frac{1}{2}$
	20 N.	7	58	9	30	10	56	2	58	$7\frac{3}{4}$
	30 N.	8	17	9	50	11	$22\frac{1}{2}$	3	$5\frac{1}{2}$	9
	40 N.	8	37	10	9	11	43	3	5	$10\frac{7}{8}$
	45 N.	8	51	0	19	11	53	3	2	11 An.
	50 N.	9	2	10	28	12	0	2	58	11 An.
	$51\frac{1}{2}$ N.	9	$3\frac{1}{2}$	10	29	12	$0\frac{1}{2}$	2	57	$10\frac{58}{60}$
	60 N.	9	24	10	43	12	10	2	46	10
	70 N.	9	40	10	54	12	13	2	33	$9\frac{1}{4}$
	80 N.	9	53	11	2	12	15	2	22	$8\frac{1}{4}$

This Eclipſe will give a fine Opportunity to Aſtronomers for obtaining the exact Diameter of the Moon, by meaſuring it with a Micrometer, when nearly central upon the Sun,

Sun, it then being entirely upon the Sun's Diſk; at which Time I hope to have the Pleaſure of meaſuring it, at ſome of the above mentioned Places.

Mathematical Academy, Three Tun Court, Miles's Lane, Cannon Street, London.
September, 1763.

R. WADDINGTON.

On the Word COMPLIMENT.

To CÆLIA.

I.

EXcuſe me that I aſk, dear maid!
What was the *tribute* that you paid?
Or what the *preſent* ſent?
When in the *card* my *Laura* had,
From your fair hand, theſe words I read,
"With *Cælia*'s *Compliment*."

II.

I beg you freely will explain,
What, by this common phraſe, we mean,
And to my ſoul impart,
How far this word of ev'ry day,
Does to the hearers mind convey,
The dictates of the Heart!

III.

Did I not it from *Cælia* hear,
I ſhould ſuſpect it inſincere,
Made by ſome flatt'ring bard;
But then I thought and thought again,
Sure! as it flows from ſuch a pen,
It merits much regard.

IV.

Shall I preſume, fair nymph, to ſpeak
Your thoughts? Thoſe bluſhes on your cheek
Your ſentiments declare;
You meant your ſelf to recommend,
To *Laura*, as a conſtant friend,
Obliging and ſincere.

V.

I wiſh! for once, and let it paſs,
That Beaus and Belles of ev'ry claſs
Wou'd have like meaning too;
Then Nature deck'd with artleſs pride,
Wou'd ſet the mind, the tongue wou'd guide,
And pure refinement ſhew.

VI.

But, Oh! to ſee how 'tis abus'd,
When by each *proſtitute* 'tis uſed,
Muſt ſure give dire offence;
Let it not then, ye men of taſte!
Be ſeen your precious time to waſte,
Nor cloud your better Senſe.

VII.

Whene'er a *Compliment* you ſend,
With it convey the *real friend*,
Ye fair ones do the ſame;
How welcome will each viſit be,
Thus ſtript of all *formality*,
Thus fearleſs of all blame.

VIII.

Such was the face of *Golden age*,
If right I we'en from ancient page,
E'er treachery was known;
When bright *Aſtræa** held her reign,
And when to form her ſpotleſs train,
Truth join'd with fair *Renown*.

Amicus.

* *Goddeſs of Juſtice.*

On reading The COMPLAINT *in the Magazine for* July, 1763, *written in* 1758, *by* T. G. S.

IF, O ye pow'rs, th' afflicted be your care,
Attend the plaints preferr'd in tuneful pray'r:
A youth diſtreſs'd, in ſoul oppreſs'd with grief,
An humble ſuppliant ſues for your relief.
Once more, ye Muſes, lend your aid divine,
And let his lays with wonted ardour ſhine;
Thoſe lays deſcriptive, touch'd by Nature's art,
Did all the poet's ev'ry bliſs impart:
Well he could wake the lyre, and thro' the veins
The rapture kindle of enchanting ſtrains.
Then were his moments wing'd with magic eaſe,
And love rewarded whom he ſtrove to pleaſe:
Then come, ye peace-crown'd, O once more return,
He knows your worth and will your impulſe learn;
Your abſence he regrets with humid eye,
And begs your friendſhip with a ſuppliant's ſigh.
Then, O return, ye mourn'd-for moments come,
Snatch not health's crimſon from his fading bloom,

But,

! renew your reaſon-teaching reign,
hear! the youth with melting lays
complain,
pleaſure with you, but without you
pain."

e TEMPLE *of* SCANDAL.

ra! Cara! ſilence all that train:
o great Chaos! let diviſion reign.

POPE's Dunc. Book IV.

E mighty goddeſs, and her ſons, I ſing,
Who to our ears abuſive nonſenſe bring:
dull lines attempt to taſk the great;
to that taſk by malice, *B—te*, and fate.
good-natur'd iſle there ſtands a fane,
once, enthron'd did mighty ſatire reign.
vit prevail'd, then juſtice bore the ſway,
urg'd our vices in the face of day.
ndal now uſurps the ſacred throne;
es ſupreme, but does not rule alone.
and envy emulate her ways;
hates wit, as much as envy praiſe.
ſe a ſecond place the goddeſs grants
ady friends, and ſure concomitants.
the porch a motly herd you ſee,
arrets, priſons, and from *B—te*'s levee:
rub-ſtreet's diſemboguing ſtreams emit
keep ſtain'd mud, by ſome call'd Ster-
ling Wit:
oliticians ſtrut with ſolemn pace:
and painters here each blemiſh trace.
th the hoarſely grating hinges roar,
wly ſolemn opes the ſpacious door:
the croud with a tumultuous ſound,
illing proſtrate, kiſs the ſacred ground.
'heriſelf then firſt the ſilence breaks:
her ſuppliant vot'ries thus ſhe ſpeaks:
come, my ſons, to this auſpicious dome,
ppy ends, in happy time ye come:
ke the fruits of all your pains and coſt;
oſt abuſes he ſhall gain the moſt"
a mighty champion brought his claim,
was his viſage *S—ll—t* was his name:
n I a penſion do demand (ſaid he)
an abuſe, who viilify, like me?"
e his words, a packet next he ſhews,
ritons filled, and *Critical Reviews*.
ddeſs ſmiles applauſe, while ſtill ſhe
reads,
ch inveƈtive lie her rancour feeds:
thou (ſaid ſhe) in calumny ſhalt ſhine;
e the palm, the penſion too be thine."
ſecond, *Arthur* ſuppliant appears,
ings his *Auditors* to ſtop men's ears.
n, too ſoon, a third demands the prize,
all others caſts indignant eyes:
ibs diſtorted, and uncouth his mein;
d with the palſy, choak'd with rage and
ſpleen:
His wrinkled front an huge proboſcis wears;
And on his back an hump o'ertops his ears:
This doubtful monſter arrogates rewards,
For wretched prints which only he regards:
"None dare (ſaid he) to emulate my fame;
For *Pug* the painter is no common name.
Turn but your eyes to ——" Here the audi-
ence hiſt,
And bid the croaking orator deſiſt.
Of ſcriblers, etchers, wits, a mongrel tribe,
Throng for their ſhares, and all their pains
deſcribe.
The goddeſs promiſing their hopes to fill,
Diſlikes their genius, but approves their will:
The works of each with candour ſhe com-
mends,
And with this pious exhortation ends:
"Go on, my ſons, ſtill merit more applauſe,
And nobly proſecute a noble cauſe;
Exclaim at patriots, vilify the great,
Exculpate vice, and only virtue hate;
Abuſe with freedom, ſpecious falſhoods tell,
Paint devils white, and angels black as hell."

PEACE, 1763.

A CANTATA *as performed at* Jonathan's.

Recitative.

"COME gentle peace," victorious *Albion* cry'd,
"Enough! to conquer is my utmoſt pride;
The foe ſubdu'd, revenge and hate ſhould ceaſe;
Heav'n's faireſt offſpring come, come gentle peace."
Contending ſtates approv'd the gen'rous pray'r;
Gallia with reaſon drop'd th' unequal war;
Heroes diſbanded hung their trophies high;
And ſtateſmen lull'd the worm that will not die.
'*Change-Alley* heard, and trembled at the news,
Rough was her voice, and rough muſt be the Muſe.

Air.

Bulls and bears the ſport is o'er,
Bright enchanting dreams! adieu,
Untrod paths I muſt deplore,
Since my weal depends on you.
To your former arts return,
Baking, pawnbroking and ſailing,
There, at leiſure often mourn
Home felt wants of Alley dealing.

Recitative.

Appall'd each jobber liſten'd to the ſtrain,
And chriſtians own'd that godlineſs was gain,

E'en

E'en Quakers groan'd, and *Abraham*'s ſeed deplore,
Diſtreſsful truth! that *Iſrael* is no more.
Loud as on *Zembla*'s rocks when ſtorms ariſe,
Wolves, wind, and winter, rend th' affrighted ſkies;
So loud, ſo diſſonant the chorus roſe,
When bulls and bears lamented mutual woes.

Chorus.

War eternal, grant ye powers!
Scenes of horror and diſmay;
With dreaded ſounds
Of fire and wounds,
Shake the land and vex the ſea.
Or, if peace muſt lull mankind,
Rumour, be thy influence lent,
With diff'rent news
The town amuſe,
And vary credit ten per cent.

C. B.

An HYMN *to* SCIENCE.

I.

SCIENCE! thou fair effuſive ray
From the great ſource of mental day,
Free, gen'rous, and refin'd,
Deſcend, with all thy treaſures fraught,
Illumine each bewilder'd thought,
And bleſs my lab'ring mind.

II.

But firſt with thy reſiſtleſs light
Diſperſe thoſe fantoms from my ſight,
Thoſe mimic ſhades of thee,
The ſcholiaſt's learning, ſophiſt's cant,
The viſionary bigot's rant,
The monk's philoſophy.

III.

Oh! let thy pow'rful charm impart
The patient head, the candid heart,
Devoted to thy ſway;
Which no weak paſſions e'er miſlead,
Which ſtill with dauntleſs ſteps proceed
Where reaſon points the way.

IV.

Give me to learn each ſecret cauſe,
Let NUMBERS, FIGURES, MOTION's laws
Reveal'd before me ſtand.
Then to great NATURE's ſcenes apply,
And round the globe, and thro' the ſky
Diſcloſe her working hand.

V.

Next to thy nobler ſearch reſign'd
The buſy reſtleſs human mind,
Thro' ev'ry maze purſue;
Deteſt perception where it lies,
Catch the ideas as they riſe,
And all their changes view.

VI.

Her ſecret ſtores bid MEM'RY tell,
Bid FANCY quit her airy cell
In all her treaſures dreſt;
While prompt her ſallies to controul,
REASON, the judge, recalls the ſoul
To TRUTH's ſevereſt teſt.

VII.

Say from what ſimple ſprings began
The vaſt ambitious thoughts of man,
That range beyond controul,
Which ſeek eternity to trace,
Drive thro' th' infinity of ſpace,
And ſtrain to graſp the whole?

VIII.

Then range thro' BEING's wide extent,
Let the fair ſcale with juſt aſcent
And equal ſteps be trod,
'Till, from the dead corporeal maſs,
Thro' each progreſſive rank you paſs
To *Inſtinct*, *Reaſon*, GOD!

IX.

There, SCIENCE, veil thy daring eye,
Nor dive too deep nor ſoar too high
In the divine abyſs;
To FAITH content thy beams to lend
Her hopes t'aſſure, her ſteps befriend,
And light the way to bliſs.

X.

Then downward take thy flight again,
Mix with the policies of men,
And ſocial nature's ties;
The plan, the genius, of each ſtate,
Its intereſts and its pow'r relate,
Its fortunes, and its riſe.

XI.

Thro' private life purſue thy courſe,
Trace ev'ry action to its ſource,
And means and motives weigh;
Put tempers, paſſions, in the ſcale,
Mark what degrees in each prevail,
And fix the doubtful ſway.

XII.

The laſt beſt effort of thy ſkill,
To form the life, and rule the will,
Propitious pow'r impart!
Teach me to cool my paſſion's fires,
Make me the judge of my deſires,
The maſter of my heart.

R

XIII.

ne above the vulgar breath,
of fortune, dread of death,
all in life that's mean:
ıe to REASON be my plan,
: my actions ſpeak the man,
›' ev'ry varying ſcene.

XIV.

QUEEN of MANNERS! TEST of TRUTH!
arm of AGE, and *light* of YOUTH!
:t *refuge* of DISTRESS!
ſineſs you can make *polite*,
e *retirement* its *delight*,
›erity its *grace*.

XV.

Of pow'r, wealth, freedom, thou the cauſe,
Foundreſs of order, cities, laws,
Of arts inventreſs thou!
Without thee what were human kind?
How vaſt their wants, their thoughts how blind?
Their joys how mean, how few!

XVI.

SUN of the SOUL! thy beams unveil!
Let others fix the daring ſail
On FORTUNE's faithleſs ſea:
While, undeluded, happier I
From the vain tumult timely fly,
And ſit in peace with thee!

CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences, For *SEPTEMBER*, 1763.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Peterſburgh, Aug. 2.

IE Empreſs paſſed all Saturday and Sunday at Cronſtadt. On Sunday at on board the Pelegrine, an Engliſh in the Ruſſian trade, commanded by lynn, formerly a Lieutenant in his y's Royal Navy: She is a new Ship, very fine one of her Burthen. Her al Majeſty ſeemed greatly pleaſed, id half an Hour on board, and ac- of ſome Refreſhments. At her De- ; ſhe was ſaluted with 21 Guns, the s were manned, and the Sailors gave ree Cheers, which ſhe ordered her Crew to ſtand up in the Boat and

den, Aug. 7. This Day the Aſſembly States was opened with the uſual Ce- ı of the King's receiving the Depu- l Members, ſitting on his Throne; Count Rex, as firſt Miniſter of the ance, made them a moſt pathetic and Speech; after which the Propoſi- om the Court to the Diet were read. ffice of Marſhal is filled, during the by of the Hereditary Marſhal Count by M. de Hopegarden, who has ac- univerſal Approbation by the An- : made, in the Name of the States, Reſpect to the King, and promiſes to comply with the Demands of the Court in as ample a Manner as the preſent diſtreſſed Condition of the Country will permit.

Vienna, Aug. 17. The 9th Inſtant they had another Shock of Earthquake at Raab, in Hungary, but it did no great Damage. As to Komorro, the Ground begins to grow firm, and they have ſet about building and repairing that ruin'd Place.

The Election of a Biſhop of Oſnabrug will come on next Month, and no Doubt but one of his Britannick Majeſty's Brothers will be choſen, as that See muſt fall this Time to a Prince of the Electorate Houſe of Brunſwick.

Paris, Aug. 18. We are informed that the Men of War built at the Expence of divers Cities and Corporations of the Kingdom, are in Part already finiſhed, and the reſt will ſoon be ready to be launched.

Notwithſtanding the Remonſtrances of the Parliament of Normandy, the Duke of Harcourt is gone, by Order of the King, to Rouen, to get the late Money-edict regiſtered; and we hear, by Letters of the 18th, that the Members of the ſaid Parliament have reſolved not to aſſiſt at this Tranſaction, and to blot it out of their Regiſter as ſoon as the Duke withdraws.

PLANTATION NEWS.

New York, Auguſt 1.

FROM Albany we learn, that Sir William Johnſon has held a Congreſs with five of the Six Nations, at the German Flats. The Senecas refuſed to ſend any of their Nation to the Congreſs. The five Nations that met Sir William brightened the Chain of Friendſhip, declared their firm Attachment to the Engliſh, their Concern at the foreign Nations having taken up the Hatchet; that it was owing to ſome French Emiſſaries amongſt them; that each of the Nations met at this Congreſs would ſend one of their Sachems to endeavour to perſuade the Indians, now at War with us, to lay down the Hatchet, and would endeavour to make Peace between them and us: That they would give us the earlieſt Notice of the Enemy's March and Deſigns; that in Conſequence of this Promiſe, they had, ſince the Congreſs broke up, ſent Sir William Intelligence, that a Number of Enemy Indians were on their March towards the German Flats; whereupon Sir William ordered all the Militia on the Mohawks River to march to the Support of that Settlement and the Frontiers; and had ſent Orders to Col. Vanderheyden at Albany, to march five Companies of their Militia to Schenectady, for the Defence of that Part of the Country, as Occaſion might require; and at the ſame Time ordering the five Companies to be replaced by five others, from the lower Part of the Country.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Sherborne, Aug. 29.

FRiday-ſevennight the Sea, at Weymouth, roſe 10 Feet inſtantly, and went back as ſuddenly. Somewhat ſimilar to it was obſerved the ſame Day at Plymouth

Exeter, Aug 31. The Dean and Chapter are now paving and beautifying the Cathedral. In removing the old Pavement was found the leaden Coffin of Biſhop Bitton, who died in 1307; the Top of which being decayed, afforded an Opportunity of viewing the Skeleton lying it its proper Form; near the Bones of the Finger was found a Sapphire Ring ſet in Gold; the Stone is conſiderably large, but of no great Value; on Account of ſeveral great Flaws thereon. Near this ſtood a ſmall neat Chalice and Patten of Silver gilt, but the Damp had deſtroyed the greateſt Part of the Gilding. In the Center of the Patten is engraved a Hand, with the two fore Fingers extended in the Attitude of Benediction. The Top of the Croizer was alſo found, but being of Wood it was totally decayed.

LONDON.

HER Majeſty, Queen Charlotte, is appointed one of the Governors to the Charter Houſe during the Minority of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

The Hon. Commiſſioners of Longitude have appointed the Rev. Mr. Nevil Maſkelyn, and Mr. Charles Green, Aſſiſtant Obſerver at the Royal Obſervatory at Greenwich, to proceed for Barbadoes in the Fleet now going out, in order to ſettle the Longitude of that Iſland by Aſtronomical Obſervations, for the Trial of Mr. Harriſon's Longitude Watch: They are alſo, in the Courſe of the Voyage, to obſerve the Diſtances of the Moon from the Sun and fixed *Stars*, with a curious Hadley's Sextant, *exe*cuted by Mr. Bird; and to make Obſe*rvations* of Eclipſes of Jupiter's Satellites, and Occultations of Stars by the Moon, in Mr. Irwin's Marine Chair, for the Trial of thoſe two other Methods of finding the Longitude at Sea. The Lords of the Admiralty have alſo been pleaſed to appoint the firſt-named Gentleman Chaplain of his Majeſty's Ship the Princeſs Louiſa, Admiral Tyrrel.

By Letters from Berlin we learn, that the King of Pruſſia has aſſigned a Premium of two hundred Crowns to any Perſons, who between this and next Chriſtmas ſhall excel in the ſpinning of Spaniſh Wool, in his Royal Woollen Manufactory. This Sum is to be divided between the ſeven Perſons that ſhall come neareſt to Perfection: The firſt to have 50 Crowns, the ſecond and

third

15 each, and the other four 20 Crowns

e Right Hon. the Counteſs Dowager aldegrave having declared herſelf not with Child, General Waldegrave is Earl of Waldegrave; and was intro- to his Majeſty in that Character, and ve Honour to kiſs the King's Hand.

James's, Aug. 25. This Day the Right the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and nons of the City of London, in Com- Council aſſembled, waited on his Ma- and being introduced to his Majeſty e Earl of Denbigh, James Eyre, Eſq; rder, made their Compliments in the wing Addreſs.

the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, lermen, and Commons of the City of ndon, in Common Council aſſembled.

E your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Al- n and Commons of the City of Lon- in Common Council aſſembled, moſt embrace this joyful Occaſion of ap- hing your ſacred Perſon, with our eſt and warmeſt Congratulations on ſe Delivery of the Queen, and the au- us Birth of another Prince; firmly ng, that every Increaſe of your Royal ly will prove an additional Security to eligion, and that great Charter of Li- , which, in Conſequence of the glo- Revolution, your illuſtrious Houſe hoſen to defend.

ur Majeſty's ever loyal and faithful ns of London, exceeded by none of Subjects in honeſt and anxious Zeal for Majeſty's Happineſs, and the Glory roſperity of your Reign, rejoice in Event which augments your Majeſty's ſtic Felicity.

rmit us, Royal Sir, to intreat your ſty's Acceptance of our faithful Aſſu- s, that we will, at all Times, be rea- hearſully to render to your Majeſty Inſtance of Allegiance and Duty, h affectionate and loyal Subjects can pay beſt of Princes.

Signed by Order of Court,

JAMES HODGES.

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious Anſwer.

"I thank you for this loyal Addreſs; and for the Satisfaction you expreſs on the Increaſe of my Family. The Religion and Liberties of my People always have been, and ever ſhall be, the conſtant Objects of my Care, and Attention. I ſhall at all Times depend upon the Aſſurances, which you give me, of your Allegiance and Duty."

They were moſt graciouſly received; and had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand.

Aug. 30. The Lord Chancellor and Earl Temple arrived in Town from their reſpective Seats in the Country, and the next Day they waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, to congratulate him on the Queen's ſafe Delivery, and the Birth of a Prince.

St. James's, Auguſt 31. His Majeſty in Council was this Day pleaſed to order, that the Parliament, which ſtands prorogued to Tueſday, the ſixth of September next, ſhould be further prorogued to Tueſday the eleventh Day of October following.

Sept. 1. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, accompanied by Commodore Harvey, ſet out for Plymouth, to take upon him the Command of the Fleet deſtined for the Mediterranean Service.

8. Being the Anniverſary of their Majeſty's Marriage, they received the Compliments of the Nobility and Gentry on that Occaſion.

14. In the Evening, about ſeven o'Clock, the young Prince was baptiſed in the great Council-chamber by his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, by the Name of FREDERICK; the Sponſors were the Duke of York, who was repreſented by the Earl of Huntingdon, the Duke of Saxe Gotha, (Brother to the Princeſs Dowager of Wales,) repreſented by the Lord Chamberlain, and and her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia in Perſon. None were admitted but Peers and Peereſſes, and all appeared out of mourning.

15. Her Majeſty made her Appearance for the firſt Time in the Drawing-room at St. James's, ſince ſhe has laid in, and received the Compliments of the Nobility, Gentry, and Foreign Miniſters, on the Occaſion.

BIRTH.

t. 1. The Right Hon. the Lady Petre,

MARRIAGES.

t. 17. ——— *Mountain*, Eſq; to *Day, of Golden-ſquare.*

Mr. Francis Magnus, Merchant, to Miſs Anſtruther, Daughter of the Hon. Alex. Anſtruther.

20. Capt. John Grant, of Panton-ſquare, to Miſs Ann Campbell, of Queen-ſquare, Ormond-ſtreet.

30. The

30. The Right Hon. Lord Digby, to Miſs Fielding, Daughter of the late Col. Fielding, and Niece to the Earl of Winchelſea.

The Rev. Mr. Travell, at Chadlington, in Oxfordſhire, to Miſs Rollinſon, Daughter of Thomas Rollinſon, Eſq; of that Place.

Sept. 6. Mr. Edward Short, of the Tower, to Miſs Hawkesford, of Putney.

8. Mr. Brownſword, of Budge-row, to Mrs. Poſtlethwaite, of Kenſington.

10. Dr. William Duncan, one of the Phyſicians in Ordinary to his Majeſty, to the Hon. Miſs Mary Tutton, eldeſt Daughter to the Earl of Thanet.

14. Mr. William Bearſley, Jun. Merchant, to Miſs Wright, of Chancery Lane, with a Fortune of 30,000l.

DEATHS.

John Kendal, Eſq; of Melton Mowbray.

Mr. Barton, an eminent Apothecary in Gracechurch ſtreet.

John Papillion, Eſq; in Broad-ſtreet.

Edward Aſtley, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the Salt Office.

Governor Wake, in his Paſſage from the Eaſt Indies. He left 2000l. for the Releaſe of Debtors in the Caſtle and City Jail of Norwich, whoſe Creditors would accept a moderate Compoſition.

Mr. John Richardſon, an eminent Bookſeller, of Pater-noſter-row.

13. Prince Louis Erneſt, third Brother to the reigning Duke of Saxe-Gotha, and to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, aged 55 Years.

Civil and Military Preferments.

St. James's, Sept. 9. His Majeſty in Council this Day declared John Duke of Bedford Lord Preſident of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council.

His Majeſty having appointed the Right Hon. John Earl of Sandwich to be one of his Principal Secretaries of ſtate, his Lordſhip was this day ſworn one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of ſtate accordingly.

This day the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Hyde was ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council.

The King has appointed the Right Hon. John Earl of Egmont, George Hay, Doctor of Laws, the Right Hon. Hans Stanley, Eſq; the Right Hon. John Lord Carysford; the Right Hon. Richard Viſcount Howe, the Right Hon. Henry Lord Digby, and Thomas Pitt, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the Kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland.

The King has appointed the Right Hon. Wills Earl of Hillſborough, Soame Jenyns, Edward Elliot, Edward Bacon, the Hon. John Yorke, and George Rice, Eſqrs. the Right Hon. Francis Baron Orwell, and Bamber Gaſcoigne, Eſq; to be Commiſſioners for promoting Trade, and for inſpecting and improving His Majeſty's Plantations in America and elſewhere.

The King has granted unto the Right Hon. Thomas Baron Hyde, of Hindon in Wilts, and the Hon. Robert Hampden, Eſq; the Office of Poſt-maſter General.

The King has appointed Dudley Alexander Sidney Coſby, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Reſident at the Court of the King of Denmark.

The King has appointed Emanuel Mathias, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Agent in the Cities of Hamburgh, Bremen and Lubeck.

B——KR——TS.

John Newell, of the Town and Port of Haſting, Suſſex, Miller.

William Nunn, of Aſhley in Cambridgeſhire, Woolcomber and Woolſtapler.

Wingfield Wildman and John Page the younger, of London, Merchants and Copartners.

William Onkerton, late of Curſitor-ſtreet, London, Victualler.

William Harriſon, late of Mancheſter, Woollen-Draper.

Elias Benjamin de la Fontaine, of London, Merchant.

William Turner, of the Town and County of Poole, Merchant.

BarooDavids, of Woolpack Alley, Houndſditch, London, Necklace-maker.

John Chamier, of Lothbury, London, Merchant.

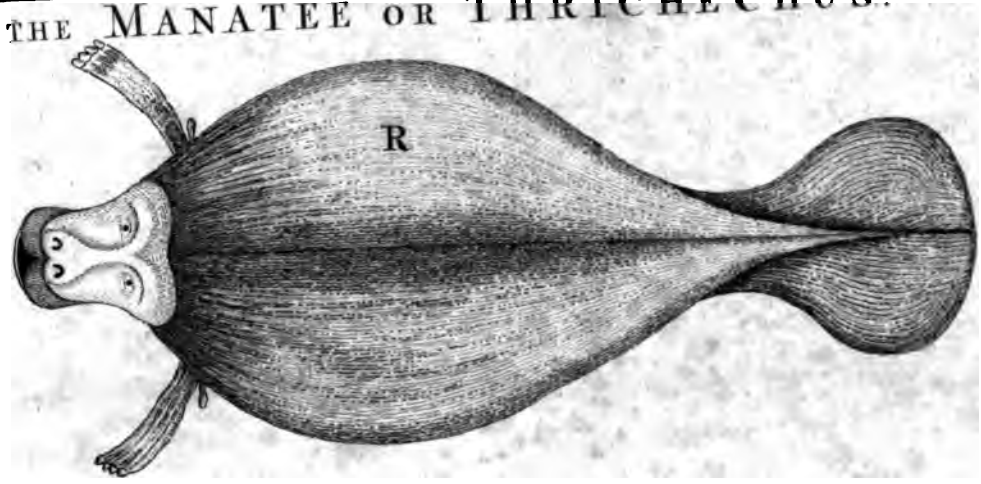
William Branard, of Rochford, Eſſex, Dealer.

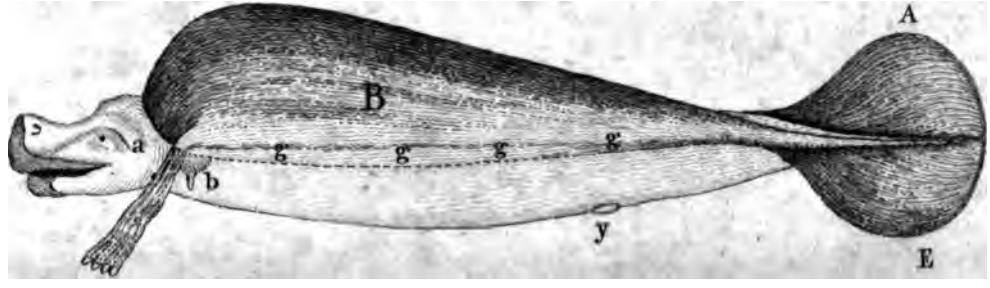
Robert Hartley, of Tadcaſter, Yorkſhire, Malſter.

Bryan Griffiths, late of the Pariſh of St. Briavel's, Cordwainer.

Timothy Duke, of Seven Oaks, Kent, Draper.

THE MANATEE OR THRICHECHUS.





Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *OCTOBER*, 1763.

To the AUTHOR *of the* GENERAL MAGAZINE.

Dettingen, in St. Elizabeth, Jamaica, June 1, 1763.

SIR,

ACcording to my Promiſe, I now ſend you a Drawing of the MANATEE, ſo frequently ſeen in our *Black River*, and its large Branches, and can only ſay, in Favour of the Drawing, that ſeveral Gentlemen, preſent when I took the Sketch, allowed it to be a very ſtriking Likeneſs.—From the Noſe to the Extremity of the Tail it meaſured ten Feet, and Four over where broadeſt, and its Skin is quite full and ſmooth, without one Wrinkle from Head to Tail.——In Colour, it is moſt like to a Piece of old Sheet-lead, of any thing I can compare it to, a little darker towards the back, and lighter under the Belly.——It has a very lively, ſmall, black Eye no bigger than a Pigeon's Eye, and its Ears are juſt a Pore, (a,) without any Concavity on the Out-ſide, and yet they are ſaid to be very quick of hearing, and muſt be approached with the utmoſt Silence, when they are to be *ſtruck*. — *Their Noſtrils* have each a ſemicirculer Valve, that riſes from the lower Part of the Noſtril, as it were, with a Spring, and ſo exactly ſhuts it after Reſpiration, that not the leaſt Water, *&c.* can get in: The ſame Kind of Valves I obſerve likewiſe in the Alegator; a very juſt Cut of which I have in *Aſtly*'s Collection.—They have thick flabby Lips, more like a large Maſtiff than a Cow, and the upper Lip is parted, not unlike a Rabbit's upper Lip, and there is no Hair nor Whiſkers about the Mouth, and but a few ſtraggling briſtle-like Hairs, all over the whole Body.

The Fins, or Arms, are very ſmall, in Proportion to its Body, and ſeem very weakly; they are about 18 Inches long, and, at the Extremity, have horny Subſtances, not unlike a Man's Nails; and under each Fin, as it were in the Armpit, there is a ſmall Breaſt-like Protuberance, with a Teat, b, of the Size of a Mare's Teat, out of which I have ſqueezed very white and rich-like

like Milk; by which it is ſufficiently evident, that they ſuckle their Young, of which, I believe they have but one (though ſome ſay two) at a Time. ——— All that I have yet ſeen were Females, and though they are ſuppoſed to be Viviparous Animals, yet they had but one Vent, y: Which is exactly the Caſe with the ſhe Alegator, which I know to be oviparous; this is, to me, ſomewhat unaccountable.

But their Tail (which they uſe in the Manner of a Lobſter) is the great Inſtrument, or Member, by which they make their Rapid Way through the Water, in the twinkling of an Eye making a foamy Wake as far as the Reach of the River extends, and, with every Flirt of the Tail, turning the Trash and Dirt from the Bottom of the River, (even where it is three Fathoms deep,) to the Surface; this I have ſeen, for being down the Stream below it, when I fired at one, it made for the Sea, (as they always do when they are diſturbed) and paſſed under our Boat, with amazing Swiftneſs, making the deep River boil like a Pot, as is ſaid of the Leviathan, *Job*, c. xli. v. 31. But I take this Creature to be rather the *Behemoth*, mentioned in the preceding Chapter: The Deſcription is very grand and poetical, and may be, with great Juſtice, applied to the *Manatee*, eſpecially the He one, or Bull; and though in the 20th Verſe it is ſaid, *Surely the Mountains bring him forth Food, &c.* it is no bad Commentary to ſay, that ſurely the Soil that is waſhed from the Mountains daily, is what fertilizes thoſe Fens and River Courſes where he frequents, and makes them produce ſo luxuriantly, the fine Graſs, and other aquatick Vegetables, that he feeds upon, and grows ſo exceſſive fat; and, I *dare* ſay, you would be vaſtly pleaſed to ſee, in a clear, Sun-ſhine Day, the fine Plats of green Graſs, at the very Bottom of the River, and where the Graſs is croped, as if it was cut with a ſharp Knife. It is ſaid, they feed chiefly at Night. ——— But to return: Notwithſtanding the *Manatees* are active in their proper Element, the Water, when they are drawn on Shore, they ſeem to be quite helpleſs, and incapable of progreſſive Motion, I ſuppoſe, from the Weakneſs of their Fins; in that Caſe, they are not like the Alegator, who can trot along, and lead like a Dog upon dry Land; but it is prudent firſt to ſecure the Alegator's Mouth. —— The *Manatee* can turn from its Back, to lie on its Belly, with Eaſe, but cannot turn on its Back again, without Help; and it ſeems unwilling to lie in any other Poſture, than as Figure R; for I got eight ſtrong Negroe-men to turn it on its Back, to take a Drawing of it in that Poſture; it never ſtruggled in the leaſt, when they were turning it up, but as ſoon as they ſtood off, it was on its Belly again, ſo quick (notwithſtanding it weighed 1000lb) that I had not Time to prevent it, and was obliged to content myſelf with a Side View of it, ſee Fig. B, where the Tail, A E, is twiſted in a perpendicular Poſture, to ſhew the Method he takes to turn in the Water; all above the dotted Line g g g g, is what may be called the Cavity of the Thorax, ſupported with ſtrong arched Ribs of ſolid Bone, *vid. Job*, c. xl. v. 18. and what I admired much was, the fine wholeſome coloured large Lungs, that lay in two Lobes, one on each Side of the Vertebræ, at leaſt four Feet long, and the beautiful large Membrane, that divided, or ſeparated, the Thorax, from what, I ſuppoſe, is called the Abdomen. The Uſe of ſo large a Thorax, and Lungs, muſt be very obvious to them who conſiders how

long

long the *Manatees* are obliged to keep under Water at Times. They are ſeen often tumbling over the ſhallow Bar at *Black River*'s Mouth, when their Occaſions call them to Sea, to feed on the Turtle Banks, and they are frequently ſeen drinking at certain Springs, below high-water Mark, called *the Boilers*, ſome Leagues from any River.

I had but little Time to make Obſervations on the Inſide, the Fiſhermen, or Butchers, were in ſuch a Hurry to cut it up, and diſpoſe of the Fleſh, at 1*5d.* the Pound. By the Contents of the Stomach, it is evident that it fed upon Vegetables, and, for what I know, chews the Cud; and in Regard to the Fleſh or Meat, it looked very fine indeed, but had much more the Look of Pork than Beef. A little Salt preſerves it, and when it is cut into Straps (after the *Spaniſh* Way,) rubbed with a little Salt, and dried about two or three Days in the Sun, it is excellent; and far exceed Turtle any Way it can be dreſt: It appears to be too luſcious and fat to be eaten freſh, and when too long kept (as the *Spaniards* are obliged to do in their Voyages,) I am told it becomes Fiſhey, or inſipid, and, ſome ſay, poiſonous; others cry it up for a Food of vaſt Nouriſhment, and a great Promoter of Venery. But many are the Fables that are advanced about the *Manatee*, one in particular, in regard to two ſmall Bones that they cut from behind the Ears, the Fiſhermen would fain have perſuaded me out of two Piſtoles for them, for they affirmed, that having them (the Bones) any where about you, next to your Skin, they would infallibly preſerve you from all Kinds of Accidents, ſuch as Shipwreck, Lightning, Witchcraft, *&c.* *&c.* but I, being faithleſs, declined the Purchaſe, to the great Satisfaction of others that gladly embraced the Opportunity of becoming poſſeſſed of ſuch a grand Preſervative, or Amulet.

The Hide of the *Manatee* is, in general, about half an Inch thick, and towards the Back it is more, and I am told, that of the Male, along the Back, is a full Inch in Thickneſs; the chief Uſe they make of them here is, to cut them into Thongs to make Straps for rowing Canoes with, inſtead of Thoul-pins, upon Account of the little Noiſe they make in rowing, and ſometimes they raſp or plane the Back Thongs from the Male's Hide into the Form of Whips or walking Sticks, and have them handſomely tiped with Gold, *&c.* but they are miſchievous Things, with a ſlight Blow, they will cut like a Sword: It is pity you have them not in *England*, for they would make excellent Leather, or rather Buff, if they were properly dreſt; and I really believe

A Doublet of ſuch ſturdy Buff,
Wou'd be both Sword and Piſtol Proof,

and very far exceed *Hudibras*'s Doublet. ——— I believe I muſt try to ſend you one of the Hides ſtuffed full of Cotton, it will hold at leaſt 5 C. Wt. and I wiſh you were with us when we catch them, for I do not propoſe running thoſe Riſks the Fiſhermen pretend, with much Exaggeration: I intend making a Party of Pleaſure of it; as we frequently go down the River from *Dattingen* a Fiſh-feaſting, I propoſe to ſet a very large Trammel with Meſhes at leaſt two Feet ſquare, and 500 Yards long, firſt down one Bank, then croſs the River, and up the oppoſite Bank, ſecured with ſlight Pegs on the Banks and proper Floats, on Purpoſe that they may give Way as ſoon as he ſtrikes, and ſo let him involve himſelf in the ſlack Net, which muſt be well ſe-

cured at each End with strong Ropes, lest he should run away with Net and all. This is all to be done the Evening before. In the Morning, my Friends, both Gentlemen and Ladies, in their fine Cutters, along with me, will come down the fine calm River (about the Breadth of the Canal in St. *James's Park*) with our Music, Wine, &c. driving the *Manatee* (with the Clangor of our *French* Horns) before us into the Net; and when we get him fairly entrammelled (for I suppose him no less than a Bull), to see him plunge awhile in the fine clear River, with the grassy Bottom, before we drag him to Shore, will be a Sight not inferior to the Death of a Fox or Stagg, or indeed any Party of rural Diversion you have in happy *Britain*. His Carcass will make a noble Feast both for us, and all our black Attendants. ——— The Scene of our Diversion will be in that Branch of *Black River* called *Middle Quarters River* (See the New Map of the County of *Cornwal*, *Jamaica*,) the Prospect of which, from my House, or rather from Dr. *Fotheringham's Mount Charles*, would charm you, to see it meander through a vast Meadow, in Appearance, with a Surface like a polished Looking-glass, or one of your Mirrors. ——— If you think this worthy of a Place in your Magazine, you may depend on its being all Truth without Exaggeration, and I am, with very great Esteem,

SIR, your most humble Servant,

R. BROWN.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 441, *answered by* Tonthu.

PUT s = Sine of the Angle A. (See Fig. to the Question.) Then if the uniform Force of Gravity on the Body w be represented by 1, that on v will be s; wherefore the Force or Momentum, with which w endeavours to descend, is w, and that by which v endeavours to descend down O A is sv; whence $w - sv$ is the Momentum with which they both endeavour to move in the Direction A O I; and therefore $\frac{w - sv}{w + v}$ = the Velocity, or the Power of Gravity, with which they endeavour to move.

Now if we are to find the Momentum of v, a *Maximum*. After having moved any *given Time*, we shall have $\frac{w - sv}{w + v} \times v$ = a Maximum, by *Institution* 1000, whose Fluxion made = 0, &c. gives $v = w \times \overline{\frac{1 + s}{s}}^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1$.

But if we are to find the Momentum of v after having moved over a *given Space*, or Part of the Plane (b); we shall have $1 : \frac{w - sv}{w \times v} :: a$ (the Space descended by a Body falling freely from Rest in 1 Second) : $\frac{w - sv}{w + v} \times a$ = the Space described by the Bodies in a Second; and since the Spaces are as the Squares of the Times from the Beginning of the Motion,

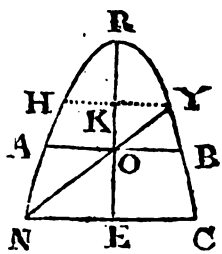
Motion, it is $\frac{w-sv}{w+v} \times a\Big|^{\frac{1}{2}} : 1 :: b^{\frac{1}{2}} : \frac{w+v}{w-sv} \times \frac{b}{a}\Big|^{\frac{1}{2}}$ = the Time of deſcribing the Space b; but the Velocity being (by *Inſtitution* 998) as the Force into the Time, is as $\frac{w+v}{w-sv} \times \frac{b}{a}\Big|^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{w-sv}{w+v} = \frac{w-sv}{w+v} \times \frac{b}{a}\Big|^{\frac{1}{2}}$, and therfore $\frac{w-sv}{w+v} \times \frac{b}{a}\Big|^{\frac{1}{2}} \times v$ (the Momentum) or $\frac{w-sv}{w+v} \times v^2$ = a *Maximum*; which fluxed, *&c.* gives $v = w \times \frac{\sqrt{16s^2+3s-1}\Big|^{\frac{1}{2}} - 3s + 1}{4s}$.

Cor. If $s = 1$, that is, if the Weight v hang perpendicular, then the laſt Expreſſion becomes $v = w \times \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$, and in the firſt it is $w \times \sqrt{2-1}$.

This Queſtion was anſwered in the ſame Manner by Mr. Waugh, *and by the Propoſer, Mr.* Todd.

Queſtion 442, *anſwered by Mr.* Henry Fleck.

THE Center of Gravity, being $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Abſciſſa R E from the Vertex of the Parabola (R) (*per* the Writers on Fluxions) therefore we have R O = 21, and E O = 14, O being the Center of Gravity, then $35\,(RE) : \overline{15}^2\,(EC^2) :: 21\,(RO) : 135 = \overline{OB}^2$, the Root of which, *viz.* 11,6188 = O B. Now, put R O = 21 = a, O B = b, and K O = x, then by common Property of the Parabola, $a : b^2 :: a - x : \frac{b^2a - b^2x}{a} = \overline{KY}^2$; alſo, *per* ſimilar Triangles $14\,(OE) : 15\,(NE) :: x : \frac{15x}{14} = KY$, whence $\frac{225x^2}{196} = \frac{b^2a - b^2x}{a}$: Solved $x = 8.4$ = K O, and from thence K Y = 9, and K R = 12.6.



The Work being thus prepared, if,

From the Area of the whole Parabola N R C	= 700.
We take the Area of the Part A R B	= 325.3264
Remains the Area of the Part N A B C	= 374.6736
Half of which is the Area of the Part E O B C	= 187.3368
To which add the Area of the Triangle E N O	= 105.
Sum is the Area of the Part N O B C	= 292.3368
Again, half the Area of the Part A H Y B, *viz.* O K Y B is found as in the above	= 87.0632
From which ſubtract the Area of the Triangle O K Y	= 37.8
Remains the Area of the Part O Y B which, added to the above Part, *viz.*	49.2632
Sum is the Area of the leſſer Part, *viz.* N Y C	= 341.6
Whence the Area of the other Part, *viz.* N R Y	= 358.4

W. W. R.

This was ſolved by G. Cetil, *but ſome others we have received are not the ſame with the Propoſer's.*

Queſtion

Queſtion 443, *anſwered by Mr.* Waugh, *of* Portſmouth.

PUT a and b = Sine and Co-ſine of 10° the Latitude of the Place South, c and d = Sine and Co-ſine 23° 29′ = Sun's Declination South, x = Sine of his Altitude, and z = Co-ſine of his Azimuth from the South; Radius 1. Then by a well known Theorem in Spherics $bz\sqrt{1-x^2}+ax=c$; $\therefore z=\frac{c-ax}{b\sqrt{1-x^2}}$, which, *per* Queſtion, muſt be a Minimum, put into Fluxions and reduced, $x=\frac{a}{c}=4357739$ = S. 25° 50′ 4″, the Sun's required Altitude, when his Azimuth from the South is a Maximum. Now, ſuppoſing the Earth's Radius = 20940000 Feet; then, *per* Queſtion, and plain Trigonometry, I find 4′ 15″, and allowing 33′ for Refraction, then 4′ 15″ + 33′ = 37′ 15″ = Sun's true Depreſſion below the Horizon, and, by a well known Theorem in Spherics, I find 66° 0′ 39″ = Sun's true ſetting Azimuth from the South, which, *per* Queſtion is = Sun's Azimuth, whoſe correſponding Altitude is required, whoſe Sine = x, s and r = Sine and Co-ſine 66° 0′ 39″, and let a, b, c, and d, ſtand as above. Then from above $br\sqrt{1-x^2}+ax=c$, then $x^2-\frac{2ca}{b^2r^2+a^2}x=\frac{b^2r^2-c^2}{b^2r^2+a^2}$ $\therefore x=\frac{ca+br\sqrt{d^2-b^2s^2}}{1-b^2s^2}$ = 7376388 = S. 47° 31′ 48″, the Sun's required Altitude in this Caſe. *Q. E. I.*

This Solution agrees very nearly with the Propoſer Mr. Tyrre's *who makes it* 47° 27′.

Queſtion 444, *anſwered by Mr.* T. Barker.

PUT S = Content of the Tankard in Cubic Inches = 57¼, a = 0.2618, and x = Depth, then $x-2$ = ſhorteſt Diameter, and $x-1$ = longeſt; whence $\sqrt{3x^2-9x+7}\times ax=S$ *per* Queſtion. Solved gives x = 5.236 Inches for the Depth of the Tankard; whence the Diameters are alſo known.

This Queſtion was alſo ſolved by Mr. H. Fleck, *and the Propoſer, Mr.* Boſworth; *others ſent Solutions, but not right.*

SOLYMÆAN ODE I.

By the Rev. Mr. Hudson.

HEnce ye profane! ——Our grave and ſolemn ſong
Far off, far off excludes the vulgar throng,
That wanton in the world's alluring way;
And in the mazy path of error ſtray;
But you whom fair *devotion* charms,
Whoſe breaſt the heav'nly wiſdom warms,
Amid the hallow'd courts draw near
With awe, th' uncommon numbers hear;
While tuneful youths eſſay to ſing,
And virgins to the trembling ſtring
Their gladſome voices join:
Begin — from *Paleſtina*'s plain
Deduce the pleaſurable ſtrain.
From ancient *Carmel*'s ſacred ſtreams
Abhorrent of deluſive dreams,
Where *pure religion*'s fountain flows,
And ſweet vivific draughts beſtows,
And harmony divine.

See, in the vale the fiery car attends,
My ſoul with eager haſte aſcends,
And heav'n-ward ſhe directs her flight,
Where in the bliſsful fields of light

Th'

Th' angelic hierarchy above,
Smit with the extaſies of love,
Have ſtrung their golden harps to lays
Of gladneſs and triumphal praiſe.
Hail! holy one, the Seraphs cry,
The cherubims aloud reply
Hail! holy one: In earth and heav'n
To him be praiſe and glory giv'n;
Rehearſe it in the joyful ſongs,
Salvation to our God belongs,
All wiſdom, as his only right,
Dominion, majeſty and might,
Aſcribe to him that fills the radiant throne,
Th' eternal Holy One.

Ye everlaſting doors unfold,
Where is the king of glory, where?
Give me his preſence to behold,
His wonders to declare.
O may I ſearch the ſtarry plains
Where ſpirits of the juſt are crown'd;
Where never-failing grandeur reigns
And circling joys abound!
But hold — nor with preſuming flight
Too near attempt to pry,
Thou can'ſt not yet endure the light
That flames amid the ſky.
On gently-waving wing deſcend,
Or ſlick'ring in mid air depend,
Nor ceaſe at diſtance to admire
And roving praiſe th' almighty fire.

On *Sion*'s hill the ſwelling chords,
And praiſeful hymns become the Lord of Lords;
In all the glitt'ring liſt of fame
With his, what king's or laurel'd hero's name,
With him, what god ſhall dare contend?
Like *Dagon*, all ye gods before him bend,
Among the nations of mankind
To ſceptre-bearing monarchs are aſſign'd
Authority and ſov'reign ſway,
The ſubject tribes hear, tremble, and obey;
To him, theſe potentates below,
Such fear and heedful homage owe;
The reins of their proud hearts he guides,
No veiling cloud of horror hides
Their deep and ſecret counſels; —— his broad eye,
More piercing than the ſolar rays,
All ſcenes of human life ſurveys,
His eye diſtinguiſhes the good,
And makes enquiry into blood,
Rapine, and heathen rage, and cruelty,
As many waters riſing in a mound
Break o'er the beach with heart-diſmaying ſound.
Such, or more dreadful was the voice
When great *Jehovah* ſpoke;
His voice the wilderneſs of *Cades* ſhook,
And *Lebanon*'s tall cedars broke;
Ten thouſand thunders playing all around,
Deform'd the beauty of the ſkies,
As rumbling thro' the clear profound
The forky vengeance growl'd.
O ſay, ye heav'ns, amid the extenſive fire,
O earth, how terrible the Almighty's ire?
Beneath his flaming chariot rowl'd,
Vapour, and gath'ring cloud, and curling ſmoke.
The moutains trembling to their inmoſt baſe
Bow down before his awful face;
Backward the ſtreams are ſeen to turn,
The rivers to their fountain —— urn,
The green-wav'd ocean with amazement roars
Thro' all his deeps, confounding all his ſhores.
But you, O houſe of *Iſrael*, truſt
In him, all-gracious, merciful, and juſt,
Whoſe out-ſtrech'd arm repels invading foes,
And heals with heav'nly balm afflicting woes.
Whether the raging ſtar on high
Darts thro' the glowing, ſickly ſky,
Contagious beams, and ſcorching breath,
Fraught with the violence of death,
And in the field, and at the ſtall,
The groaning ox and heifer fall;
Whether dire earthquakes heaving up the ground,
Strive to diſcloſe the hid profound,
And threaten deſolation all around;
Or if inclement months reſtrain
The former and the latter rain,
And mildneſs of æthereal dews
To the faint, thirſty fields refuſe;
Altho' the fig-tree, void of bloſſoms, fails
To promiſe ſweetneſs to the ſighing vales;
Our hills deny the nectar of the vine,
And oil to chear the human face divine;
Still ſhall my ſoul remember to adore
Thy majeſty and ſalutary pow'r;
Thee, Saviour, thee, our hymning choir ſhall praiſe,
With ever-grateful, never-ceaſing lays.

PROLOGUE to PHILASTER.

Written by GEORGE COLMAN.

Spoken by Mr. KING.

WHILE modern Tragedy, by rule exact,
Spins out a thin-wrought fable, act by act,
We dare not bring you one of thoſe bold plays
Wrote by rough *Engliſh* wits in former days;
Beaumont and *Fletcher*! thoſe twin ſtars that run
Their glorious courſe round *Shakeſpear*'s golden ſun;
Or when *Philaſter* *Palmet*'s place ſupply'd,
Or *Belſus* walk'd the ſtage by *Falſtaff*'s ſide,

Their

Their souls, well pair'd, shot fire in mingled rays,
Their hands together twin'd the social bays,
'Till fashion drove in a refining age,
Virtue from court, and nature from the stage.
Then nonsense, in heroics, seem'd sublime;
Kings rav'd in couplets, and maids sigh'd in rhime.
Next prim, and trim, and delicate and chaste,
A hash from *Greece* and *France*, came modern taste.
Cold are her sons, and so afraid of dealing,
In rant and fustian, they ne'er rise to feeling.
O say, ye bards of phlegm, say, where's the name
That can with *Fletcher* urge a rival claim?
Say, where's the poet, train'd in pedant schools,
Equal to *Shakespear*, who o'erleapt all rules?
Thus of our bards we boldly speak our mind;
A harder task, alas! remains behind:
To-night, as yet by public eyes unseen,
A raw unpractis'd novice fills the scene.
Bred in the city, his theatric star
Brings him at length, on this side *Temple-Bar*;
Smit with the Muse, the ledger he forgot,
And when he wrote his name, he made a blot.
Him while perplexing hopes and fears embarrass,
Skulking (like *Hamlet*'s rat) behind the arras,
Me a dramatic fellow feeling draws,
Without a Fee, to plead a brother's cause.
Genius is rare; and while our great comptroller,
No more a Manager, turns arrant stroller,
Let new adventurers your care engage,
And nurse the infant saplings of the stage!

PROLOGUE *to* The *Englishman* at *Bourdeaux*, *now performing with Universal Applause at* Paris.

TOO long by some fatality misled,
From pride resulting, or from folly bred:
Each clime to all the virtues lays a claim,
And soars, self-flatter'd, to the top of fame:
Confines each merit to itself alone,
Or thinks no other equal to its own:
E'en the pale *Russian*, shiv'ring as he lies,
Beneath the horror of his bittrest skies,
While the loud tempest rattles o'er his head,
Or bursts all dreadful on his tott'ring shed,
Hugs a soft something closely to his soul,
That soothes the cutting sharpness of the Pole,
Elates his bosom with a conscious pride,
And smiles contempt on all the world beside.
'Tis yours, O *France*, the earliest to unbind,
This more than *Gordian* manacle of mind!
To-night we bid your justice may be shewn
To foreign virtues equal with your own;
Think, nobly think, when Nature first was born,
And fair creation kindled into morn,
The world was but one family, one band,
Which glow'd all grateful to the heav'nly hand;
Thro' ev'ry breast one social impulse ran,
Link'd beast to beast, and fasten'd man to man,
And the sole diff'rence which we heard, or had,
Dwelt in the simple phrases, "good or bad."
Then scorn to give such partial feelings birth,
As claim but one poor competence of earth;
Be more than *French*; on ev'ry country call,
And rise, exalted, citizens of all.

EPILOGUE.

THE anxious struggle happily o'erpast,
And ev'ry party satisfy'd at last;
It now remains to make one short essay,
And urge the moral lesson in the play.
In arts long since has *Britain* been renown'd
In arms high honour'd, and in letters crown'd:
The same great goddess who so nobly sung,
In *Shakspeare*'s strains, and honey'd o'er his tongue,
Their deathless MALBRO' to the triumph led,
And wreath'd eternal laurels round his head;
Yet tho' the trump of never dying fame
Strikes heav'n's high arches with the *British* name;
Tho' on the sands of *Africa* it glows,
Or casts a day-light on the *Zemblian* snows;
Still there are faults in *Britain* to be found,
Which spring as freely as in common ground.—
We are too gay,—they frequently too sad;—
We run stark wild;—they, melancholy mad;
Extremes of either reason will condemn,
Nor join with us, nor vindicate with them.
The human genius, like revolving suns,
An equal circuit in the bosom runs;
And tho' the various climates where 'tis plac'd,
Must strike out new diversities of taste,
To one grand point eternally it leans,
Howe'er it warps or differs in the means.
Hence on no nation let us turn our eyes,
And idly raise it spotless to the skies;
Nor still more idly let our censures fall,
Since knaves and madmen may be found in all.
Here then we rest, nor further can contend,
For since the best will find some fault to mend,
Let us, where'er the virtues shed their fire,
With fervor rev'rence, and with zeal admire;
Exert our care the gath'ring blaze to trace,
And mark the progress only, not the place:
Confess alike the peasant's and the king's,
Nor once consider in what soil it springs.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences, For *OCTOBER*, 1763.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Conſtantinople, Aug. 17.

WE learn by an Expreſs, that in the Night between the 5th and 6th Inſtant, there happened a moſt dreadful Fire in the opulent City of *Smyrna*. It began in an Apothecary's Houſe, in the Franks Quarter, and has deſtroyed about 400 Houſes, amongſt which are the Dutch Church, and the Hotel belonging to the Conſul; alſo ſeveral vaſt Magazines of Coffee, Cotton, and other Merchandize. There are, however, but very few lives loſt, as many People fled for Shelter on board the Ships. There have been likewiſe ſome Fires in this Metropolis, which, from various Circumſtances, appear to have been the Work of Incendiaries, and great Pains are taken to diſcover them. The Heat of the Weather is greater than has been ever known, inſomuch that ſome Perſons have been ſmothered upon the Road; notwithſtanding which the City is ſurprizingly healthy.

Paris, Sept. 16. The Parliament have ordered a Paſtoral Letter of the Biſhop of Langres, in which he has thought fit to vindicate the Jeſuits, to be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman.

Conſtantinople, Sept. 1. The late News from Smyrna has alarmed us very much: About ten Days ago the Ambaſſadors and Miniſters here received from thence the Account of a very extenſive and devouring Fire, which, by ſome fatal Accident, broke out on the 6th of laſt Month, at Midnight, and laſting 26 Hours, involved in its Progreſs the whole Quarter of the City, called the Frank Quarter, inhabited entirely by the different Factories of the ſeveral foreign Nations trading there, particularly, the Engliſh, French, Dutch, Venetian, Imperial, Swediſh, Daniſh, and Raguſean. By the Engliſh Conſul's Account, not a Merchant's, nor a Conſul's Houſe is left ſtanding except his own, and that not entire, nor without ſuffering great Damage. Even their Magazines, the Repoſitories of all their various Merchandiſe (which had hitherto been looked upon as Fire Proof) burſt, through the intenſe Violence of the Flames: The Scene of Deſolation is on all Sides terrible. The Loſs ſuſtained is reckoned, by a groſs Computation, at a Million and a half of Turkiſh Dollars, or near 200,000l. ſterling.

As by the Accounts received from thence, the Behaviour of the Turkiſh Officers, during the Fire, gave the greateſt Cauſe of Complaint to the Sufferers by it, all the Chriſtian Miniſters reſiding here have preſented Memorials to the Porte on that Occaſion.

Hamburgh, Sept 13. The Corpſe of the late Prince George of Holſtein was depoſited very early, on Saturday Morning the 10th Inſt in the ſame Vault where that of the late Ducheſs lies.

Smyrna, Aug. 20. The Fire that happened here the 5th Inſt. was very terrible; the Chriſtians alone have ſuffered by it. It began in the Quarter called the Franks-ſtreet, and in leſs than 24 Hours all that Quarter was reduced to Aſhes, excepting the Houſes of the Engliſh and Raguſian Conſuls, and three others. The Loſs occaſioned by this Diſaſter is very conſiderable. The Franks, not knowing where to get Shelter, now depend on the Benevolence of the Mahomedans, Greeks, and Jews. The Cady would not give any Orders for ſtopping the Progreſs of the Flames; neither Supplications, nor Menaces, nor Money, could move him.

Civita Vecchia, Sept. 12. The Dutch Conſul at Tunis has wrote to all the Conſuls of his Nation reſiding in the Ports of the Mediterranean, that the Saletine Rovers have taken a Dutch Ship bound from Majorca to Amſterdam with a Cargo of Oil, and alſo a Tuſcan Veſſel. The Conſul adds, that thoſe Pirates have particularly declared themſelves againſt the French and Spaniards.

Liſbon, Sept. 26. He: Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Brazil was happily delivered of a Prince about half an Hour after Eleven o'Clock this Forenoon. Her Royal Highneſs and the Infante are both as well as can be expected. This joyful Event was immediately notified to the Public in the uſual Form, and public Illuminations are appointed throughout the City for three Nights ſucceſſively.

Florence, Sept. 24. The popular Tumult, to which the Scarcity of Proviſions lately gave Occaſion at Perugia, has been appeaſed;

ed; the ſame Motive has ſince occaſioned an Inſurrection at Aſſiſi, but it was ſoon ſuppreſſed by a Detachment of Soldiers that the Commiſſary of Perugia ſent thither: But as in ſeveral other Parts there appeared Symptoms of great Diſcontent, the Pope has appointed extraordinary Commiſſaries to viſit the principal Towns in the eccleſiaſtical State, both to enquire into the Cauſes of theſe Diſorders, and to provide proper Remedies.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, Auguſt 17.

ALL the Accounts from the Countries of the Southern and Weſtern Indians continue favourable. Not a Week paſſes in which the Cherokees do not loſe ſome of their People by the Nottowegas or other Northern Indians; and there ſeems to be a ſettled Animoſity between the Cherokees and all thoſe Savages. One Hundred Creeks, with two Cherokees as Guides, are gone againſt the Yactanoes, who killed a Creek Indian of Note in May laſt.

The Preſents provided by the King for the ſeveral Nations of Indians who are to meet the Southern Governors in October next, are arrived here from London in the Ship Friendſhip, Samuel Ball, Maſter.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Glouceſter, Oct. 17.

AT a Meeting held at Hereford the 5th Inſt. to conſider of proper Methods for eſtabliſhing a County Infirmary, the Biſhop of Hereford, the Earl of Oxford, with many of the principal Gentlemen of the County, warmly expreſſed their Approbation of ſo laudable an Inſtitution; and, after a little Debate, they were unanimouſly of Opinion, that the firſt prudent Step to be taken was to requeſt the biſhop to ſend a Letter to the Miniſter of every Pariſh in the County, to deſire him to aſk each of his Pariſhioners what Sum he chuſes to ſubſcribe towards it, and to return his Lordſhip, in writing, the Names of all ſuch Perſons as are able to be Benefactors, and the Sums they chuſe to ſubſcribe.

LONDON.

Sept. 23.

THE Earl of Rochford took Leave of his Majeſty, as he is going on his Embaſſy to Madrid.

29. The Hon. Thomas Harley, and Richard Blunt, Eſqrs. were choſen Sheriffs of this City.

30. Came on at Guildhall the Election of a Lord Mayor, when William Bridgen, Eſq; and William Stephenſon, Eſq; were returned by the Livery to the Court of Aldermen, who made choice of William Bridgen, Eſq; and he was declared, by the Recorder, duly elected Lord Mayor of this City for the Year enſuing.

After the proper Officers had inveſted him with the Gold Chain, his Lordſhip made a ſhort Addreſs to the Livery; and being returned to his Seat, the Right Hon. William *Beckford* made a Speech, in which he declared that it was a greater Comfort and *Satisfaction* to his Mind to quit, than it ever was to receive that high Honour, eſpecially as he was ſucceeded by ſo worthy and able a Gentleman: And concluded to the following Effect:

"Permit me to take this Opportunity of returning my ſincere Acknowledgments to my Fellow-Citizens, for all their Favours conferred on me; and of aſſuring them, that it ſhall be the Study of my Life to ſupport the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, Liberty and conſtitutional Independency of the People, and the Rights and Privileges of my Fellow-Citizens, always keeping in Remembrance that noble Declaration of the great Revolution Patriots, *That under the Houſe of Hanover only they could, and under the Houſe of Hanover they were determined they would be free.*"

This Day the Count Viry, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Sardinia, had an Audience of Leave of his Majeſty.

In

In order finally to ſettle the Expences of the German War, his Majeſty has thought proper to appoint Commiſſaries, who are to examine and adjuſt all the Claims ſtill remaining, as well thoſe which relate to the foreign Troops in the Pay of Great Britain, as thoſe concerning the Extraordinaries of the War. Theſe Commiſſaries will be ready to receive in London the Accounts of all ſuch claims till the 31ſt of December next, ter which Date no more will be admitted. The Accounts and the Vouchers, after paſſing theſe Commiſſaries, will be laid before the Parliament, in order to obtain the Payment of what may be juſt and reaſonable, for no regard will be paid to any that ſhall appear otherwiſe. And thoſe amongſt the Claimants, whoſe Impatience made them ſo Imprudent as to ſeize ſome of the Magazines belonging to the Britiſh Crown which remained in Germany, will be taken no Notice of, in this general Liquidation, till ſuch Time as they have ſet forth the Motives of their Conduct, and made good the Loſs and Damage occaſioned by their ill-judged Violence.

We are informed that the Liberty aſſumed by foreign Embaſſadors, for Protecting Perſons from being arreſted for Debt, will be reſtricted to their own Family and Domeſtics only.

Oct. 5. There was a grand Council at St. James's, at which, his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the two Secretaries of State, and ſeveral Lords of his Majeſty's Honourable Privy Council, were preſent, when it was reſolved, that the Parliament ſhall meet for diſpatch of Buſineſs the 15th of November.

The Earl of Hertford took Leave of their Majeſties, he being in a few Days to ſet out on his Embaſſy.

11. The Marquis of Rockingham, was choſen one of the Governors of the Charter Houſe, in the room of the late Earl of Egremont.

Extract of a Letter from on Board the Louiſa, Admiral Terrel, Sept. 22, 1763.

Several Trials of Mr. Irwin's Marine Chair, have been already made on Board our Ship. It enabled us to take the Obſervations of the Celeſtial Phænomena full as ſteadily as if the Obſerver had been on Land. If the Motion of the Heavenly Bodies are the moſt exact and perfect Meaſures of Time yet known, in which Point, the ableſt Aſtronomers are agreed, there can remain little Doubt, but, that with the Help of the Marine Chair, the Longitude at Sea, may, hereafter, in the longeſt, and ſhorteſt Voyages, be eaſily found. There are two Marine Chairs on Board, differing ſomewhat in Conſtruction, but, contrived on the ſame Principles: In theſe, the Gentlemen appointed by the Government, take correſpondent Obſervations, which anſwer to the niceſt Degree of Exactneſs.

The French King has taken from the Preſidents of the Parliament of Grenoble the right of commanding that Province in the Abſence of the Military Commandants. By an Arret of the Council of State, the Reſolutions of this Parliament of the 6th, relative to the Money-edicts are annulled, and ordered to be eraſed from the Regiſters, and this Arret of the Council to be entered in their ſtead; with Orders not to obſtruct the Execution of theſe Money-edicts, upon Pain of an extraordinary Proſecution.

The King of Portugal, in Imitation of the Engliſh, is putting ſeveral Ships of War into Commiſſion; and Orders have been given to eſtabliſh certain Officers for regiſtering ten thouſand Seamen, in Caſe of an Emergency.

By ſeveral Accounts which arrived in Town on Wedneſday from America we hear, that two Regiments of Highlanders, and one of Rangers, together with ſome other of his Majeſty's Forces, on their March to Pittſburgh and Fort Detroit, with a Convoy of Proviſions, were attacked by a powerful Body of Indians, and had ſuffered very much, beſides the Loſs of the Convoy. We hope, however, theſe Accounts will not be found true.

By Letters from South Carolina we learn, that his Majeſty's Governors to the Northward, eſpecially at Boſton and New-York, are taking ſuch effectual Methods as cannot fail to render the Places in the Weſt-Indies, lately declared Free Ports by the French and Spaniards of very little Benefit, with Regard to the Trade of North America.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 4. The Lady of Dr. Woolaſton, Phyſician to his Majeſty's Houſhold, a Daughter.

The Right Honourable the Lady Kildare, a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 23. John Calliand, Brigadier General of the Forces in the Eaſt Indies, to Miſs Peachell, Siſter of Colonel Peachell.

27. John Schutz, Jun. Eſq; to Mrs. Lee, a Widow Lady, of 1200l. per Ann.

Oct.

Oct. 1. The Hon. Capt. John Hamilton, at Glouceſter, a near Relation to the Earl of Abercorne, to Miſs Caſſandra Chamberlayne, Niece to the Duke of Chandois.

Same Day at St. Stephen's Church at Briſtol, Richard Woodward, D D. Dean of Clogher, to Miſs Blake, of Queen-ſquare, Briſtol.

10. Henry Thrale, of Southwark, Eſq; an eminent Brewer, to Miſs Saluſbury, Niece to Sir Thomas Saluſbury, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, a Lady of refined Accompliſhments, and a genteel Fortune.

At Hexham, William Magin, in the 78th Year of his Age, to Mary Wilſon, aged 77, his fourth Wife, and her ſixth Huſband.

14. At Condover, in Shropſhire, Sir Edward Clive, Knt. one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, to Miſs Judith Clive.

15. James Vernon, Eſq; to Miſs Gaſcoigne, Daughter of the late Sir Criſp Gaſcoigne.

At the Portugueſe Synagogue, Mr. Levy, of Amſterdam, Merchant, to the Widow Da Caſtro, of Bury-ſtreet, St. Mary Axe.

DEATHS.

Francis Child, Eſq; an eminent Banker, near Temple-Bar, and Member of Parliament for Biſhop's Caſtle in Shropſhire, Son of Samuel Child, Eſq; and Nephew of Sir Francis, at Mr. Hampden's Seat, to whoſe Daughter he was to have been married. He did not write but made a verbal Will as follows: I give to my Brother, my Eſtates at Oſterly and Upton, and all my other Property except to Miſs Trevor 50,oocl. to Mr. Robert Lovelace 20,oool. and to Mr. Thomas Devon 20,cool. He attempted to ſay more, but was not able.

Richard Lewis, Eſq; in Lawrence Lane, an eminent Wholeſale Druggiſt.

Mr. Doody, Meſſenger to the Board of Admiralty.

—— Harris, Eſq; at Ealing in Middleſex.

Sir William Knatchbull, of Merſham in the County of Kent, Bart. one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for that County.

Elias Adams, Eſq; of Red Lion Street, Holborne.

John Hurſt, Eſq; of Lincoln.

William Earl of Fife, at his Seat at Rothemay.

James Hay, of Auſtin Friars, Merchant.

James Minſhul, Eſq; of Ratcliffe Highway

Arthur Woſs, Eſq; of Devonſhire, in Air-ſtreet Piccadilly

Humphry Frankland, Eſq; at Richmond in Surry.

James Perkins, Eſq; of Worceſter, in Conduit-ſtreet.

John Ogborne, Eſq; in St. James's-ſtreet.

Charles Savage, Eſq; in Bedford Row, near Gray's Inn.

The Lady of the Right Hon. William Bridgen, Eſq; Lord Mayor Elect.

Joel Wilkinſon, Eſq; of Leeds, in Yorkſhire, at Streatham, in Surry.

B——KR——TS.

Jonathan Sydenham and Thomas Hodgſon, now or late of Botolph-lane, London, Merchants.

Thomas Henſhaw, of the Minories, London, Gun-maker.

Edward Cope, now or late of Birmingham, Warwickſhire, Woollen-draper.

Richard Appleton, of Chapple-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, Middleſex, Meal Factor.

John Starr, of Norwich, Beer Brewer, and Maltſter.

Thomas Marlow, late of Wiſbech, Cambridgeſhire, Shop-keeper.

Samuel Ralſton, of Fiſh-ſtreet-hill, London, Woollen-draper.

Henry Haſketh, late of St. Mary, Whitechapel, Middleſex, Victualler and Horſe Dealer.

Charles Whitefield, late of Nag's head-yard, in Marlborough Mews, Weſtminſter, but now of Caſtle-ſtreet, Marybone, Middleſex, Dealer in Horſes.

John Bennet of Lombard-ſtreet, Broker, ſurveying Partner of Jonathan Wrightſon, deceaſed.

John Emmott, of Baſinghall-ſtreet, London, Taylor, Partner with John Andrews, of the ſame Place, Taylor.

Thomas Hughes, of New Ormond-ſtreet, Middleſex, Tobacconiſt.

John Maſon, of the Pariſh of St. Mary, Rotherhithe, Surry, Innholder.

William Hodgſon and Thomas Roebuck, of Bearbinder-lane, London, Warehouſemen.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

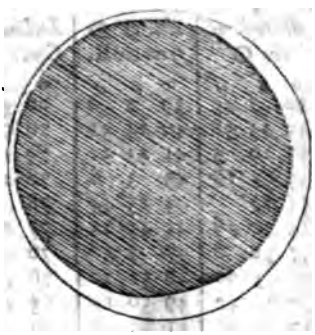
For *NOVEMBER*, 1763.

A Calculation of the principal Phænomena in the annular Eclipſe of the Sun, on Sunday *the 1ſt of* April, 1764, *in the Morning, to every five Minutes of Time. By Mr.* J. METCALFE, *at* Wentworth-Houſe.

London, Ap. Time. H. M.	*Digits eclipſed* ° ′ ″	*Altitude of the* ⊙ ° ′ ″	*Az. of* ⊙ *from the* E. ° ′ ″	*Inclinat. of Cent.* ⊙ ☾ ° ′ ″	*Alt.* ⊙ *und. Center of Penum.* ° ′ ″
9 15		32 7 45	39 7 10	80 31 36	19 32 32
9 20	39 28	32 43 38	40 24 51	79 55 11	23 27 35
9 25	1 20 16	33 19 3	41 43 35	79 18 51	26 39 40
9 30	2 54	33 53 16	43 3 6	78 27 39	29 22 49
9 35	2 41 16	34 27	44 23 44	78 3 2	31 43 39
9 40	3 21 31	34 59 58	45 45 21	77 25 16	33 45 7
9 45	4 1 32	35 32 6	47 7 58	76 46 47	35 30 16
9 50	4 41 28	36 3 30	48 31 36	76 9 13	37 30
9 55	5 21 9	36 33 52	49 56 19	75 31 21	38 16 57
10	6 45	37 3 38	51 22 7	74 56 17	39 19 56
10 5	6 40 22	37 32 4	52 48 48	74 22 35	40 10
10 10	7 19 16	37 59 24	54 16 45	73 45 16	40 49 15
10 15	7 58 17	38 26 56	55 45 32	73 21 11	41 12 16
10 20	8 37 8	38 52 19	57 15 16	73 4 35	41 24 54
10 25	9 16 5	39 17 3	58 46 8	73 29 8	41 25 3
10 30	9 54 38	39 40 48	60 18	74 32 15	41 12 35
10 35	10 32 45	40 3 20	61 50 49	78 13 41	40 47 37
10 40	11 9 15	40 24 8	63 24 43	87 24 48	40 10 26
10 43 5	11 18 7	40 37 24	64 23 2	☾'s Cent. E	39 41 2
10 45	11 7 46	40 45	64 59 17	145 10 4	39 20 34
10 50	10 31 36	41 4 8	66 34 53	127 27 28	38 17 37
10 55	9 53 42	41 22 6	68 11 20	123 58	37 1 25
11	9 15 36	41 38 47	69 48 36	122 58 11	35 31 16

London, Ap. Time.	*Digits eclipsed.*	*Altitude of the* ☉	*Az. of* ☉ *from the* E.	*Inclinat. of Cent.* ☉ ☾	*Alt.* ☉ *und. Center of Penum.*
H. M.	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
11 5	8 37 57	41 54 16	71 26 39	122 58 30	33 46 10
11 10	8 9	42 8 29	73 5 24	123 18 13	31 44 40
11 15	7 22 19	42 21 28	74 44 51	123 52 29	28 24 20
11 20	6 44 39	42 33 2	76 24 55	124 33 28	26 41 25
11 25	6 6 56	42 43 22	78 5 33	125 21 4	23 29 17
11 30	5 29 20	42 52 19	79 46 39	126 11 48	19 35 12
11 35	4 51 47	42 59 54	81 28 13	127 5 18	14 27 27
11 40	4 14 21	43 6 5	83 10 8	128 18	5 21 20
11 45	3 36 43	43 11 24	84 52 21	128 58 42	
11 50	2 58 55	43 14 55	86 34 51	129 54 32	*Centre in Expansum.*
11 55	2 22	43 16 20	88 17 21	130 55 7	
12	1 44 37	43 18 49	90	131 54 59	
12 5	1 7 15	43 16 20	88 17 21	132 55 1	
12 10	29 46	43 14 55	86 34 51	133 55 59	
12 15		43 11 24	84 52 21	134 56 22	

A Type of the Middle of the Eclipse at London.



	h	m.	s.
The Eclipse begins	9	15	10
Central Ingreſſion	9	56	14
Total Immerſion	10	38	59
Neareſt Approximation of Centers	10	43	5
Middle of the Eclipſe	10	44	35
Time of Emerſion	10	45	49
Central Egreſſion	11	29	48
The End of the Eclipſe	12	14	1
Angle of Incidence	99°	29′	40″
Neareſt Diſtance of Centers			34
Annulus under the central Path		1	18

	h.	m.	s.
Duration of total Immer.	0	6	58
Central Duration	1	33	34
Time of Incidence	1	27	55
Time of Repletion	1	30	56
Duration of the Eclipſe	2	58	51
Digits eclipſed, at central Ingreſſion	5°	30′	54″
Ditto at total Immerſion	11	1	48
Ditto at neareſt Approximation of Centers ☉ ☽	11	18	7
Angle of Exit	45	15	31
Quantity of the Sun's Light during the Moon's total Immerſion	1558 / 10000		

A Table

A Table of the Latitudes and Longitudes of the Center of the Lunar Penumbra, as it paſſes over the North-weſtern Parts of Europe, *correctly computed to every five Minutes of Time.*

Ap. Time London.	*Latit.* N.	*Long.* W.	
h. m. s.	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	
10 10 0	41 13 37	9 31 44	In the *Atlantic Ocean* W. of *Neiva, Doure,* and *Oporto* in *Portugal.*
10 15 0	42 50 38	8 19 18	*Gallicia* in *Spain,* E. of *Compoſtella.*
10 20 0	44 26 11	7 3 11	*Bay of Biſcay,* N. of the Limits of *Gallicia and Aſturias.*
10 30 0	47 49 37	4 28 59	Weſt Coaſt of *Bretaigne* in *France,* S. from *Breſt.*
10 35 0	49 30 47	3 6 6	*Britiſh Channel,* W. from *Guernſey.*
10 40 0	51 16 21	1 37 58	*Wiltſhire,* between *Salisbury* and *Marlborough.*
10 43 5	52 22 41	0 39 54	Near *Coventry* in *Warwickſhire.*
10 45 0	53 4 17	0 2 30	In *Lincolnſhire,* between *Boſton* and the *Humber* Mouth.
10 45 8	53 7 4	E. from *London.*	*Lincolnſhire,* in the Meridian of *London.*
10 50 0	54 55 35	1 41 1	*German Ocean,* E. from *Sunderland.*
11 0 0	58 48 52	5 52 58	*German Ocean,* W. from the *Naze* in *Norway.*
11 5 0	60 54 22	8 24 51	*Norway,* between *Bergen* and *Chriſtiana.*
11 10 0	63 4 7	11 28 15	*Norway,* between *Chriſtiana* and *Drontheim.*
11 15 0	66 21 19	15 25 41	N. from *Drontheim,* near the Arctic Circle.
11 20 0	67 45 31	20 2 50	*Sweediſh Lapland,* within the Polar Circle.

A Table of the general Appearance.

1 *April,* 1764, in the Morning.

	Ap. Time London.	*Latitude* S.	*Longitude* W.
	h. m. s.	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
The Eclipſe begins as the Sun riſes	7 38 46	0 17 28 S.	24 40 9 W
Ingreſſion of the auſteralion Limit of the Penumbra	8 26 6	18 34 28	34 54 4
The Sun riſes centrally eclipſed	9 4 17	19 46 4 N.	47 48 19
The Sun centrally eclipſed at the Middle of the Shade's Tranſit	10 22 31	45 17 39	6 25 4
The Sun's lower Limb eclipſed 6° 29′ 45″ at the Pole, Moon's Path	10 22 31	60 54 43	74 13 32
Centrally eclipſed in the 90° of the Ecliptic	10 31 20	48 16 3	4 5 30
Lower Limb eclipſed 6° 34′ 14″ at the Pole of the Ecliptic	10 31 20	66 31 0	79 1 34
South Limit of the Penumbra in the Meridian	10 33 52	21 21 16	21 32 0 E.
Centrally eclipſed in the Meridian of *London*	10 45 8	53 7 4	0 0 0
Centrally eclipſed in the univerſal Meridian	11 11 6	63 33 39	12 13 37 E.
The Penumbra's Center neareſt the North Pole	11 39 53	77 38 57	86 18 50
The Sun ſets centrally eclipſed	11 49 47	76 24 51	115 13 41
Egreſſion of the South Limit of the Shade	12 18 56	38 38 6	90 52 6
The Eclipſe ends, as the Sun ſets, (Afternoon)	1 6 17	56 50 13	80 50 47

The Orbit Conjunction is at 10h 30′ 38″ equal Time, to this Time, theſe Numbers are computed,

	° ′ ″		′ ″
Orbit Longitude of the Sun and Moon ♈	12 10 30	The Moon's Latitude N. A. —	40 17
Ecliptic Longitude of the Moon ♈	12 8 39	Horizontal Parallax ☽ —	53 56
Longitude of the Moon's Apogee ♈	24 45 36	Semi-diameter of the Sun —	16 5
Longitude of the ☽'s aſcending Node ♈	4 45 46	Semi-diameter of the Moon	14 47
Angle of the Ecliptic, with the Meridian	23 0 36	Mean hourly Motion ☽ and ☉	27 16
The Sun's North Declination —	4 49 14	Ablative Equation of the ☉ —	3 49
Angle of the Moon's viſible Way	5 42 37	Reduction of Time —	4 31

A Calculation of this Eclipſe, for Edinburgh (Lat. 55° 58′ N. Long. 3° 5′ W. *from* London.)

April 1, 1764, A. M. A. T.	h.	m.
Beginning	9	9
Middle	10	34
End	12	2
Duration	2	53
Digits eclipſed	10°	49′
Angle of Incidence	105	30 W.
Angle of Exit	55	0 E.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Mr. Todd *apprehends the Anſwers given to his Queſtions* 437 *and* 441 *were not quite Right, and deſires his own Anſwers may be inſerted, which are as follow.*

Solution to Queſtion 437.

IN Queſtion 437 (See Fig. to the Queſtion,) I ſuppoſed the Timber A C, to be moveable about a fixed Point C, as if it were hung by a Swivel, and by moving the Prop O S, from G towards C, always keeping it perpendicular to the Horizon G C, whilſt the upper Part of the Timber continually reſts upon the ſaid Prop; then, by this Motion, the Angle of Elevation G C A, will increaſe every Moment, 'till the Prop will arrive at ſuch a Place where a greater Weight will preſs thereon than in any other Situation: To find which, take the following Solution.

If w = Weight of the Timber, R its Center of Gravity, x = C O, m = C R, $m - x$ = O R, a = Prop O S, $\overline{x^2 - a^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ = C S; then, by Trigonometry x : Rad. = $1 : \overline{x^2 - a^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} : \frac{\overline{x^2 - a^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x}$ = Sine of ∠ C O S. But, ſince (by Mechanics) the Weight (or Preſſure) upon the Prop, is compounded of the Weight of the Timber, of the Minuteneſs of the Angle of Elevation, and of the Greatneſs of the Length O R; it is manifeſt that the Prop muſt ſupport the greateſt Weight, when $w \times$ O R $\times$ Co-ſine of the Elevation = $w \times m - x \times \frac{\overline{x^2 - a^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x}$ is a Maximum. Its Fluxion put = o, and reduced, gives $x = \overline{m a^2}^{\frac{1}{3}}$; and thence, C O : Rad. = $1 : a : \frac{a}{\overline{m a^2}^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{a}{\overline{m}^{\frac{1}{3}}}$ the Nat. Sine of the Angle of Elevation required, and which has been proved true by Experiment.

Solution to Queſtion 441.

IF m = A O, n = I O (See Fig. to the Queſtion;) then will $\frac{n w}{m}$ denote the Force by which w endeavours to deſcend down O A, and $w - \frac{n w}{m}$ is the Force of w, to move w; which

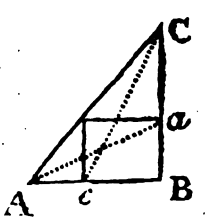
w; which divided by $w + v$, gives $\frac{w - \frac{xv}{m}}{w + v}$ the Force to accelerate w, and consequently v along the Plane; this, multiplied by v, the Weight to be raised, gives $\frac{wv - \frac{xv^2}{m}}{w + v}$ the Momentum of v, or that Part of the Force by which v is accelerated; its Fluxion put $= o$, &c. and we shall have $v = w \times \overline{\frac{m + x}{x}}^{\frac{1}{2}} - w$, which is the only true Comparison of the Weights, whether v be moved up a Part of the Plane, or up its whole Length.

Cor. And if AO, coincide with OI; then will $v = w\sqrt{2} - w$, whether v ascends up the whole Height, or but a Part thereof.

Schol. Since the Force $\frac{wv - \frac{xv^2}{m}}{w + v}$ to accelerate the Weight v, is the greatest possible, when $v = w \times \overline{\frac{m + x}{x}}^{\frac{1}{2}} - w$, let the Motion commence on the Plane where it will; and as the accelerating Force of Gravity acts uniformly on the Weight w, in every Moment of its Descent; consequently, a greater Momentum will be produced in every Part of v's Ascent, than would result from any other Weight, different from that of v; and therefore, the ingenious *Tonthu*, appears mistaken in the second Part of his Solution of this Problem.

Question 445, *answered by Mr.* W. Taylor, *of* Eckington.

LET $30.46308 = m$ (= C c,) $24.18677 = x$ (= A a) $x + y$ = greater Leg (= B C,) and $x - y$ leſſer Leg (= A B.) Then $\frac{x^2 - y^2}{2x}$ = Side of the inſcribed Square cB = B a; alſo, *per* 47 E. $m^2 - \overline{\frac{x^2 - y^2}{2x}}^2 = \overline{x + y}^2$ and $x^2 - \overline{\frac{x^2 - y^2}{2x}}^2 = \overline{x - y}^2$; and by ſubtracting the latter Equation from the former we have $m^2 - x^2 = 4xy$; $\therefore y = \frac{m^2 - x^2}{4x}$, which

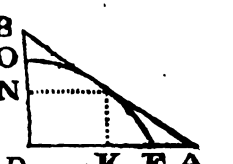


ſubſtituted for y and reduced gives $x = 24.5$, whence $y = 3.5$, then $24.5 + 3.5 = 28$ and $24.5 - 3.5 = 21$.

Solved alſo by Mr. David Waugh, *Mr.* H. Fleck, *and Mr.* T. Barker.

Question 446, *answered by Mr.* Henry Fleck.

IN the annexed Figure let $x = DK = NC$, $a = BD$, $b = DA$; then, *per* ſimilar Triangles, $b : a :: x : \frac{ax}{b} =$ NB, and $\frac{ax}{2b} = NO = OB$, *per* Property of the Parabola; but $\frac{ax}{2b} : x^2 :: a - \frac{xa}{2b}$ (OD) $: 2bx - x^2 = \overline{DE}^2$.



And $\overline{2bx - x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{2ba - xa}{3b}$ ($\frac{2}{3}$ DO) = a Maximum, which fluxed and reduced gives $x^3 - 4\frac{1}{2}bx^2 + 6b^2x = 2b^3$; ſolved $x = \frac{1}{2}b = 8$, whence the Abſciſſa OD $= 9$, and

and Semiordinate DE = 13.8564, alſo ON = 3. Now having, OD, NC and NO, given, which are all Dimenſions of the Parabola, the Circumſcribing Triangle is thus found, 2 NO = 3 × 2 = NB = 6, and 6 : 8 (NC) :: 12 (BD) : 16 = DA, alſo $\sqrt{\overline{DA}^2 + \overline{DB}^2} = BA = 20$. *W. W. R.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. D Waugh, *Mr.* G. Cetii, *and the Propoſer Mr.* T. Robinſon. ——— *Other Solutions were ſent, but not right.*

Queſtion 447 *is thus animadverted upon by* G. Cetii, *of* Greenwich.

THIS Queſtion is not properly limited; for it is evident, that the Baſe may be aſſumed equal to any Thing leſs than 31.3049, and greater than 5.6, which being done, all the reſt are given *per* plain Trigonometry only.

N. B. *Mr.* J. Denham's *Type of the Solar Eclipſe will be inſerted next Month.*

SOLYMÆAN ODE II.

By the Rev. Mr. HUDSON.

I.

AWAKE, awake, imperial *Salem* riſe,
City of *David* with high turrets crown'd,
Regardful of the votive ſacrifice,
And the decreed ſolemnity of ſound;
While at the altar, from the golden vaſe,
The ritual libation's duly pour'd,
And all th' attendants of the holy place,
Worſhip before the univerſal Lord;
Let the mix'd crowd and princes of the land,
With *Jeſſe*'s race, the oil-anointed line,
In the Moſt Higheſt's preſence-chamber ſtand,
Splendid with faith, on *Sion*'s hill divine.

II.

Hear'ſt thou, *Salathiel*, from thy green retreat,
Where muſic's pow'rs have fix'd their ſylvan ſeat,
Along the mountain's ſhady brow?
Where angels haunt the chryſtal ſprings,
Bright viſions ſpread their ſilver wings,
The ſpirit's influence inſpires
Warm fury and prophetic fires,
And gives the varied notes to flow
Lenient of cares and melancholy woe.
Muſing in hallow'd arbours near,
Ye laurel'd ſons of *Aſaph* hear,
Experienc'd artiſts, tuneful band,
On whoſe enthuſiaſtic voice, and weeping hand,
The heart-felt pleaſures of devotion wait;
What time amid th' aſſembly you advance,
Preluding to the ceremonial dance,
In glad proceſſion at the beauteous gate.

III.

Daughters of *Judah* come along,
Graceful to ſhape the ſolemn ſong,
Each tribe ſelected maid;
Who love the vine-ſurrounding dale,
And charm the groves of *Arnon*'s vale
Beneath the palmy ſhade:
White rob'd, the olive branches wear,
With flow'rs adorn your plaited hair,
And with the trimbrel's amiable air,
Hail the new-moon's great holiday:
'Tis your's with chaſteſt feet to tread
The temple's courts, and hymning lead
The joyous pomp — the purple dawn is ſpread,
Harmonious virgins haſte away.

IV.

And thou, my heav'n-devoted lyre,
Await the venerable choir,
Not laſt with vocal chord to raiſe
The ſocial ſymphony of praiſe,
And when the public vows are heard,
In beauteous holineſs preſerv'd,
Pow'rful to mix with glowing pray'r
Sweet incenſe thro' the fragant air,

And

And wing the charming voice of love
Up to the mercy-ſeat above.
Thy *Ariel* calls aloud to bring
The wildly-warbling ſilver ſtring;
Indulge, O lyre, the feſtive throng,
And aid the *Solymæan* ſong.

V.

O gently pour the ſoothing lay
In accents eloquent to move,
Attemp'ring meaſures ſoft and gay,
To tender mercy, tender love.
Ye wind that thro' the liquid regions blow
To your aerial priſons calmly go,
Or to the gloom of ſilence ſink below;
While temp'rate zeal, in peaceful mood,
With awful throbbings ſhakes the crowd,
And from the gates of heav'n appear
Bright ſeraph bending down to hear.
Hark! the mellow flutes beſtow
Melting muſic, ſweetly flow.

VI.

Now wake the trumpet, 'till the ſwelling ſound
From the ſpir'd tow'rs and vaulted roofs rebound
In undulation to the hills around;
Shrill echo the rocks all among,
To the chorus intent to reply,
The wide-flowing notes ſhall prolong,
The notes of ſalvation and joy.
Loud peals of harmony aſcend,
The jubilating numbers rend
The ſpace of liquid ſkies;
Jehovah bleſt! I hear, I hear,
Jehovah bleſt! Creator dear,
Rejoins the hymning voice.

VII.

Jehovah reigns; let earth from pole to pole
Exult in genial circulating ſmiles,
Thro' all the lands to *Sol*'s deſcending goal,
And all the multitude of ſea-girt iſles.
Lord of infinity, with honour crown'd,
Sublime he ſits in majeſty divine,
With light, as with a garment folded round,
The blazing beams with cloudleſs glory ſhine.
The ſpangled heav'ns like curtains wide he ſpreads,
And for his footſtool bends the mountains heads;
The deep abyſs, thro' all its burning lakes,
Owns his dread pow'r, and with its centre ſhakes.

VIII.

Now by the everlaſting bow'rs,
Where ſtreams of joy and pleaſure flow,
Thrones, dominions, princedoms, pow'rs,
Before the holy mountain bow;
By the inviſible, exalted ſcene
Above all worlds, ineffably ſerene,
For ear has never heard, nor tongue can tell
What myſteries and mighty wonders dwell
Within the far receſs;
Not *Gabriel*, nor the great arch-angel's ſelf can gueſs!
By the ambroſial locks that ſhed
Effulgence pure as from its ſpring,
The nod that fills all heav'n with dread,
When ruſhing fates obey their king,
The preſence that enchants the glorious choir,
And makes his miniſters a flame of fire:

IX.

And by the all-commanding voice
That ſilenc'd diſcord's jarring noiſe,
In the beginning order'd forth
The form of nature into birth.
Illum'd the ſun and ſtars on high,
And launch'd amid the liquid ſky
The muſically-moving ſpheres,
To lead the round of whirling years;
That knit the ſolid globe below,
And gave the gather'd waves to flow,
Preſcribing out the bounding ſhore,
(Tho' angry oceans foam and roar,)
Of monarchies and empires; mark'd the end,
So long to laſt, ſo powerful to extend.

X.

Now by the mighty and outſtretched hand
That from the wos of *Miſraim*'s cruel land,
(Signs and wonders ſtill increaſing,
Cries and vengeance never ceaſing,
Locuſts all the herbage waſting,
Hail and fire the harveſt blaſting,
Plagues and peſtilence prevailing,
Hardeſt hearts with horror failing.)
To *Erythræan* ſeas the choſen led;
The aſtoniſh'd ſeas beheld the guide and fled:
When in the pillar'd cloud by day,
And with the moon's returning ſway,
In flames before the ranſom'd hoſt,
He march'd along the devious coaſt,
Struck, for his weary wand'ring flocks,
Freſh waters from the flinty rocks,
His fainting fam'ly to ſuſtain
Showr'd manna on the deſart plain.
Furious behind came on the *Memphian* foes,
The hurrying waves a ſandy path diſcloſe;
Like chryſtal walls the ſtiff'ning ſurges ſtand
Iſrael's defence on either hand:

'Till

"Till the purſuers, inſolent and vain,
Enter the deep, down drops the claſhing main,
Rolling huge billows o'er the faithleſs train.

XI.

Great God, who rul'ſt the ſtarry ſphere,
Thy votaries propitious hear,
With bleſſings crown the ſupplicating voice,
And in thy glory let thy ſaints rejoice;
Unveil the beauty of thy beams,
And viſit with thy genial gleams,
The vine thou gav'ſt with large increaſe to grow
In regions that with milk and honey flow,
The vine thy own right hand did plant
Beſide the water-ſprings ſecure,
With thy unfailing covenant
The ſtock for ever ſhou'd endure:
O all our borders grant to ſhare
Mildneſs of heaven and ſeaſons fair;
Speak to thy heritage the words of peace,
And bid each adverſe gale and tumult ceaſe.

XII.

So ſhall thy choſen people raiſe
Loud *Hallelujahs* in thy ſacred fame,
And give thee thanks in ſolemn lays
For all thy mercies to the ſons of men.
Father omnipotent, all hail!
Be thou thro' all thy wond'rous works ador'd,
On ſhady hill, in pleaſant vale,
Creator, ſource of being, gracious Lord:
Redeemer hail, and hail again
Thou Holy One of *Iſrael*, King of Kings;
Thee with our firſt, and lateſt ſtrain,
Ritely we praiſe, and ſhake the ſounding ſtrings.

The Vth *Ode of the* Iſt *Book of* Horace *imitated.*

SAY, *Chloe*, fair, but faithleſs maid,
For whom thy charms are now diſplay'd,
With all thy uſual art?
For whom bind'ſt thou, with ſo much care,
So ſimply neat thy nut-brown hair? ——
Ah! youth, beware thy heart!

How oft, alas! in plaintive ſtrain,
Shall he of faithleſs thee complain,
Whom vows, nor love can bind:
Of thee, more ſoft than fancy forms
Her gent'leſt ſhades, yet rough as ſtorms,
And wav'ring as the wind.

He, like the man, who vent'rous ſails,
Unmindful of the flatt'ring gales,
Which oft preceed a ſtorm;
Shall fondly view thy treach'rous charms,
And think to fold thee in his arms,
But claſp an airy form.

While I, to whom you owe your fame ——
Whoſe Muſe firſt taught the woods your name,
And gave each charm its grace,
Stand forth, and, in revenge, declare
My wrongs, that youth may ſhun with care,
That fair deluſive face.

Greenwich,
Sept. 13, 1763. G. CETH.

PROLOGUE *to the* DEUCE IS IN HIM.

THE Deuce is in him! What the deuce
(I hear you cry) can that produce?
What does it mean? What can it be?
A little patience — and you'll ſee.
Behold, to keep your minds uncertain,
Between the ſcene and you, this curtain!
So writers hide their plots, no doubt,
To pleaſe the more, when all comes out.
Of old the Prologue told the ſtory,
And laid the whole affair before ye;
Came forth, in ſimple phraſe to ſay
" * Fore the beginning of this play,
" I, hapleſs *Polydore*, was found
" By fiſhermen, or others, drown'd!
" Or — I, a gentlemen, did wed
" The lady I would never bed,
" Great *Agamemnon*'s royal daughter,
" Who's coming hither — to draw water."
Thus gave at once the bards of *Greece*
The cream and marrow of the piece;
Aſking no trouble of your own
To ſkim the milk, or crack the bone.
The poets now take diff'rent ways:
'E'en let them find it out for *Bays*!"
And Tragedy as well might ſwagger
Without blank verſe, or bowl, or dagger,
As Farce attempt the arduous taſk,
To walk abroad without her maſk.
A poet, as once poets us'd,
To poverty was quite reduc'd,
No boy on errands to be ſent,
On his own meſſages he went;
And once, with conſcious pride and ſhame,
As from the chandler's ſhop he came,
Under his thread-bare cloak, poor ſoul,
He cover'd —— half a peck of coal.
A wag, (his friend) began to ſmoke,
— *George!* tell us, what's beneath your cloak?
— Tell you! it were as well to ſhew ——
I hide it — that you ſhoudn't know.

Yet

* *The Lines mark'd with turn'd Commas, are taken from a Poem called* SHAKESPEARE, *an Epiſtle to Mr.* Garrick. *See* Lloyd's Poem, *Page* 57.

To draw you in, ſhould make you ſtare.
The notify'd! — the only booth! — walk in!
Gem'min, in here! — juſt going to begin!'

Retort! and play the dev'l with him!

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences, For NOVEMBER, 1763.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Liſbon, *Oct.* 5. HIS Royal Highneſs the Duke of York arrived here, in perfect Health, on Monday the 3d Inſtant, in his Majeſty's Ship the Centurion. His Royal Highneſs is pleaſed to make uſe of his Title of Earl of Ulſter, under which Name his Arrival has been notified to the Court. His Royal Highneſs propoſes ſtaying about eight Days, and will then proceed from hence to Gibraltar. In the mean while, their moſt Faithful Majeſties, and their Miniſters, do every Thing in their Power to make his Royal Highneſs's Reſidence as agreeable to him as poſſible.

His Serene Highneſs the new-born Infant, was chriſtened on Sunday laſt the 2d Inſtant at the Royal Chapel of the Palace of Ajuda, by the Names of John-Francis-Xavier-de-Paula-Domingos-Antonio-Carlos-Cypriano; his Catholic Majeſty and the Queen-mother of Spain being Sponſors.

Mentz, Oct. 29. The Meeting for ſettling every Thing relative to the Election of the King of the Romans, remains fixed for the 15th of December at Augſburgh.

Mentz, Nov. 2. John Maurice Guſtavus, Count of Manderſcheid-Blankenheim, Archbiſhop of Prague, Primate of Bohemia, hereditary Legate from the See of Rome, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Privy Counſellor to their Imperial Majeſties, died at Prague the 26th of laſt Month, in the 88th Year of his Age.

Hamburg, Nov. 4. We have received Advice here from Dreſden, that his Excellency Count de Bruhl, the Prime Miniſter to the late King of Poland, died the 28th paſt, at Eight o'Clock in the Evening.

LONDON.

THE Pictures of the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick and the Princeſs Auguſta of England, we are told, have been exchanged; and that in a few Days ſome Noblemen are expected to arrive here on that Buſineſs.

The late King of Poland for about three Weeks before he died, was troubled with an almoſt continual Drowſineſs, to which was joined a frequent Cough. The Day on which he died, September 5, he heard Maſs in his Appartment, and no viſible Alteration appeared in him: On returning to his Bed-chamber, he found himſelf very ill, and had ſuch a long Intermiſſion of his Pulſe, that they were obliged to blood him in the Foot, and to apply Bliſters to both his Legs: But theſe Remedies being inſufficient to prevent the Return of the Suffocations and Faintings which ſucceeded one another almoſt every Inſtant, he expired about five in the Evening.

The French Court wear Mourning for the late King of Poland for three Weeks only.

On the 24th arrived an Expreſs at the Earl of Egmont's with Advice of the Death of the Earl of Northampton, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Court of Venice, which happened at Lyons the 17th Inſtant on his Return to England.

A magnificent Monument is erected at the South-eaſt Corner of the Church-yard, Chelſea, to the Memories of the late Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. and his Lady: It is compoſed of Portland Stone, on the Top of which,

 covered

covered with a Portico, ſupported by four Pillars, is placed a beautiful Vaſe of the fineſt white Marble, with four Serpents entwined round it, and inimitably executed, all out of one Piece; at each of the Ends and Sides are four white Marble Entablatures, the Arms on one, and the creſt on the other, and the following Inſcriptions:

"To the Memory of Sir HANS SLOANE, Bart. Preſident of the Royal Society, and of the College of Phyſicians; who in the Year of our Lord 1753, the 92d Year of his Age, without the leaſt Pain of Body, and with a conſcious Serenity of Mind, ended a virtuous and beneficent Life. This Monument was erected by his two Daughters, ELIZABETH CADOGAN and SARAH STANLEY.

"Here lies interred ELIZABETH Lady SLOANE, Wife of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. who departed this Life in the Year of our Lord 1724, in the 67th Year of her Age."

The laſt Letters from Quebec and Montreal adviſe, that there is not the leaſt Diſturbance among the Indians in thoſe Parts, but that they daily bring in Furs, and trade with the Inhabitants in the moſt amicable Manner.

The new Governors for America have received Orders to embark by the firſt of January.

Nov. 2. The Hon. Charles York, Eſq; reſigned his Place of his Majeſty's Attorney General.

We learn from Paris, that the French King having ſent his late Edict concerning the Jeſuits, to be regiſtered by the Parliament of Grenoble, when the Edict was brought to that City, only the Chamber of Vacations was ſitting, the Gentlemen of which ſent Summonſes to all the Members who were in the Country, to attend and regiſter it. M. du Meſnil, Commandant of that Province, being informed of this Step, went to the Firſt Preſident, and aſking for the King's Declaration, put it in his Pocket, and then placed an Officer at each Gate of the Town, with Orders to ſuffer no Member of Parliament to enter, unleſs he ſhould take an Oath not to go to the Parliament-houſe. To this none of them would ſubmit, but returned as they came. The Chamber of Vacations has ordered M. du Meſnil to be taken into Cuſtody; Notice of which being ſent to Court, the King has ordered Du Meſnil to go to the Parliament, and eraſe this Order from the Regiſter.

8. Their Majeſties Pictures, painted by Ramſay, were put up at Guildhall in the Places of King Charles and King James.

Extract of a Letter from Quebec, dated September 28.

"The late Revolt of Troops quartered here, does both the diſtreſſed Soldiers and the Governor great Honour, equal to any of the Romans. —— The Soldiers diſmiſſed all their Officers, even to the Serjeants and Corporals, not deſiring them to run any Riſk in their diſtreſſed Cauſe, and ſent them to aſſiſt the Governor in his critical Situation. They choſe one Walker, a Grenadier in the 47th Regiment, for their Commander, and declared, that they could live with the uſual Allowance of Proviſions without their Pay, but could not live with their Pay without their Proviſions; that they had no Intention to diſtreſs or plunder any of the Inhabitants, but that they were determined to march by Montreal to New York, and demand a Redreſs of their hard Grievances from Gen. A————ſt, who, they looked on as the Perſon that had injured them, by ſtopping their Proviſions. This a little alarmed our Governor, Gen. Murray, who ordered the Guard on Duty to be ſounded, and he found them all of one Opinion, but that they would not deſert their Poſt while on Duty. On this, the Governor entered into a Treaty with the injured Soldiers, and brought them to a Senſe of their Duty without Bloodſhed."

9. The Right Hon. William Bridgen, Eſq; Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Within, was ſworn in as Lord Mayor of this City before the Barons of the Exchequer, Weſtminſter, with the uſual Formalities.

14. There was a numerous Levee at St. James's, for the firſt Time ſince their Majeſties moved to the Queen's Palace, which is to be continued for the future every Monday during the Winter Seaſon.

Orders have been given for all Perſons, who inhabit the Apartments in Somerſet-houſe, immediately to quit the ſame; and the ſaid Palace will be fitted up with all poſſible Expedition, for the Reception of his Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwic, who is expected here very ſoon.

An Engine for raiſing Water, of a very particular Conſtruction, invented by Mr. Robert Erskine, of London, Merchant, is now making, the Utility of which is to be tried on board the Princeſs Mary, at Woolwich, of 60 Guns, appointed for that Purpoſe by the Hon. Commiſſioners of the Navy.

Weſtminſter, Nov. 15. This Day his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes ſeated on the Throne with the uſual Solemnity, Sir Septimus Robinſon, Knt. Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod,

Rod, was ſent with a Meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious Speech.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" The re-eſtabliſhment of the public Tranquility, upon Terms of Honour and Advantage to my Kingdoms, was the firſt great Object of my Reign; That ſalutary Meaſure has received the Approbation of my Parliament, and has ſince been happily compleated, and carried into Execution, by the Definitive Treaty. It has been, and ſhall be my Endeavour to enſure the Continuance of the Peace, by a faithful and ſteady Adherence to the Conditions upon which it was concluded: And I have the Satisfaction to acquaint you, that the ſeveral Powers of Europe, who were engaged againſt us in the late War, have given me the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances of the ſame good Diſpoſition. Our principal Care ought now to be employed to improve the valuable Acquiſitions which we have made, and to cultivate the Arts of Peace in ſuch a Manner as may moſt effectually contribute to extend the Commerce, and to augment the Happineſs of my Kingdoms.

" For theſe great Purpoſes I have called you together. It will ever be my earneſt Wiſh and Endeavour to demonſtrate to my People, by my Actions, the love which I bear them; and I doubt not of receiving from them the grateful and juſt Returns of Duty and Affection.

" *Gentleman of the Houſe of Commons,*

" I will order the proper Eſtimates for the Service of the Year to be laid before you. The heavy Debts contracted in the Courſe of the late War, for many of which no Proviſion is yet made, call for your utmoſt Attention and the ſtricteſt Frugality. I muſt however earneſtly recommend to you the Support of my Fleet, to which our paſt Succeſſes have been ſo much owing, and upon which the future Welfare and Importance of Great-Britain do moſt eſſentially depend. To eaſe my People of ſome Part of theſe Burthens, I have directed, as I promiſed at the End of the laſt Seſſions of Parliament, that the Money ariſing from the Sale of the Prizes veſted in the Crown, ſhould be applied to the public Service. It is my Intention to reſerve, for the ſame Uſe, whatever Sums ſhall be produced by the Sale of any of the Lands belonging to me in the Iſlands of the Weſt Indies, which were ceded to us by the late Treaty.

" The Improvement of the public Revenue, by ſuch Regulations as ſhall be judged moſt expedient for that Purpoſe, deſerves your ſerious Conſideration. This will be the ſureſt Means of reducing the National Debt, and of relieving my Subjects from thoſe Burthens which the Expences of the late War have brought upon them; and will, at the ſame Time, eſtabliſh the public Credit upon the moſt ſolid Foundation.

" *My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

" As the Intereſts and Proſperity of my People are the ſole Objects of my Care, I have only to deſire, that you will purſue ſuch Meaſures, as are conducive to thoſe Ends, with Diſpatch and Unanimity. Domeſtic Union will be eſſentially neceſſary to remedy thoſe Evils which are the Conſequences of War, to enable us to reap the moſt permanent Advantages from the Concluſion of the Peace, and to diſcourage that licentious Spirit, which is repugnant to the true Principles of Liberty, and of this happy Conſtitution. In this Opinion I truſt that my Subjects will be confirmed by your Example; and that they will be taught by your Proceedings, to unite their utmoſt Endeavours to ſupport ſuch Meaſures, as may equally tend to the Honor and Dignity of my Crown, and to their own Security and Happineſs."

16. About Twelve at Noon a Duel was fought in Hyde-park, between John Wilkes, Eſq; Member for Aylesbury, and Samuel Martin, Eſq; Member for Camelford, and late Secretary of the Treaſury. At the firſt Attack both their Piſtols miſſed Fire; at the ſecond Mr. Martin's did the ſame: Upon which Mr. Wilkes generouſly retarded diſcharging his Piſtol, and offered Mr. Martin the Choice of either of his Piſtols, which Mr. Martin refuſed: They then turned Back to Back; and upon turning about again Mr. Martin diſcharged his Piſtol, and the Ball went into Mr. Wilkes's Belly, about half an Inch below the Navel, and ſunk obliquely on the Right Side of the Belly down towards the Groin. Upon which Mr. Wilkes ſaid, Mr. Martin, take Care of yourſelf, for you have done for me. Mr. Martin replied, he would get him what Aſſiſtance he could; and perceiving a Chariot at a Diſtance, ran up to it, and told the Perſon in it that a Gentleman lay wounded on the Graſs, and begged they would drive immediately out of the Park, and get a Chair; which was done, and Mr. Wilkes was brought to his own Houſe; and a Surgeon being immediately ſent for, the Ball was extracted, and the Gentleman was of Opinion, that as it had not penetrated the Abdomen, it would be attended with no bad Conſequences. Mr. Wilkes was in great

great Spirits during the Operation, and declared his Antagoniſt had behaved himſelf like a Gentleman. ——— It is ſaid the above Affair was occaſioned by a certain Gentleman declaring that the Author of No. 45, of the North Briton, was a cowardly Traitor.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 7. The Lady of Francis Beckford, Eſq; a Son.

11. Her Grace the Ducheſs of Mancheſter, a Son and Heir.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 12. The Right Hon. the Earl of Deloraine, at St. Ann's Church, Soho, to Mrs. Knight, of George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare.

J. Street, Eſq; to Miſs Sally Teſter, of Carſhalton, in Surry.

20. William Williams, Eſq; at Camberwell, to Miſs Chandler, Daughter of Dr. Chandler.

Nov. 7. The Rev. Mr. Dunſtan, of Briſtol, to Miſs Henville, of that City, with 6000l. Fortune.

Sir Thomas Salisbury, Judge of his Majeſty's Court of Admiralty, to the Hon. Mrs. King, Widow of the late Right Hon. James Lord Baron of Kingſton.

Robert Goſlin, Eſq; Banker, in Fleet-ſtreet, to Miſs Houghton, of Clapham.

Mr. Thomas Meadows, at St. Thomas's Church, aged 40, to Mrs. Catherine Moulding, of about 80 Years of Age. This is her fifth Huſband.

17. Francis Coe, Jun. Gent. of Southacre, to Miſs Molly England, of Walſingham, an agreeable young Lady with a genteel Fortune.

DEATHS.

The Rev. Mr. Spry, Archdeacon of the County of Berks.

William May, Eſq; of Reading, Berks.

James Bright, Eſq; of Warminſter, Wiltſhire.

Capt. Edward Pratten, at Twickenham.

James Hart, Eſq; of Haſlemere, at Knightsbridge.

Edward Langton, Eſq; ſome Time ſince High Sheriff for the County of Surry.

B———KR———TS.

Theodoſia Cox, late of Dalſton, Middleſex, Haberdaſher.

William Pye, of Falmouth, Merchant.

James Dolman, late of Jamaica, but now of Deptford, Merchant.

Robert Skeen, of the Broadway, Weſtminſter, Shoemaker.

John Blackall, of London, Merchant.

John Grattan, of London, Merchant.

Robert Doughty and Richard Tudball, of Briſtol, Linen-drapers and Co-partners.

Thomas Uſher, of Laurence Lane, London, Merchant.

Lawrence Boyd and Joſeph Robertſon, of London, Merchant and Partners.

James Pearce, of Plymouth, Grocer.

John Sanger, late of the City of New Sarum, Wilts, Chandler, Grocer, and Common Brewer.

Edward Hare, late of the Pariſh of St. John, Wapping, Middleſex, Wharfinger and Merchant.

William Judd, of Caſtle-Alley, Cornhill, London, Broker.

Joſeph Merryman, of the Minories, London, Cabinet-maker.

John Andrews, of Baſinghall-ſtreet, London, and John Emmott, of the ſame Place, Taylors, and Co-partners.

Robert Doughty, of Briſtol, Linen-draper (ſurviving Partner of Roger Howell, deceaſed.)

Rodolph Hobbs, of Stratford, Eſſex, Surgeon and Apothecary.

Robert Blyth, of Norwich, Carpenter.

William Aungle, of Darlington, in the County of Durham, Woollen-draper.

John Raban, of London, Merchant.

Richard Snow, of Baſinghall-ſtreet, London, Merchant.

Thomas Martin, now or late of Skircoat, Yorkſhire.

Thomas Robinſon, of Whitehaven, in the County of Cumberland, Merchant.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *DECEMBER*, 1763.

A Calculation of the Solar Eclipſe, expected April *1ſt*, 1764, *from* BRENT's *Tables, for the Meridian of* Norwich, *Latitude* 52° 42′ *North. By Mr.* JAMES DENHAM.

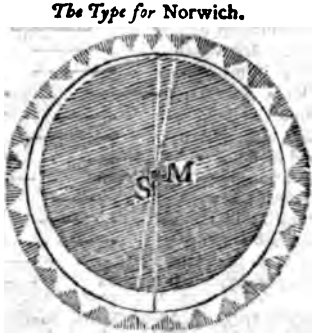
IN calculating the mean Conjunction of the Luminaries, I made Uſe of thoſe Equations according to Mr. MACHIN, with which, and all other Requiſites neceſſary, I find, by Projection, the Apparent Time of

Beginning at *Norwich*, at	—	9h 27′ A. M.
Middle	—	10 54
End	—	12 25
Duration	—	2 58
Digits Eclipſed	—	11° 4′

From this Calculation and Projection, the Eclipſe will appear annular at *Norwich*, tho' not Central; the greateſt Rim of Light being at the Lower or Southern Part of the Sun's Diſk.

Norwich, Oct. 16, 1763.

The Type for Norwich.



S. The Centre of the Sun.
M. That of the Moon.

SIR,

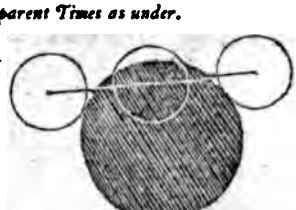
YOUR inſerting the following Computations, carefully deduced from Palladium Tables, and reduced to Apparent Time, will greatly oblige

Norwich, Dec. 12, 1763.

Your conſtant Reader, and humble Servant,
B. HANCOCK.

Moon Eclipſed, March 17th, 1764. *Apparent Times as under.*

	London. h.	m.	ſ.	*Norwich.* h.	m.	ſ.
Beginning	10	42	3	10	47	23
Ecliptic ☌	11	58	15	12	3	35
Middle	12	4	17	12	9	37
End	13	26	31	13	31	51
Total Duration	2	44	28	2	44	28
Digits eclipſed	80°	23′	46″	80°	23′	46″



I have added as many Seconds as S. D. Earth Shadow contained Minutes in this Computation.

Sun eclipſed, April 1, A. M. *Apparent Time at* London:

	h. m. s.	*Latitudes.* ° ′	*Longitud.* ° ′
Eclipſe begins at Sun-riſe	7 31 47	0 28 S.	23 38 W
Sun-riſe centrally eclipſed	8 56 38	14 1 N.	46 46
Sun centrally eclipſed at the Middle of the Tranſit	10 15 39	45 3	4 2
Centrally eclipſed in Nonag. Deg.	10 23 45	48 2	1 59
Centrally eclipſed in the Meridian	11 3 54	62 46	14 1E.
Central at neareſt Approach to the North Pole	11 32 15	77 10	83 4
Sun-ſet centrally eclipſed	11 34 40	75 59	116 15
Eclipſe end, at Sun-ſet, P. M.	0 59 31	56 49	82 28
Sun's upper touch'd by Moon's lower		20 59	14 1
Duration of general Eclipſe	5 27 44		
Duration of central Eclipſe	2 38 2		

The Longitudes are computed from the Meridian of *London.*

The Time as under.

	London. h. ′ ″	*Norwich.* h. ′ ″
Beginning of Eclipſe	9 3 0	9 11 25
Central Ingreſſion	9 45 55	9 54 39
Total Immerſion	10 30 54	10 39 20
Viſible ♂	10 32 28	10 41 32
Middle of Eclipſe	10 32 37	10 41 41
Central Egreſſion	11 18 15	11 26 33
End of Eclipſe	12 7 55	12 15 22
Duration Total Immerſion	0 7 49	0 7 48
Central Duration	1 32 20	1 31 54
Duration of Eclipſe	3 4 55	3 3 57
Digits Eclipſed	11° 16′ 24″	11° 15′ 39″
Annulus in central Path	0 1 19	0 1 19
Neareſt Approach Centers	0 0 38	0 0 40

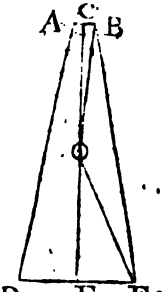
The Orbit ♂ Mean Time, Meridian of *London*, by *Palladium* Tables, 10h 23′ 32″.

	° ′ ″		′ ″
Moon's Orbit Place	♈ 12 9 33	Horizontal Parallax Moon	54 9
Moon in the Ecliptic	♈ 12 7 42	Equation of Apparent Time	3 50
True Latitude N. A.	40 11	Reduction of Time	4 3
Hourly Motion ☽ and ☉	27 23	Scruples of Incidence	30 52
Viſible D°. at 1 Hour after Ecliptic ♂	19 43	Time of Incidence	89 37
Ditto 1 Hour before viſible ♂	20 40	Time of Repletion	95 18
Ditto 1 Hour after Ditto	19 26	Angle of viſible Way	5° 43′
Semi-diameter of the Sun	16 6	The Sun's Declination North	4° 48′ 59″
Semi-diameter of the Moon	14 47	Angle of Direction	28 43 43

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 448, *answered by the Proposer, Mr.* Robinson.

PUT $p = 7854$, $d = 8640$, solid Inches, $2x + 2y =$ greater Base, DF $2x - 2y =$ AB, $\therefore x =$ Altitude CE, *per* similar Triangles EF : EO :: OC : CB, that is, as $x + y : \frac{x}{2} :: \frac{x}{2} : x - y$, $\therefore x^2 - y^2 = \frac{x^2}{4}$ hence $y = x\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} = 86602\,x$, $2y = 1.73204\,x$, $\therefore 2x + 2y = 3.73204\,x$; put $= bx =$ DF the greater Base Diameter, and $2x - 2y = ,26796\,x$, put $= cx =$ leſſer Diameter, then will $x^2 \times \overline{b^2 + c^2 + bc} \times \frac{px}{3} = d$. $\therefore x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3d}{p \times \overline{b^2 + c^2 + bc}}} = 13{,}01 =$ CE. Therefore 48.5538404 Diameter of the greater Base, DF 3,4861596 the Diameter of the leſſer Base AB required.

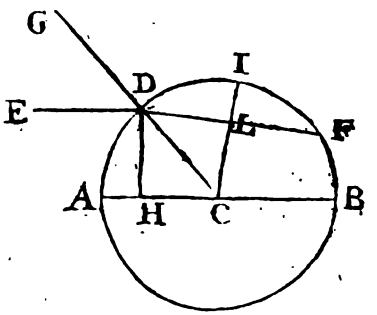


Question 449, *answered by* Tonthu, *the Proposer.*

LET. $n =$ Cof. and $y =$ Sine of the North Part of the Circumference. Then *per* Pag. 44. of *Emer. Trig.* $nx^{n-1}y - \frac{n \cdot n-1 \cdot n-2}{1.2.3} x^{n-3}y + \frac{n \cdot n-1 \cdot n-2 \cdot n-3 \cdot n-4}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} x^{n-5}y5$, &c. $=$ the Sine of n Times the Arch, whoſe Sine is y and Cof. x, that is, the Sine of the whole Circumference, or 0; and therefore the above general Series put $= 0$ is that required; or rather divide the Whole by n and by y, and it is $x^{n-1} - \frac{n-1 \cdot n-2}{2.3} x^{n-3}y^2 + \frac{n-1 \cdot n-2 \cdot n-3 \cdot n-4}{2.3.4.5} x^{n-5}y4$, &c. which will always terminate when n is an Integer Number $= 0$; or the Series might be expreſſed by only one of the Letters x or y; for x may be exterminated by writing $\sqrt{1-y^2}$ in its Place, or y may be exterminated by its Value $\sqrt{1-x^2}$.

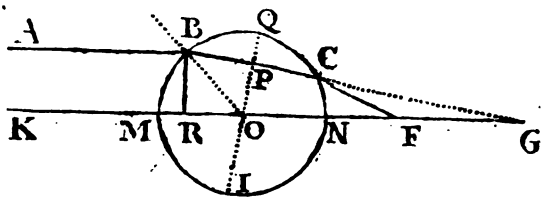
But to apply this to the preſent Example of the Cof. of the 7th Part of the Circumference, writing 7 for n, and $\sqrt{1-x^2}$ for y, and we have $x^6 - \frac{6.5}{2.3} x4 \times \overline{1-x^2} + \frac{6.5.4.3}{2.3.4.5} x^2 \times \overline{1-x^2}^2 - \frac{6.5.4.3.2.1}{2.3.4.5.6.7} \times \overline{1-x^2}^3 = x^6 - 5x4 \times \overline{1-x^2} + 3x^2 \times \overline{1-x^2}^2 - \frac{1}{7} \times \overline{1-x^2}^3 = 9\frac{1}{7}x^6 - 11\frac{3}{7}x4 + 3\frac{3}{7}x^2 - \frac{1}{7} = 0$, or $64\,x^6 - 80\,x4 + 24\,x^2 - 1 = 0$, or $x^6 - \frac{5}{4}x4 + \frac{3}{8}x^2 - \frac{1}{64} = 0$; and writing $z^{\frac{1}{2}}$ for x, it is $z^3 - \frac{5}{4}z^2 + \frac{3}{8}z - \frac{1}{64} = 0$. *Q. E. I.*

Queſtion 450, *anſwered by* Tonthy.



IF E D be a Ray of Light incident upon the nearer Hemiſphere at D, and refracted to the farther at F; and if C D G be drawn: Then will E D G, or A C D be the ∠ of Incidence, and C D F that of Refraction; whoſe Sines let be in the conſtant Ratio of p to q. Draw D H and C I perpendicular to the incident and refracted Rays reſpectively; and call D H, the Sine of Incidence, x; Radius, 1: Then will $\frac{qx}{p} = CL$ the Sine of Refraction. Now, by the Queſtion, the Arch B F muſt be a Maximum, and therefore its Supplement F D A a Minimum: Alſo, ſince x and $\overline{1-x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ denote the Sine and Co-ſine of the Arch A D, and $\frac{\overline{p^2-q^2x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}}{p}$ and $\frac{qx}{p}$ the Sine and Co-ſine of the Arch D I; and, becauſe the Fluxion of an Arch is equal the Fluxion of the Sine divided by its Co-ſine, we ſhall have, ſince $FIDA = AD + aDI$, $\frac{\dot{x}}{\overline{1-x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{2q\dot{x}}{\overline{p^2-q^2x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}} = o = \frac{\dot{x}}{\overline{1-x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{2q}{\overline{p^2-q^2x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}}\dot{x}$ whence $\frac{1}{1-x^2} = \frac{4q^2}{p^2-q^2x^2}$, or $p^2 - q^2x^2 = 4q^2 - 4q^2x^2$, and $x = \frac{1}{q}\sqrt{\overline{4q^2-p^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ = the Sine of Incidence, or the Diſtance of E D from the Axis A B, by a ſimple Equation only.

Queſtion 450, *anſwered by Mr.* Todd, *the Propoſer.*

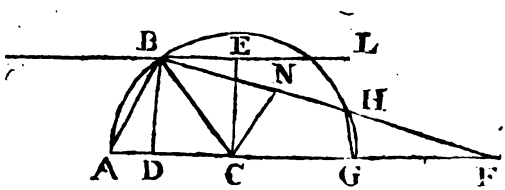


FROM the Center O, draw O B D, and ſuppoſe A B to be a Ray of Light coming from a great Diſtance, falling upon the nearer Hemiſphere at B, which will be refracted in the Direction B C G: Now, draw O P Q perpendicular to B C, which biſects the Arch B C in Q, and makes B P = P C. Now, put B R the Sine of Incidence = x, the Radius M O = O B = 1; then, the Sine of Incidence Angle B O R being to the Sine of Refraction Angle O B P in a conſtant Ratio, ſuppoſe that of m to n, it will be, as $m : n :: x : \frac{nx}{m}$ = O P the Sine of Refraction O B P. The Arc C N being a Maximum by the Queſtion, its Supplement M B Q C muſt be a Minimum, and the Fluxion thereof, or that of its Equal M B + Q B Q, muſt = O. But, the Fluxion of any Arch of a Circle whoſe Radii = 1, is known to be equal to the Fluxion of its Sine, divided by its Co-Sine; therefore, the Sine and Co-Sine of the Arch M B being expreſſed by x (B R) and $\overline{1-x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ (R O), and thoſe of B Q or Q C by $\frac{\overline{m^2-n^2x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}}{m}$ (B P = P C) and $\frac{nx}{m}$ (P C); the Fluxion of thoſe Arches M B and B Q will be expreſſed by $\frac{\dot{x}}{\overline{1-x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ and

and $\frac{-nx}{\overline{m^2 - n^2 x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}}$;* and therefore, the Fluxion of Arch MB + Fluxion of Q Arch BQ $= \frac{\dot{x}}{\overline{1 - x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{2nx}{\overline{m^2 - n^2 x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 0$, from which, we get $x = \overline{\frac{4n^2 - m^2}{3n^2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} = BR$, the Sine of Incidence; and thence follows Sine $BP = \frac{2}{3m}\sqrt{3m^2 - 3n^2} = PC$, $OP = \frac{n}{m}\sqrt{\frac{4n^2 - m^2}{3n^2}}$ the natural Sine of Refraction OBP.

Suppose the Globe MBQI, were Glass, in which Case the Sine of the Angle of Incidence, to the Sine of the Angle of Refraction, is nearly as 3 (m) to 2 (n), we shall have $x = \overline{\frac{4n^2 - m^2}{3n^2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} = .7637626$ the natural Sine of 49° 48′ the Arch MB, $\frac{nx}{m} = PO = .5091750$ the Sine of Refraction OBP 30° 26′, and $BP = PC = \frac{2}{3m}\sqrt{3m^2 - 3n^2} = .86066297$, answering to 59° 23′, whence the Arch NC = 11° 25′ nearly.

Question 450, *answered by Mr.* David Waugh.



IF the ingenious Proposer means, that the lucid Point is at an infinite Distance, the Rays of Light will then be parallel, the Solution is performed by a simple Equation as follows. Let CE and CN be perpendicular to BL and BH. Put the Radius of the spherical Superficies CB = CG = r, and the given Ratio of CE = (DB) to CN, as 1 : s; CD = x, CF = z, then will DF = $x + z$, AD = $r - x$ and GF = $z - r$

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* $1 + \frac{nx}{m} = PI$, $1 - \frac{nx}{m} = PQ$, $\overline{PI \times PQ}^{\frac{1}{2}} = BP = PC = \overline{\frac{1 - n^2 x^2}{m^2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \overline{\frac{m^2 - n^2 x^2}{m}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$, the Sine of the Arch BQ, or that of QC, whose Fluxion $\frac{1}{2m} \times \overline{m^2 - n^2 xx}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times -2n^2 x\dot{x} = \frac{-n^2 x\dot{x}}{m\sqrt{m^2 - n^2 x^2}}$, which divided by the Co-sine $\frac{nx}{m}$ (PQ) gives $-\frac{n\dot{x}}{\overline{m^2 - n^2 x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ the Fluxion of the Arch BQ or QC. Likewise the Fluxion of the Sine BR, of Arch MB = $\dot{x}$, divided by the Co-sine $\overline{1 - x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ (RO) gives $\frac{\dot{x}}{\overline{1 - x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ the Fluxion of the Arch MB; and therefore, the Fluxion of Arch MB + Fluxion of Q Arch BQ $= \frac{\dot{x}}{\overline{1 - x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{2n\dot{x}}{\overline{m^2 - n^2 x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 0$. Hence, $\frac{1}{1 - x^2} = \frac{4n^2}{m^2 - n^2 x^2}$, and $m^2 - n^2 x^2 = 4n^2 - 4n^2 x^2$, $3n^2 x^2 = 4n^2 - m^2$, $x = \overline{\frac{4n^2 - m^2}{3n^2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

$x - r$; then *per* 47 *Eu.* 1. DB $= \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$, AB $= \sqrt{2r^2 - 2rx}$ BF $= \sqrt{r^2 + 2xx + x^2}$, and as $1 : s :: \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} : CN = s\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$, and as $\sqrt{r^2 + 2xx + x^2} : \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} :: x : s\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$ $\therefore \frac{x}{s} = \sqrt{r^2 + 2xx + x^2}$ and $\frac{1 - s^2}{s^2} \times x^2 = r^2 + 2xx$, then will $x = \frac{nx^2 - r^2}{2x}$; and by sim. Triangles BF $= \frac{x}{s}$: BA $= \sqrt{2r^2 - 2rx} :: GF = x - r : GH = s \times :: \frac{x - r\sqrt{2r^2 - 2rx}}{\quad}$, which, *per* Queſt. muſt be a Maximum, or $s\sqrt{r} \times \frac{x - r\sqrt{2rx - nx^2 + r^2}}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}$, or $\frac{\overline{x - r}^2 \times 2rx - nx^2 + r^2}{x^3}$ is a Maximum put into Fluxions, *&c.* $nx^2 \times x + r - 3r^2 \times x + r = 0$, and $nx^2 = 3r^2 \therefore x = r\sqrt{\frac{3}{n}} = rs\sqrt{\frac{3}{1 - s^2}}$; from whence the illuminated Part may be eaſily found. *Q. E. I.*

On the vain Purſuits and imperfect Enjoyments of HUMAN LIFE.

LIFE, like a play-thing, humours us a-while;
We prize the bauble, at its trinkets ſmile;
Each glitt'ring trifle fill us for a day,
Then children-like we threw that toy away;
With froward minds we long for ſomething new,
And ſtill a vain variety purſue.
The diſtant object which we covet moſt,
If once enjoy'd, is in poſſeſſion loſt:
Thoſe hills from far, with ſeeming verdure crown'd,
A cloſer view has bleak and barren found.
Led on by hope, we tread the fairy maze,
And eager graſp at ſomething ſtill to pleaſe:
A dear-bought wiſdom diſappointment ſhews;
In life's blank lott'ry all may fear to loſe.
The miſer, anxious for his hoarded gold,
Starves in abundance, and in want grows old;
With ſqueezing palm he gripes his mammon faſt,
And clinches cloſer as he breathes his laſt;
For ſtrangers hoard his piles of mouldy pelf,
Who ſoon ſhall waſte what he denies himſelf:
Penurious madman, anxious for his heap,
Lab'ring to ſow what other hands muſt reap.
By midnight lamps the poring ſage has paſt
His painful life, and is deceiv'd at laſt;
Huge volumes from his teeming thoughts he draws,
Imagin'd monuments of vaſt applauſe,
Which ſhall to diſtant years tranſmit him down,
And teach poſterity his great renown;
Pleas'd with the proſpect, he reſigns his breath,
And fondly triumphs over time and death;
When lo! his works, an uſeleſs lumber, rot,
And are, with him, in half an age forgot.
Through foes for fame the ſolider hews his way,
Provoking fate, and fame ſhall be his pay;
For this your *Ammon* ſeeks to ſcale the ſkies,
And frantic *Charles* impartial fate defies:
'Twas this made heroes in all ages bleed.
That men unborn might envy every deed.
Deluded mortals labour oft in vain.
By death prevented ere they count their gain:
What gain, alas! can be expected here,
Where all things fail, and nothing's ſound ſincere?
Yet human vanity aſſerts her claim,
And courts an empty echo for a name.
This paſſion prone to loweſt ranks deſcends,
The coarſeſt clown for clumſey fame contends;
Ambition ebbing to its vulgar lee,
Ferments in dregs, and warms each baſe degree,
Since Life's enjoyments weigh not half its ill,
And nothing here the human ſoul can fill,
To diſtant objects ſhe muſt turn her eye,
And preſent wants by future hopes ſupply;
Such hopes, well grounded, ſpeak her truly wiſe,
And lift her wiſhes to their native ſkies,
Above the reach of rumour's feeble ſounds,
And fame that circles in ſurviving rounds.
To graſp at happineſs is all our view,
Through diff'rent tracks her footſteps we purſue;
Whilſt each his own fallacious path approves,
As int'reſt leads, or inclination moves:

Yet

Yet moſt through error loſe their wiſh'd-for way,
Who ſets out wrong muſt wander far aſtray.
Some, plung'd in riot, ſeek their ſov'reign good
From tilting ſpirits and tumultuous blood;
With large potations reaſon's voice depreſs,
And drown her clamours in the deep exceſs;
'Midſt reeking fumes exhale their lives away,
Whilſt late repentance and a ſwift decay,
Purſuing cloſe at pleaſure's lawleſs heels,
Bring all the woes deſpairing frenzy feels:
When lungs decay'd, and nerves convulſive ſhake,
Each pungent pang confirms the mad miſtake:
Reflection then on reaſon's aid ſhall call,
Bid prudence prop what folly dooms to fall.
In vain much wealth for happineſs we try;
Soft pleaſures pall, and ſoon as taſted die.
Ambition giddy on its ſummit grows;
And crowns fit heavy on the monarch's brows:
Our knowledge too in narrow bounds confin'd,
Defrauds our hopes and diſappoints the mind:
Lo! all enjoyments are imperfect here;
And pleaſure's cup is ever mix'd with care.
Since all conditions their own wants proclaim,
Is then this happineſs an empty name?
A meer deluſion in our warm embrace?
A flitting phantom which we fondly chace?
Can nothing here the eager mind ſuſtain?
Is health a Shadow, or is virtue vain?
The one in abſence we too late regard;
The other fails, nor is its own reward:
Continu'd health's true value's ſeldom known,
And virtue's ſtrangely out of faſhion grown.
As they who ſail by *India*'s fragrant ſhore,
Relax their ſpeed, and ev'ry gale devour;
Baſk in the breezes breath'd from ſpicey lands,
Yet ſound the rocks and ſhun the ſhelving ſands;
To their intended coaſt they ſlowly ſteer,
Enjoy the paſſage, but not anchor there.
So we through life with calm content ſhou'd roam,
Endure the journey, not miſtake our home.
What here we reap is for refreſhment given;
Convenient ſtages in our way to heav'n:
What taſte of happineſs we find below,
Muſt from religion's ſacred fountain flow;
When gentle paſſions move obedient ſtill,
And reaſon rules, and wiſdom guides the will,
This ſoul-felt calm can ev'ry ill remove,
And gives an earneſt of the joys above,
Draws the bright ſcene, unfolds the gates of bliſs,
A life celeſtial, and begun in this.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences, For *DECEMBER*, 1763.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Genoa, Nov. 5.

ARrived a Dutch ſhip of War from Algiers; the Captain ſays, that the French Conſul is confined to his Houſe, and the French Factory was at liberty; that the Algerines had not formerly declared War againſt the French.

Berlin, Nov. 10. The King came the Day before Yeſterday from Potzdam to this Capital, with his moſt Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwic.

Liſbon, Nov. 9. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, after having been detained ſeveral Days by contrary Winds, embarked on the 28th of October, on board his Majeſty's Ship the Centurion, which, with the Thames Frigate and Vulture Sloop, put to Sea the ſame Day.

Berlin, Nov. 12. His Pruſſian Majeſty came hither laſt Tueſday Morning, and, after his Levee, at which the foreign Miniſters aſſiſted, he gave a private Audience to General Goltz, who delivered his Letters of Credence, as Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of Saxony, and ſet out Yeſterday for Dreſden.

Marſeilles, Nov. 26. The board of Trade of this Place have received Letters from our Conſul at Algiers, adviſing, that he was ſtill in Irons in his own Houſe; that, however, the Dey had told him, he did not deſire War, and, as a Proof thereof, he had cut off the Head of the Miniſter who firſt adviſed him to put the French in Irons, and had occaſioned the popular Inſurrection; but that, to appeaſe the People, the French muſt pay for the Galliot which they had ſunk, and for the 40 Turks, that were on board, and all Damages, and ſatisfy ſome other

other Claims which his People had on the French.

Turin, Nov. 19. Some French Merchant Ships are arrived at Marſeilles, being releaſed from Algiers; by which it is underſtood, that the Differences between the French and the Algerines are accommodated.

Minorca, Nov. 28. The Duke of York arrived here the 11th Inſtant in perfect Health, and continued ſo the whole Time he honoured this Iſland with his Preſence. When he ſailed from hence on the 17th, the Wind was moderate, and the Weather fine, but ſince it has been ſtormy, as is uſual in theſe Parts at this Seaſon of the Year: It has however been more moderate, and quite fair for theſe 12 Hours, which makes us hope, that his Royal Highneſs may have made either Leghorn or Genoa, whither he propoſed going. His Royal Highneſs had with him, when he left this Iſland, beſides the Centurion, only the Thames and Lively Frigates, but expected to be joined immediately by the Montreal and Flamborough.

Genoa, Nov. 29. The Duke of York, who arrived here laſt Night, has been pleaſed to take the Title of Earl of Ulſter, and his Arrival was notified, under that Name, to the Maſter of the Ceremonies, who went on board to offer the Palace prepared by the Republic for his Reception, which his Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to refuſe, as alſo all other public Honours, except a Deputation of ſix Noblemen, who are to wait upon him this Morning with Compliments upon his Arrival at Genoa. His Royal Highneſs deſigns to ſtay here about three Weeks, during which Time his Reſidence will be made as agreeable to him as poſſible by the Genoeſe Nobility.

Copenhagen, Dec. 3. The contagious Diſtemper, which lately broke out here among the Horſes, is no longer ſo fatal as it was at firſt: Moſt of thoſe infected now recover by the Uſe of proper Remedies, and there is great Reaſon to hope the Malady will ceaſe entirely in a ſhort Time.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Charles-town, Oct. 12.

ON the 24th paſt, a Head-man from the Lower Creeks, accompanied by a Britiſh Trader, arrived at Auguſta with a long Talk, containing the ſtrongeſt Profeſſions of Friendſhip, and importing, 'that they, the Lower Creeks, were preparing to come to the Congreſs, when they were informed by one of their own People, who had been down near Auguſta, "that there was to be no Congreſs, but that the Indians were, as ſoon as they arrived at the Place of Meeting, to be ſecured till Satisfaction was given by the Upper-Creeks, for the Murders they have lately committed;" and that in Conſequence of the ſaid Information, they had given over providing for their Journey, and ſent down the preſent Talk by one they could depend upon, in order to be fully informed about the Matter; and that the Anſwer brought by him would determine them about coming down.' A proper Reply was prepared and ſent off, which the Indian ſaid would remove their Suſpicions, and that moſt of the Headmen of the Lower-Creek Towns might be expected. The Gentleman who ſends this Account from Auguſta, complains of a 'Number of worthleſs People that Way, who are continually telling Falſhoods to the Indians with a miſchievous Deſign.'

Their Excellencies Governor Dobbs and our Governor have agreed to iſſue no Warrants of Survey for the diſputable Lands, and to forbid all Proceſs regarding them till the Line between this Province and North-Carolina ſhall be run agreeable to the King's Inſtruction.

LONDON.

Nov. 26. A Motion was made in the Court of Common-Pleas, Weſtminſter-Hall, for a new Trial between the Journeymen Printers, and the King's Meſſengers, on Account of exceſſive Damages, when after ſeveral learned Arguments, the Motion was over-ruled, and the former Verdict confirmed.

We learn, the King of Spain has iſſued an Ordinance prohibiting the Uſe of any foreign Cloths in the cloathing of his Troops.

30. The Court of Common-Pleas was moved for an Attachment againſt the Publiſher of a new Paper called the *Moderator*, in which the Juſtice and Dignity of that Court

Court was daringly attacked, in reſpect to their Enlargement of Mr. Wilkes on his Plea of Privilege. The Defendant was ordered to have due Notice given him, to ſhew Cauſe why the Attachment ſhould not be granted.

St. James's, Nov. 30. His Excellency the Prince de Maſſerano, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the King of Spain, had his firſt private Audience of his Majeſty, to deliver his Credentials.

Dec. 3. His Excellency the Spaniſh Ambaſſador arrived at Powis-Houſe, in Great Ormond-ſtreet, from Dover, where he landed laſt Thurſday Night.

Lord Stormont arrived at Vienna the 7th Inſtant from London, to reſide there as Ambaſſador for his Britannic Majeſty.

They write from Hanover, of the 15th Inſtant, that the Hereditary Prince of Heſſe-Caſſel, arrived there the 11th in the Evening from Hanau, and ſupped that Night with the Counteſs of Yarmouth, and ſet out the Day following for Copenhagen, where the ſaid Prince is ſoon to be married to the eldeſt Princeſs of Denmark.

The following Epitaph is inſcribed on a very neat Monument, erected to the Memory of the late Mr. Rich, of Covent-Garden Theatre, in the Church-yard at Uxbridge.

"Sacred to the memory of
JOHN RICH, Eſq;
Who died Nov. 26, 1761, aged 69 Years:
In him were united the various virtues
That could endear him to his
Family, friends, and acquaintance.
Diſtreſs never failed to find relief in his bounty,
Unfortunate merit a refuge in his generoſity.
Here likewiſe are interred, Amy his ſecond Wife, with their two youngeſt children, John and Elizabeth, who both died in their Infancy."

The following is his Majeſty's Anſwer to the Addreſs of Thanks of the Hon. Houſe of Commons, for his moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

"*Gentlemen*,

"I return you my hearty Thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate Addreſs, and for your congratulations on the happy Event of the Birth of my ſecond Son. The Satisfaction which you expreſs at the Reeſtabliſhment of the public Tranquility, is highly acceptable to me; and your Reſolution to purſue ſuch Meaſures as are moſt conducive to the Honour and Happineſs of my Kingdom, will always meet with my warmeſt Approbation and Concurrence."

Dec. 2. The Hon. Houſe of Commons, preceded by Sir John Cuſt, Bart. their Speaker, waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, with their Addreſs of Thanks, on communicating to them the intended Marriage of his Siſter the Princeſs Auguſta with the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, which was moſt graciouſly received.

We are informed, that the Dowry of an auguſt Princeſs, who is ſoon to be married, is fixed at 800001. and is the ſame Sum as was given to the late Princeſs of Orange.

Dec. 3. About One o'Clock, purſuant to Orders, the North Briton, No. 45. was attempted to be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman: A great Number of Peace Officers attended by the Sheriffs, aſſembled on that Occaſion; but as Jack Ketch was preparing to light the Faggots with a Link, before the South-ſide of the Royal Exchange, the Populace prevented him, by throwing about the Faggots. Alderman Harley, who proceeded firſt of the two Sheriffs, got up with ſome Difficulty within a ſmall Diſtance of the Place, and alighted from his Chariot to give Jack Ketch the Paper, which he had no ſooner done, than a Faggot-ſtick being thrown at his Chariot, broke the Fore glaſs in Pieces; ſoon after another Stick hit Mr. Harley on the Forehead which wounded him very much, and he was obliged to be led off to the Manſion houſe between two Men. Juſt as the Executioner had lighted one Corner of the North Briton with his Link, Somebody flung a dead Cat or a hard Wad of wet Hay, and aimed it ſo exactly as to knock the North Briton out of the Executioner's Hand, and the Mob immediately cloſing in prevented its being totally conſumed. Mr. Cooke, the City Marſhal, received ſeveral violent Blows in defending Mr. Harley from the Inſults of the Populace, and the Conſtables were all pelted in ſuch a Manner, that they were obliged to quit the Place.

5. The Right Hon. the Houſe of Peers, preceeded by the Lord Chancellor, waited on his Majeſty with their congratulatory Addreſs, on the approaching Marriage of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Auguſta with the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, which was moſt graciouſly received.

Several Letters received by this Mail mention the ſad Effects of the late Storm, on the 2d of this Inſtant. The Hanover Packet, loſt in her Paſſage from Liſbon, whereby many Souls periſhed: — Many trading Veſſels wrecked on our Coaſt: — Da-

mages, by Inundations, at Newcaſtle, Mergate, and other Parts, &c. When the unfortunate Hanover Packet-boat, Capt. Joſ. Sherborne, was wrecked in the North Channel, her Compliment of Men was 39, and 11 Gentlemen Paſſengers, out of which only three of the common Seamen moſt miraculouſly were ſaved. The Tinners, on this Occaſion, behaved moſt extraordinary humane, and juſtly merit a quite different Character from what has been heretofore aſcribed to them. The Violence of the Sea was ſuch, that though a new Ship and partly on the Sands, ſhe was in ten thouſand Pieces by the next Morning, it being Night when ſhe ſtruck. One Thouſand Guineas are now offered to the Tinners if they can get up the iron Cheſt of Money, in which are upwards of fifty Thouſand Moidores; and the private Effects on board this Ship are, at the leaſt Computation, worth ten Thouſand Moidores more.

6. One of the moſt intereſting Points of Civil Liberty was determined in a Cauſe in Weſtminſter-hall, before the truly patriotic and Right Hon. Lord Chief Juſtice Pratt, and a Special Jury of Gentlemen of the County of Middleſex, wherein John Wilkes, Eſq; was Plaintiff, and Robert Wood, Eſq; Member for Brackley, and late Under Secretary of State, was Defendant, (for ſeizing Mr. Wilkes's Papers, as the ſuppoſed Author of the North Briton, No. 45.) when, after a Hearing of near 15 Hours, many learned Arguments on both Sides, and a moſt maſterly, pathethic, and eloquent Charge, given by his Lordſhip, (the Jury withdrawing for half an Hour) a Verdict was given for the Plaintiff, with One Thouſand Pounds Damages, with full Coſts of Suit.

The Council for the Plaintiff were Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Recorder of London, Mr. Stow, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Gardiner; and for the Defendant, Sir Fletcher Norton, his Majeſty's Solicitor-General, Mr. Serjeant Nares, Mr. Serjeant Davy, and Mr. Yates. The Attornies were, for the Plaintiff, Mr. James Philipps, of Cecil ſtreet; and for the Defendant, Philip Carteret Webb, Eſq; Sollicitor for the Crown, and Mr. Secondary Barnes.

The material Fact which the Jury were to try on the ſecond Plea in the Cauſe againſt Mr. Wood for ſeizing Mr. Wilkes's Papers, was, "Whether Mr. Wilkes was Author or Publiſher of the North Briton, No. 45." The Jury found this Iſſue for Mr. Wilkes, and conſequently have acquitted him of being either Author or Publiſher of that Paper — The Verdict of ſo eminent and reſpectable a Jury, ſo univerſally ſatisfactory and truly conſtitutional, is concluſive Evidences upon Record, and will be deciſive of a Point which has long agitated the Attention of the Public, as the important Fact determined by it cannot be again called in Queſtion, without invading every fundamental Principle of Law and Juſtice.

The following Gentlemen compoſed the Jury on the important Trial between John Wilkes, Eſq; and Robert Wood, Eſq; late Under-Secretary of State.

Phinehas Woodroffe, of *Chiſwick*, Eſq;
William Baker, of *Iſleworth*, Eſq;
William Clarke, *James Gould*, } of *Edmonton*, Eſqrs;
Stephen Pitt, of *Kenſington*, Eſq;
Nathaniel Turner, of *Hampſtead*, Eſq;
Jonathan Richardſon, of *Queen-Square*, Eſq;
John Weſton, *Harry Blunt*, *Henry Boſtock*, *John Baldero*, } of *Hatton Garden*, Eſqrs;
John Egerton, of *John-Street*, Eſq;

St. James's, Dec. 6. The moſt Chriſtian King having upon his Ambaſſador Count de Guerchy's Arrival here, ſent to the Chevalier d'Eon de Beaumont, who had the Character of Miniſter Plenipotentiary at this Court, his Revocation from hence, with a Letter Addreſſed to his Britannick Majeſty; and having been informed, that M. d'Eon perſiſted in refuſing to pay Obedience to his Orders, and to preſent the King his Majeſty's Letter; his ſaid moſt Chriſtian Majeſty thereupon wrote a ſecond Letter to the King, and commanded his Ambaſſador to preſent the ſame immediately; which having been accordingly done, his Majeſty has been pleaſed to declare, that the ſaid M. d'Eon has no longer any Character here, and has forbid him the Court.

7. The new-born Son of the Duke of Manchester, was baptized at his Grace's Houſe in Berkley ſquare, by the Name of George: His Majeſty, repreſented by the Earl of Oxford, with the Earl of Halifax: and her Majeſty, repreſented by the Ducheſs of Hamilton, were Sponſors.

10. Came on at Guildhall, before the Right Hon. Lord Chief Juſtice Pratt, and a ſpecial Jury of eminent Merchants, the important Cauſe, wherein Mr. Dryden Leach (the Maſter Printer who was arreſted as the ſuppoſed Printer of the celebrated North-Briton, No. 45.) was Plaintiff, and three of the King's Meſſengers, Defendants; when after a Hearing of ſeven Hours, a Verdict was given for the Plaintiff in 4 Hundred

dred Pounds Damages, with full Coſts of Suit.

The Council for the Plaintiff, were Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Recorder of London, Mr. Stow, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Gardiner; the Attorney Mr. James Philips, of Cecil-ſtreet: The Council for the Defendants, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Serjeant Nares, Mr. Serjeant Davy, and Mr. Yates; the Attornies Philip Carteret Webb, Eſq; Solicitor of the Treaſury, and Mr. Secondary Barnes.

Immediately after the Verdict was pronounced, the Gentlemen concerned for the Plaintiffs declared, "That as they had the Happineſs of ſeeing vindicated, aſſerted, and maintained all the great and conſtitutional Points of Liberty, which had been ſo ſolemnly debated and determined, they were willing to accept nominal Damages (which carry Coſts of Suit) in the next five Cauſes." A Propoſition ſo generous and highly meritorious from *Conquerors*, was readily acquieſced in by the Council for the Crown, commended by the Court, and applauded by the whole Audience.

19. His Majeſty, attended by his Grace the Duke of Rutland, Maſter of the Horſe, and Lord Robert Bertie, went in State to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to

The Bill for granting an Aid to his Majeſty of 4s. in the Pound Land-tax, to be raiſed in Great Britain for the Service of the Year 1764.

The Bill for continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for 1764.

The Bill for building a Bridge over the River Thames, at or near Shillingford Ferry in Oxfordſhire. And alſo to four Naturalization Bills.

Both Houſes of Parliament are adjourned to Monday the 16th Day of January next.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 23. Lady Goſling a Son.

27. Dutches of Marlborough, a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Launcelot Rutter, Eſq; to Miſs Jordan, with a Fortune of 10,000.

—— Vernon, Eſq; to Miſs Gaſcoyne.

Nov. 28. Sir George Pococke, Knt. of the Bath, to Lady Dent, Widow of the late Commodore Dent, Eſq;

John Bullock, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Maldon, to Miſs Lant, of Upper Brook Street.

Colonel Munſter, of the 60th Regiment of Foot, to Miſs Pratt, Daughter of the late Lord Chief Juſtice Pratt, and Siſter to the preſent Lord Chief Juſtice.

Dec. 3. The Hon. Colonel Hamilton, Son of the Earl of Abercorn, to Miſs Agnes Cockburn, of Hanover Square.

4. At Birmingham, Thomas Elrington, Eſq; Captain of one of the Independent Companies, to Miſs Goodall.

Nicholas Aſhton, of Liverpool, Eſq; to Miſs Philpot of Cheſter.

Benedict Melmoth, Eſq; a blind Gentleman of a conſiderable Fortune in Jamaica, and near 70 Years of Age, to Miſs Mary Paget, juſt turned of nineteen.

15. Philip Allen, Eſq; Nephew of Ralph Allen, of Prior Park, near Bath, to Miſs Carteret, at Kenſington.

Capt. Robertſon, of Scarborough, to Miſs Hayden, of Savage Garden.

James Bliſſet, of the Six Clerks Office, London, Eſq; by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, at Briſtol, to Miſs Troth Freeman, of Clifton.

At Bakewell, in Derbyſhire, John Barker, Eſq; to Miſs Jenny Watkinſon.

DEATHS.

Nov. 23. The Right Hon. the Earl of Northampton, on his Return from Venice: Succeeded in Title and Eſtate by his only ſurviving Brother Spencer Compton, Eſq; now Earl of Northampton.

25. Dr. Golden, Warden of Wincheſter College.

26. Benjamin Brocas, Eſq; poſſeſſed of a conſiderable Eſtate in Lincolnſhire.

At his Lodgings at Mortlake, John Jeffrys Eſq; in the Commiſſion of the Peace for Wiltſhire.

28. The Lady of Sir John Cartwright, Knight and Alderman of this City.

Robert Davies, Eſq; in great Ruſſel Street, Bloomſbury.

Dec. 1. George Lewis, Eſq; of Bedford in Picadilly.

Dec. 2. John Boothby, Eſq; at his Lodgings at Knightſbridge.

3. James Birt, Eſq; in Parliament Street Weſtminſter.

James Welden, Eſq; of Dorſetſhire.

7. John Willets, Eſq; aged 67, formerly a Hamburgh Merchant.

William Acton, of Woolverhamp Eſq;

Robert Clarke, Eſq; at Twickenham.

10. George Bowman, Eſq; of Ipſwich, in Red Lion Square.

Charles Cumley Clayton, Eſq; at Chelſea.

Edmund John Spencer, Eſq; a Gentleman of a conſiderable Fortune, lineally deſcended from the celebrated Father of Engliſh Poetry who flouriſhed in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Sackville Amherſt, Eſq; Brother to Sir Jeffery Amherſt.

John Jacob Heldt, an eminent Merchant in Fenchurch Street, aged 75.

Civil and Military Preferments.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Mr. W. Falconer, Author of the Shipwreck, a Poem, to be Purſer of his Majeſty's Ship Glory.

Hon. ——— Harvey, appointed Adjutant General, in the room of Col. Barre, who has reſigned.

The Hon. —— Cambell, Eſq; Governor of Sterling Caſtle.

Joſ. Yates, Eſq; an eminent Council, is appointed one of the Judges in the Court of King's Bench, in the room of Sir Michael Foſter, deceaſed.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferment.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto Charles Turrant, D. D. the Place and Dignity of Dean of the Cathedral Church of Carliſle.

B———KR———TS.

Japhet Darby, late of Liverpool, Merchant.

John Blyth, of Stepney, Middleſex, Saleſman.

Edward Latus, of Bell-alley, Coleman-ſtreet, London, Farrier.

Robert Leather, of Thrall-ſtreet, Spital Fields, Middleſex, Silk Throwſter.

Juſtin Doran, late of Swithin's Alley, London, Merchant and Coffee-man.

Thomas Rope, late of Redbrooke, in the County of Southampton, Tanner.

William Coleman, of Gray's Inn-Lane, Coach-maker.

William Weale, of Cheapſide, London, Linen-draper.

George Thompſon, of Bow-lane in Cheapſide, London, Merchant.

John Charles Saulnier, of Broad-ſtreet, London, Merchant.

John Poppleton, of Boar's-head Court, Gracechurch-ſtreet, London, Warehouſeman.

Zachary Hobberſty, of Kirkby Kendal, Weſtmoreland, Scrivener.

Samuel Tolfrey, of Cheapſide, London, Linen-draper.

James Adams, of Mincing-lane, London, Merchant.

Thomas Field, of Caſtle-ſtreet, near Leiceſter-fields, Middleſex, Leather-ſeller.

Thomas Watſon, of Nicholas-lane, London, Hoſier.

Alexander Dawſon, of the Pariſh of St. Clement's Danes, Middleſex, Victualler.

Thomas Briggs, late of Eccleſhall, in the Pariſh of Bradford, Yorkſhire, Blackſmith.

John Elderton, late of King's Arms Stairs, Lambeth, Surry, Boat builder.

William Daniel, now or late of Cannon-ſtreet, London, Upholder.

Thomas Parke, late of Liverpool, Merchant.

John Parker, of Shackleton in Wadſworth, Yorkſhire, Merchant.

Thomas Chapman, now or late of London, and Eleazer Webſter, now or late of Halifax, Yorkſhire, Merchants and Partners.

Thomas Reeves, of Little Tower-hill, Middleſex, Merchant.

Archibald Owens, of the City of Bath, Linen-draper.

James Dundaſs, late of Liverpool, Grocer and Fruiterer.

Richard Williams, of the Pariſh of St. James's, in the Liberty of Weſtminſter, Victualler.

Henry Mills, of Lancaſter-Court, in the Pariſh of St. Martin's in the Fields, Middleſex, Taylor.

Edward Webber, now or late of Leaden-hall-ſtreet, London, Stationer.

William Flint, of Tooley-ſtreet, Southwark, Surry, Haberdaſher.

Abraham Spence, late of Dublin, in the Kingdom of Ireland, but now of London, Merchant.

William Delpratt, of the City of Briſtol, Merchant.

Burkitt Fenn, of Cornhill, London, Hoſier.

Gabriel Green, of Norwich, Grocer.

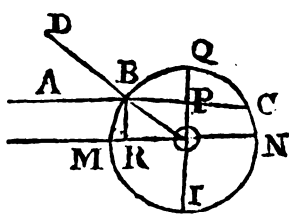
Edward Lambley, of Weſt-Smithfield, London, Inn-holder.

John Shippen, late of Sheffield, Yorkſhire, Linen-draper.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence,
For *DECEMBER*, 1763.

As Mr. TODD's *Anſwer to Queſtion* 450, *in the laſt Magazine, was inſerted by Miſtake, we have here given the Anſwer he intended ſhould be publiſhed.*

Queſtion 450, *anſwered by Mr.* Todd.



SUPPOSE A B a Ray of Light falling upon the nearer Hemiſphere at B, then, from the Center O, draw O B D, and alſo draw the Diameter I Q, perpendicular to B C, which will biſect the Arc B C in Q, and thence B P is = P C. Now, if we put B R the Sine of Incidence B O M, or D B A = x, the Radius O M = O B = O Q = 1; and let the Sine of Incidence, to the Sine of Refraction, be as m to n, being always in a conſtant Ratio, then will $m : n :: x (BR) : \frac{nx}{m}$ = O P the Sine of Refraction O B P. And, ſince the Arc C N, by the Queſtion, muſt be a Maximum, its Supplement C B M, will be a Minimum, and its Fluxion, or that of its Equal M B + 2 × B Q muſt = 0. But, the Fluxion of a circular Arc whoſe Radius = 1, is known to be equal to the Fluxion of the Sine, divided by its Co-Sine; and to obtain which, we have $1 + \frac{nx}{m}$ = I P, $1 - \frac{nx}{m}$ = P Q, $\overline{IP \times PQ}|^{\frac{1}{2}} = BP = PC = \frac{\overline{m^2 - n^2 x^2}|^{\frac{1}{2}}}{m}$ the Sine of Arc B Q, or Q C; whoſe Fluxion $\frac{-n^2 x \dot{x}}{m\sqrt{m^2 - n^2 x^2}}$ divided by its Co-ſine $\frac{nx}{m}$ (O P) gives $\frac{-n\dot{x}}{\sqrt{m^2 - n^2 x^2}}$ the Fluxion of the Arch B Q or that of Q C. Likewiſe the Fluxion of the Sine B R = $\dot{x}$, divided by its Co-ſine $\overline{1 - x^2}|^{\frac{1}{2}}$ (R O), gives $\frac{\dot{x}}{\overline{1 - x^2}|^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ the Fluxion of the Arc M B; and conſequently, the Fluxion of Arc M B + 2 × Fluxion of Arc B Q = $\frac{\dot{x}}{\overline{1 - x^2}|^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{2n\dot{x}}{\overline{m^2 - n^2 x^2}|^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 0$. From which we get $x = \frac{\overline{4n^2 - m^2}|^{\frac{1}{2}}}{3n^2} =$ B R, and thence B P = P C = $2 \times \frac{\overline{m^2 - n^2}|^{\frac{1}{2}}}{3m^2}$, and O P = $\frac{\overline{4n^2 - m^2}|^{\frac{1}{2}}}{3n^2}$.

Suppoſe the Globe was Glaſs, then, in which Caſe the Sine of the Incident Angle, is to that of the refracted Angle as 3 (m) to 2 (n), very near; and therefore $x = \frac{\overline{4n^2 - m^2}|^{\frac{1}{2}}}{3n^2} = .7637626$ the natural Sine of 49° 47′ 49″ the Arc B M; and B P = P C = $2 \times \frac{\overline{m^2 - n^2}|^{\frac{1}{2}}}{3m^2} = .86066297$ the natural Sine of 59° 23′ 28″, the Arc B Q or Q C; whence, 180° — Arc M B — 2 × Arc B Q = Arc C N = 11° 25′ 15″ in this Caſe a Maximum.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences, For *DECEMBER*, 1763.

PLANTATION NEWS.

New-York, Nov. 17. ON Tuesday the 8th Inst. the General Assembly of this Province met here, pursuant to Prorogation, and Call; and on Wednesday his Honour the Governor was pleased to open the Session with the following Speech to both Houses, viz.

"*Gentlemen of the Council, and General Assembly,*

"The great and desirable Work of Peace being by the Wisdom and Magnanimity of our gracious Sovereign, happily accomplished since your Recess, I cordially congratulate you on this joyful Event, so highly glorious to his Majesty, and extensively beneficial to his People. His American Subjects, who will derive from it a Security, unknown since the first Establishment of these Colonies, must receive this Mark of Royal Attention to their Interest and Safety, with the warmest Sentiments of Loyalty, Gratitude and Affection.

"The Enjoyment of solid Tranquility, is, however, unhappily suspended, by the daring and unprovoked Attacks of some of the Western Tribes of Indians; who, under the specious Appearance of Friendship, have treacherously surprised some of our remote Posts, and are in open War; renewing with relentless Cruelty, that Horror and Desolation, among the defenceless Inhabitants, from which they were so recently delivered.

"To suppress this dangerous Defection pregnant with the most fatal Evils, before it becomes more extensive and formidable, is our indispentible Duty.

"The Preservation of our own Frontier should be our first and immediate Care, every Motive of Policy, Justice, and Humanity, unitedly demanding the Protection of our Fellow Subjects, whose distant and dispersed Situation, must otherwise leave them an easy Prey to merciless Savages.

But barely to defend ourselves, would be giving the Enemy every Advantage, and expose us to perpetual Disquietude. It is necessary a Fort should be raised sufficient to chastise the faithless People, that feeling the Weight of our Resentment, they may be awed for the future by the Fear of Punishment; Experience evincing, that destitute of every just and humane Principle, *nothing else* can secure us against their *continual Ravages* and Depredations.

"Since then not only the Prosperity of the Colony, but the very Existence of a great Part of it, depend on the most active and spirited Measures, no Arguments can be wanting to animate you to a vigorous Exertion of your Strength, in the Accomplishment of this essential Object.

"I shall therefore content myself with laying before you a Letter I received from his Excellency Sir Jeffery Amherst, Commander in Chief of Majesty's Forces, pressing the Government to furnish a Proportion of Men, to proceed early in the Spring, in Conjunction with the Regular Troops, on this important Service. Did the Subject require it, his superior Abilities would render it unnecessary for me to enforce, what he so wisely urges for subduing that restless, fierce, and cruel Spirit of the Savages, the Source of the most dreadful Calamities.

"*Gentlemen of the General Assembly,*

"I flattered myself the ordinary Support of his Majesty's Government would have been his only Aid required of you at this Time: But the unexpected Revolt of the Indians, renders a much greater Expence unavoidable. Besides providing for the Company now posted at Fort Ontario, Niagara, and D'Etroit, which General Monckton, by the Advice of his Majesty's Council a few Days before his Departure, directed to be continued on that Service, I earnestly recommend you will grant the necessary Supplies for raising, cloathing, and paying a Body of Forces, sufficient with other Troops, to avert the Dangers we fear; avenge the Injuries we have received; and convince the Savages of our Ability to compel them to Submission.

"*Gentlemen of the Council, and General Assembly.*

"The Enemy have already infested the Borders of Orange and Ulster; and though I am confident of the Spirit and Activity of the Militia, yet as this Duty will soon be too severely felt, assure myself you will enable me to ease them; and by the most vigorous Resolutions in this important Conjuncture, secure to yourselves the great Advantages of a Peace peculiarly calculated for the Happiness of America.

Fort-George, New-York, Nov. 9, 1763. Cadwallader Colden.

LONDON.

Dec. 24. THIS Day the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs, went into the ſeveral Markets, and made a handſome Collection of Proviſions and Money for the poor confined Priſoners in the different Priſons.

We hear from Canterbury, that laſt Night at five o'Clock, Mr. Wilkes came to the Fountain-Inn here, and with the utmoſt Haſte went in a Chaiſe and Four to Dover, attended only by a Servant in the Chaiſe with him. About half an Hour after came an Officer in his Regimentals, and on being told Mr. Wilkes was gone forward, hurried after him.

Extract of a Letter from Dover, Dec. 25.

"Laſt Night, between ſeven and eight o'Clock, came to the Silver-Lyon Inn, in Dover, John Wilkes, Eſq; in his Way to France, in good Health. He had not been in the Inn above an Hour before he was honoured with ſome of the Gentlemen of the Town to congratulate him on his happy Recovery from his late Indiſpoſition; and he expreſſed great Satisfaction in having that Honour done him."

They write from Berlin, that at the laſt Meeting of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Mr. Formey, perpetual Secretary, read an Extract of a Manuſcript lately ſent to him from a foreign Country. It is a Diſſertation on the *Origin* of the *American Nations*, in which the Author endeavours to prove, by ſingular Arguments, that that Part of the World was peopled before the *Deluge*, and that this ſuper-natural Submerſion did not equally extend to every Part of the Earth.

By a Gentleman who arrived from Paris on Sunday Night, we are informed, that General Lally, late Governor of Pondicherry, was beheaded there privately, early in the Morning of Thurſday the 22d Inſt.

His Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, arrived the 8th Ult. at Hanover, and ſet out the Day following for the Hague, where, it is ſuppoſed, he arrived on the 22d or 23d, as the Roads are very bad. His Highneſs, very probably, will ſpend the Holidays with his Uncle the Duke of Brunſwick, Field-Marſhal of the Dutch Forces, and where he will ſtay till he receives Advice from the Captains of the Yachts from Helvoetſluys (which is but four Hours, or Dutch Miles) from the Hague; ſo that in Caſe the Wind is any Way inclinable to the Eaſt, the Prince may be here on Saturday next.

A very ingenious Artiſt has diſcovered the Method of ſtaining Glaſs with fine tranſparent Colours, in the ſame Manner the painted Glaſs in the old Church and Abbey Windows were ſuppoſed to be done. This Art has been long thought to have been loſt to the Moderns.

29. Sir Jeffery Amherſt, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces in North-America, arrived in Pall-Mall from Falmouth, and afterwards waited on the Earl of Halifax, Secretary of State for that Department.

A very promiſing Trade is now opened between ſome Engliſh Settlers in Louiſiana and the two Carolina's; and it is ſaid the Plan of a City, intended for the Capital of theſe Parts, with the neceſſary Fortifications, in Imitation of the French Orleans, and on the moſt commodious and fertile Banks of the Eaſtern Miſſiſippi, has been drawn up by an able Hand, and at preſent in the Poſſeſſion of a noble Lord, by whoſe Name, we hear, this infant Colony is to be called.

His Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood on Major Robert Fletcher, for his eminent Services in the Eaſt-Indies, during the late War.

Recapitulation of the principal Events in the Year 1763.

Oct. 6, 1762. THE Iſland of Manilla, in the Eaſt-Indies, taken by the Forces of his Britannic Majeſty.

15, (1762.) The Magazine in Fort Elizabeth, at Goree, blew up, and did conſiderable Damage.

Nov. 29, (1762.) His Majeſty's Ship Marlborough, foundered in her Paſſage from the Havannah to England.

Dec. 3, (1762.) The Portugueſe Colony of St. Sacrament, in South America, ſurrendered to the Spaniards.

13, (1762.) His Majeſty's Ship Temple, foundered in her Paſſage from the Havannah to England.

Jan. 13. Sir George Pococke arrived at Plymouth in his Majeſty's Ship Namur, from the Conqueſt of the Havannah.

15. Prince Charles, of Mecklenburgh, arrived at Plymouth from Liſbon.

Feb. 10. The Definitive Treaty of Peace ſigned at Paris.

15. The Treaty of Peace between the Courts of Vienna, Dreſden, and Berlin, was ſigned at Hubertſburg.

23. The Embarkation of the Britiſh Forces, who had ſerved in Germany, was begun at Williamſtadt.

March 1. The Ratifications of the Treaty between the Courts of Vienna, Dreſden, and Berlin, were exchanged at Hubertſburg.

2. The San Genaro, of 64 Guns, taken at the Havannah, was loſt near Ramſgate.

10. The Ratifications of the Definitive Treaty between the Courts of London, Verſailles, Madrid, and Liſbon, were exchanged at Paris.

22. The Peace proclaimed at London.

30. The King of Pruſſia arrived at Berlin.

31. Marco Foſcarini, Doge of Venice, died.

April 7. The Earl of Bute retired from public Buſineſs.

23. The Duke of Bedford arrived in London.

26. Prince Clement of Saxony elected Prince Biſhop of Freyſingen.

29. Alvice Mocenigo, elected Doge of Venice.

30. Count d'Outremont, elected Prince Biſhop of Liege.

27. Prince Clement of Saxony, elected Biſhop of Ratiſbon.

30. The King of Poland arrived at the Capital of Dreſden.

May 5. A General Thankſgiving for the Concluſion of the Peace obſerved.

6. Mr. Wilkes, who had been ſeized by a Warrant of the Secretaries of State (on Suſpicion of being the Author of the North-Briton) and ſent to the Tower, ſet at Liberty, after a long Hearing before Lord Chief Juſtice Pratt.

June 4. John, Count d'Oſtein, Elector of Mentz, died at Mentz.

21. The King of Pruſſia arrived at Potſdam, from the Tour of his Dominions.

Aug. 6. The Franks Quarter of Smyrna was conſumed by Fire.

17. The Queen was delivered of Prince Frederick.

Sept. 7. Prince George, of Holſtein Keil, died.

Oct. 5. The King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, died at Dreſden.

Nov. 7. The Turkiſh Ambaſſador made his Entry into Berlin.

Dec. 17. The Elector of Saxony, Son of the late Elector, died at Dreſden.

MARRIAGES.

Tho. Cary, Eſq; at Charing-Croſs, to Miſs Dorothy Coates, Neice to —— Coates, Eſq; of Bloomſbury, with 5000l. Fortune.

Mr. John Power, a Mate belonging to an Indiaman, to *Mrs.* Jane Tabitha Edware, ſhe being his ſixth Wife, and he to her ſeventh Huſband.

DEATHS.

Dec. 22. Sir William Lowther, Bart. at his Seat at Swillington.

24. Lady Naſſau Paulet, Lady of Sir Francis Blake.

Tho. Edmonds, Eſq; of Cowbridge in Glamorganſhire.

Sam. Garland, of Wiſbich, Doctor of Phyſic, High Sheriff of the County of Cambridge.

At Hampſtead, Capt. William Johnſton, nearly related to the Marquis of Annandale.

28. Rd. Blunt, Eſq; Diſtiller in Trinity-Lane, Alderman of Vintry Ward, and one of the Sheriffs of this City and County of Middleſex.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Livingſton Thompſon, Eſq; a Captain in the 20th Regiment of Foot.

Sir Charles Innes, Bart. a Captain in the 71ſt Regiment.

B——KR——TS.

Sarah Reeve, of Farnham St. Martin, Suffolk, Malſter.

Richard Reeve, of Boteſdale, Suffolk, Surgeon and Apothecary.

Henry Fiſhwick, of Bolton in the Moors, Lancaſhire, Chapman.

Auguſtine Perking, of Darlington, in the County Palatine of Durham, Grocer.

Peter How, of Whitehaven, in the County of Cumberland, Merchant.

Stephen Coombes, of Frome Selwood, in the County of Somerſet, Clothier.

FINIS.

INDEX

To Miſcellaneous Correſpondence.

A.

ABſtracts of the Beer Act p. 602
—— of the Inſolvent Act 632
—— of the Militia Act 855
—— of the Fiſh Act — 857
Account of *Miſs Bell* — 585
—— of the riotous Proceeding in *Ireland* — — 860
Act of the Synod of *Scotland* — 744
Act for Relief of Debtors — 121
—— General, for Relief of inſolvent Debtors, paſſed *March* 19, 1761 632
Acts paſſed, *March* 25, 1759 61
—— *June* 2, 133
—— *April* 15, 1760 387
—— *May* 22, 412
—— *Dec.* 9, 1760 573
—— *Dec.* 23 582
—— *March* 19, 1761 632
—— *Dec.* 23 790
—— *April* 16 — 855
—— *May* 27 — 891
—— *Dec.* 21 — 987
Addreſs, *London*, to his Majeſty 134
—— To the Prince of *Wales* 135
—— To the Princeſs Dowager *ib.*
—— Officers of the *Norfolk* Militia — 136
—— *London* on taking *Quebec* 139
—— Of the Lords — 260
—— Of Congratulation and Condolence to his Majeſty from the City of *London*, and his Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer — 542
—— Of the City of *London* to her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Dowager of *Wales*, and her Highneſs's Anſwer — — 543
—— Of the Merchants — 545
and his Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer — *ibid.*
—— Of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Biſhop and Clergy of *London* 548
—— Of the Univerſity of *Cambridge* — 549
—— Of the Univerſity of *Oxford* 550
—— Of the Proteſtant Diſſenters 553
—— Of the People called Quakers 569
—— Of the City of *Dublin* 570
—— Of Trinity College near *Dublin* — *ibid.*
—— Of the Proteſtant Diſſenters in *Ireland* — 571
—— Of the Quakers in *Ireland* 572
—— Of the general Aſſembly and Church of *Scotland* 572
—— Of the Society for propagating the Goſpel and promoting Chriſtian Knowledge — 583
—— Of old *Aberdeen* — 585
—— Of the Society for Arts and Sciences — 616
—— Of the *Roman* Catholics 617
Addreſſes of the City of *London* on the Reduction of *Belle-Iſle* — 684
—— The City's, to the Duke of *York* — 699
—— On his Majeſty's Nuptials 732
—— To the Queen — *ibid.*
—— To her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Dowager — 733

—— Of

—— Of the Univerſity of *Cambridge* to the King —— *ibid.*
—— To the Queen —— 734
—— To the Princeſs Dowager *ib.*
—— Of the City of *Oxford* 745
—— To the Queen —— *ibid.*
—— Of the Houſe of Lords 774
—— Of the Houſe of Commons 775
—— Of the People called Quakers 777
—— Of the Committee appointed for Leave to fix his Majeſty's Statue in the Royal Exchange, *&c.* 779
—— Of the City on the taking *Martinico* —— 855
—— Of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, *&c.* on the Birth of the Prince 924
—— Ditto, upon the Reduction of the *Havannah* —— 955
—— Of the People called Quakers 1066
—— Of the Proteſtant Diſſenters 1068
—— Of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen —— 1105
Animal taken out of a Calf — 453
Anthem for the Peace — 1052
Articles, Preliminary, of Peace 980
Aſſaſſination of the King of *Portugal* attempted —— 9
—— Trial and Execution of the Criminals, p. 34, Ditto 57.
Aſtronomical Obſervations for the Year 1758 — 4
—— For the Year 1759 — 305
—— For the Year 1760 — 595
Aſtronomical Theorem of the Moon, illuſtrated by a Diagram — 591
—— Another Theorem illuſtrated by a Diagram — 623
—— At *Newport* in *Shropſhire*, in 1761 —— 801

B.

BAmboo Habit for ſwiming 230
Bee, *Swammerdam*'s Deſcription of the Head —— 303
—— Illuſtrated by a Print — *ibid.*
Belle-Iſle deſcrib'd — 664
—— Illuſtrated by a Map
—— Articles of Capitulation 682
Berlin taken — 534
Bankrupts and the Bills of Mortality, 16, 40, 64, 87, 112, 138, 168, 192, 216, 240, 264, 302, 318, 342, 366, 390, 414, 438, 462, 486, 510, 534, 558, 606, 622, 638, 654, 670, 686, 702, 814, 830, 846, 862, 878, 894, 910, 926, 942, 958, 974, 990, 1006, 1058, 1070, 1106, 1118
Births, 15, 36, 63, 87, 111, 137, 168, 192, 215, 262, 301, 317, 341, 365, 390, 413, 437, 461, 485, 509, 556, 589, 620, 636, 651, 669, 686, 701, 748, 780, 797, 812, 828, 845, 861, 892, 909, 925, 973, 988, 1045, 1056, 1105, 1117
Birth of the Prince, *Aug.* 12. 924
Boats, flat-bottom, burnt at *Havre* 153
Bridge, at *Black-friars*, the firſt Stone laid —— —— 544
Inſcription thereon —— *ibid.*
Britiſh Dominions in North *America* 985

C.

CEremonies of the Royal Nuptials, *&c.* —— 725, 731
Charlotta, Princeſs of *Mecklenburg*, demanded in Form by the Earl of *Harcourt* — 724
—— Receives Compliments of the Court — *ibid.*
—— Of the Merchants at *Hamburgh* — — *ibid.*
—— Embarks for *England* *ibid.*
—— Arrives in 10 Days at *Harwich* —— — 725
—— Receiv'd with great Acclamation at St. *James's* — 731
Chriſtening his Royal Highneſs Prince of *Wales*, Ceremonies, *&c.* 951
Chriſtenings and Burials for the Year 1761 —— — 782
Circuits for Winter, 1759 — 37
—— for Summer — 165

Cir-

INDEX.

Circuits for *March*, 1760 — 337
——— for Ditto, 1761 — 615
——— for Summer, 1761 — 685
——— for *March*, 1762 — 827
——— for Summer, 1762 — 908
——— for Ditto, 1763 — 1066
Coins (ancient) Value aſcertained from *Ariſtea*'s Hiſtory — 641
Copy of the Declaration made by the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador — 791
——— of the Earl of *Egremont* to the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador — 792
Coronation Ceremony of King *George* II. — 713
——— of King *George* III. 725
Comets Orbit explain'd — 97
——— Phænomena of the late, by Dr. *Patrick Brown* — 177

D.

Deſcent, Lineal, of his Majeſty, from King *Egbert* — 612
Deaths, 15, 40, 63, 87, 111, 137, 168, 192, 216, 263, 301, 318, 341, 365, 390, 413, 437, 461, 485, 509, 557, 589, 605, 620, 637, 652, 686, 701, 718, 749, 781, 797, 813, 829, 861, 893, 909, 925, 1005, 1017, 1045, 1057, 1069, 1082, 1105, 1118
Debt, Public, 1759 — 164
Declaration of War, his Majeſty's, againſt the King of *Spain* 808
——— the King of *Portugal*, againſt the Crown and Subjects of *Spain* — 934
——— the King of *Spain* againſt the King of *Portugal* — *ibid.*
——— the King of *France* againſt the King of *Portugal* — 935
Duke de *Nivernois* arrives in *England*, *Oct.* 11 — 951
——— his Speech on delivering his Credentials — 986

E.

Eclipſe, Lunar, in 1760, calculated 54
——— Solar, *June* 13, 1760, Ditto *ibid.*
——— of the Moon, *Nov.* 22, 1760 *ibid.*
——— of the Moon, *May* 29, 1760, by Mr. *Reeves* — 330
——— Ditto of the Solar, *June* 13, 1760, by Mr. *Talbot* — 331
——— Ditto, by Mr. *John Metcalfe* 355
——— Ditto, by Mr. *John Maſon* *ibid.*
——— Solar, *June* 13, by Mr. *Reeves* 379
——— Lunar, *May* 18, by Mr. *Smith* *ibid.*
——— Lunar, *May* 29, by Mr. *Talbot* — *ibid.*
——— Lunar, *Nov.* 22, by Mr. *Maſon* — 405
——— Ditto, by Mr. *Langley* *ibid.*
——— of the Moon, *May* 18, 1761 476
——— computed by Mr. *Maſon* 538
——— calculated and delineated, by *Whitonienſis* —
——— of *Jupiter*'s Satellites, for 1761 690
——— Calculation of three viſible ones of the Sun, and two of the Moon, by Mr. *Quanbrough* 786
——— of the Moon, *May* 8, 1762, calculated by Mr. *Harris* 817
——— Ditto, by Mr. *Chapman* 818
——— Solar, *Oct.* 17, 1762, calculated by Mr. *Chapman* — 823
——— the ſame, calculated by Mr. *Tho. Harris* — 834
——— Solar, *Oct.* 17, computed by Mr. *Talbot* — 929
——— Lunar of the 1ſt of *Nov.* computed from the ſame Tables 930
——— Solar, *April* 1, 1764, calculated by Mr. *Waddington* 1100
——— the ſame, calculated by Mr. *J. Metcalfe* — 1119
Exchange Table, by Mr. *Peele* 1035
Experiment of the *Speedwell* Yatch, ſailing againſt Wind and Tide 568
——— for extinguiſhing Fire 668
——— for proving Water is not incompreſſible, by *J. Canton*, F.R.S. 1071

INDEX.

F.

FAfts appointed, 1761 — 582
———, 1762 — 811
Ferdinand, Prince, knighted 257
Ferrers's, Lord, Trial — 387, 388
———, Memoirs of his Execution 411
Fire at *Portſmouth* Dock — 459
Flea deſcribed — 87
Flint, a curious one — 76

G.

Guadaloupe, Account of — 49
———, Capitulation — 136
Gores, Account of taking — 36
Grant of the Society of Arts, for Fiſh to be brought by Land-carriage 779
Grants for 1759 — 162
——— 1760 — 386
——— Ditto — 433
——— 1761 — 555
——— Ditto — 634
——— 1763 — 1055
——— by the Parliament of *Ireland* 774
——— of the Parliament for the Queen 780

H.

Halley's, Dr Diſſertation on the Tranſit of *Venus*, with Notes 351
——— continued and illuſtrated with a Plate

I.

IDOL, or wooden God, found at *Jamaica*, deſcrib'd — 959
——— illuſtrated with a Cut *ibid.*
Index, Chronological, of Events, moſt remarkable in 1761 — 796
———, 1762 ——— 993
———, 1763 ——— 1145
Journal of Proceedings of the Forces againſt *Manilla* — 1038
Inſcription on the firſt Stone of the Center Arch of the Bridge at *Black-Friars* — —
Inſtallment at *Weſtminſter* — 688
Jupiter's Satellites, a Catalogue of, for the Year 1761 — 802

K.

KING *George* II. died *Oct.* 25 531
——— his Death reported by the Archbiſhop — — 532
——— Privy Council aſſemble on the Occaſion — — *ibid.*
——— *George* III. proclaimed, *Oct.* 26 *ibid.*
——— Proceſſion on that Occaſion *ibid.*
——— his Majeſty's Declaration 533
——— takes and ſubſcribes the Oath relating to the Security of the Church of *Scotland* — *ibid.*
——— Orders for general Mourning *ibid.*
——— his late Majeſty's Body embalmed — — 544
——— Ceremonial of Interment 546
——— the *French* Court go into Mourning for his late Majeſty — 569
——— his Majeſty's Lineal Deſcent 612
——— his preſent Majeſty's Declaration to Parliament, to demand in Marriage the Princeſs *Charlotte* of *Mecklenberg Strelitz* — 698
———her Deſcent, Age, *&c.* *ibid.*
——— his Majeſty's Invitation to dine with the Lord Mayor of *London*, at *Guildhall* — — 756
——— the Proceſſion of the King and Royal Family — 757

L.

LAW, Mr. his Character 1015
Letter to the King on the Deceaſe of the Governante — 37
——— from *Mitchel*, *July* 24, 1759 189
——— Major General *York* *ibid.*
——— Marſhal *Belleiſle* to *Contades* 191
——— Major General *Wolfe* 235
——— General *Townſhend*, *Sept.* 20, on the taking *Quebec* 255
——— from *Harlem*, on the Comet 327
——— Prince *Ferdinand*, of Lord *Sackville* — — 410

Letter

Letter from Prince *Ferdinand* of his Victory at *Corbeke* — 483
——— General *Amherſt*, *Aug.* 26, of the taking *Oſwego* — 526
——— General *Murray*, near *Montreal* — — — 530
——— Lord *Colville*, at *Quebec* 531
——— General *Amherſt*, at *Montreal*, of the Surrender of *Montreal* and all *Canada* — 566
——— a Right Reverend Prelate to his Majeſty — — 602
——— D°. when Prince of *Wales* 618
——— King of *Pruſſia*, at the Aſſembly of the Congreſs — 667
——— a Right Hon. Perſon to the City, on his Reſignation 746
——— General *Monkton*, at *Martinico* — — — 840
——— Admiral *Rodney*, Ditto 841
——— with Articles of Capitulation — — — 844
——— *Liſbon*, on the Commencement of the War — 854
——— General *Monkton* 856
——— General *Walſh*, of taking the Iſland of *Grenada* — 877
——— Lord *Egremont*, to the Lord Mayor, *Aug.* 20, 1762 942
——— Admiral *Pocock*, of the landing the Troops on the Iſland of *Cuba* — — *ibid.*
——— Count de *Lippe*, to the Earl of *Egremont* — 952
——— Admiral *Pocock*, on the Surrender of the *Havannah* 953
——— Col. *Amherſt*, of the Attack and Surrender of *Newfoundland* 957
——— Count de *Lippe*, of the Succeſs of the *Portugueſe* Troops 970
——— Admiral *Corniſh*, at *Manilla*, 1762 ——— 1043
Liſt of the Houſe of Commons 757
—— of Admiral *Saunder's* Squadron 811
—— of the Squadron employed againſt *Martinico* ——— *ibid.*
—— of the Fleet and Army engaged againſt the Iſland of *Cuba* 941
—— of the Ships taken at the *Havannah* — — — 954
Longitude (to find the) of a Ship at Sea — — — 879
Lotteries, Remarks on — 580

M.

Manatee, found in the *Black-River*, *Jamaica*, deſcrib'd — 1107
——— explain'd by a Cut *ibid.*
Manifeſto of the Empreſs of *Ruſſia* 937
Marriages, 15, 39, 63, 87, 111, 137, 168, 215, 262, 302, 317, 341, 365, 390, 413, 437, 461, 485, 509, 557, 589, 605, 620, 670, 686, 718, 748, 780, 797, 812, 830, 845, 861, 893, 909, 973, 988, 1005, 1016, 1045, 1056, 1069, 1082, 1105, 1117
Martinico, Account of — 216
Martinico taken — 844
——— Articles of Capitulation *ibid.*
——— the preſent State of 856
Memorial deliver'd by the States 83
——— ——— — to the States 84
——— of the Negotiations, publiſh'd by *France*, concerning the Ultimation deliver'd by Mr. *Stanly* 777
——— of the King of *France* *ibid.*
——— in Anſwer to the above 778
——— of the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador and Miniſter of *France*, to his moſt faithful Majeſty — 871
——— in Anſwer to the ſame 872
——— of the Ambaſſador of *Spain*, and Miniſter of *France*, deliver'd to M. de *Cunha* — 877
——— in Anſwer thereto 875
——— of the King of *Portugal* to the States — — 953
——— in Anſwer thereto *ibid.*
Meſſage ſent from Lord *Halifax*, to the Parliament of *Ireland* 823
Monuments erected to Major General *Wolfe*, and Lord *Howe* 907
Mohawk Indian Warrior deſcrib'd 1

Montreal, a Letter concerning the Reduction of all *Canada* — 566

O.

OBſervations Barometrical and Thermometrical, in *May*, 1760, by Mr *Waddington* — 428
——— *February* — 54
——— *March* — 79
——— *May* — 125
——— *June* — 158
——— *July* — 183
——— *Auguſt* — 204
——— *September* — 230
——— *October* 251, 309, 330, 356, 380, 406
——— *June* — 453
——— on the Tides and the Variations of the Magnetical Needle 577
——— Aſtronomical at St. *Helena*, and on board an *Indiaman* 911
——— of the Solar Eclipſe, *Oct.* 17 — 965
——— on the *French* Trade 104
Oppoſition of the *French* Parliament 580
Oxford Inſtallation — 166

P.

PLATES, to illuſtrate, of the *Mohawk Indian* — 1
Map of *Martinico* — 25
——— of *Gaudaloupe* — 49
Of a Flea — 74
Of the Orbit of the Comet — 97
Of the River *Seine* — 153
Comets Orb projected — 177
Toad Fiſh drawn from the Life 201
American Wood-ſpider — *ibid.*
Streights of *Gibraltar* — *ibid.*
Of a Water-ſpout — 225
Pondicherry ſurrender'd — 699
Portugal, King of, Attempt to aſſaſſinate — — 9
Prayer, the Form of, upon his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne 543
Preferments, Civil and Military, 16, 63, 87, 111, 138, 263, 318, 341, 366, 414, 438, 462, 486, 510, 557, 590, 606, 621, 637, 652, 670, 702, 750, 781, 798, 813, 829, 846, 862, 893, 910, 926, 973, 999, 1005, 1017, 1045, 1057, 1059, 1105
———, Eccleſiaſtical, 16, 64, 87, 112, 138, 264, 318, 342, 366, 414, 438, 462, 486, 510, 558, 590, 606, 622, 638, 670, 750, 781, 798, 814, 830, 862, 894, 910, 926, 974, 999, 1006, 1057, 1059
Premiums adjudged by the Society of Arts — — 651
Prince of *Wales* born, *Aug.* 12 924
——— *Frederic* born, *Aug* 16 1091
Printers, Journeymen, their Cauſe tried at *Guildhall* — 1081
Priſoners, *French* Treatment of *Engliſh* — — 316

Q.

QUEBEC, Account of it — 73
———, different Attacks 435 to 459
———, entire Reduction of it 527 to 531
Queen's Entertainment on his Majeſty's Birth-Day, 1763 1067
Queſtions, Mathematical, anſwered, 1, 27, 51, 76, 98, 122, 153, 181, 202, 228, 249, 295, 307, 328, 353, 377, 403, 426, 450, 474, 497, 520, 535, 559, 575, 593, 607, 624, 643, 659, 675, 687, 703, 735, 751, 767, 783, 799, 815, 831, 847, 863, 883, 897, 914, 927, 943, 961, 975, 995, 1007, 1019, 1037, 1047, 1059, 1073, 1083, 1095, 1110, 1122
Queſtions, Mathematical, to be anſwered, 3, 29, 53, 78, 100, 123, 155, 181, 204, 229, 250, 296, 308, 329, 354, 377, 404, 427, 451, 475, 498, 529, 537, 569, 576, 594, 608, 625, 644, 660, 677, 688, 705, 737, 753, 769, 785, 800, 817, 832, 848, 864, 884, 900, 915, 929, 945, 964, 976, 996, 1008, 1021, 1038, 1048, 1060, 1074, 1084, 1067.

INDEX.

R.

Regalia deſcrib'd — 728
Repreſentation of the Lord Mayor, &c. of the City of *London* to their Repreſentatives —— 747
Root, Cubic, general Rule for extracting it of any Binomial 881
Ruſia, (the Empreſs of) her Death 822

S.

Sackville, Lord, Abſtract of his Trial —— 394
—— His Majeſty's Order 409
—— Sentence of the Court Martial —— *ib.*
School, a noble and ſingular one opened at *Delft* —— 555
Schweidnitz ſurrenders Priſoners of War —— 958
Sheriffs for 1759 —— 38
—— for 1760 —— 338
—— for 1761 ——
—— for 1762 ——
—— for 1763 —— 1013
Ship, an Experiment, to row one againſt Wind and Tide —— 460
Ships taken by the *Engliſh*, 15, 62, 86, 110, 137, 214, 262, 317, 340, 365, 389, 436, 484, 508, 556, 604, 619, 636, 668.
Ships taken by the *French*, 15, 62, 87, 111, 137, 215, 262, 317, 340, 365, 389, 437, 485, 508, 556, 604, 620, 636, 669.
Speech, his Maj. *June* 2, 1759, 133
—— *Nov.* 13 — 259
—— 1760, *May* 22 — 412
Speech of his Majeſty King *George* III. on meeting his Parliament, *Nov.* 18, 1760, —— 552
—— On *March* 19, 1761 632
—— Made by the Ambaſſador of the States of *Holland* on delivering his Credentials to his Majeſty 717
—— His Majeſty, on the opening of the new Parliament, *Nov.* 6, 755
—— His Maj. *Jan.* 19, 1762 810
—— Earl of *Halliſax's* to both Houſes of Parliament in *Ireland* 890
—— His Maj. *May* 27, 1762 892
—— His Maj. *Nov.* 25, 1762 971
—— *John Wilkes*, Eſq; at the Court of Common Pleas —— 1053
—— His Maj. *April* 19, 1763 1044
—— *Nov.* 15, 1763 1129
Spider, *American*, deſcribed 201
Statue of his late Majeſty erected at *Cork* —— 712
Steward, Lord High, his Office 388

T.

TABLE of Exchange by Mr. *Peele* —— — 1035
Tranſlation of the Emperor of *Ruſſia*'s Declaration, *Feb.* 15, 1762 853
Treaſure on Board the Hermoine brought to *London* — 924
Treaty with the King of *Pruſſia* 582
—— of Union and Friendſhip between the Kings of *France* and *Spain* 793
—— Definitive — — 1024
Toad Fiſh deſcribed —— 200

V.

VENUS, Occulation of, *Dec.* 1759 —— 204
—— Perſons appointed to view the Tranſit at St. *Helena*, and *Bencoolen*, the 6th of *June* — 568
Venus's Tranſit, *June* 6, calculated by Mr. *Chapman* —— 428
—— Ditto, by Mr. *Metcalf* 452
—— Computation of, by Mr. *Maſon* —— — 522
—— Different Ingreſs, and Egreſs by different Obſervations — 690
Veſuvius, late Eruption —— 613
Victory by the King of *Pruſſia* 189
—— Prince *Ferdinand* *ib.*
—— by the King of *Pruſſia* near *Lignitz*, *Auguſt* 15 — 502
—— by Prince *Ferdinand*, near *Bubore* —— — 504
—— Over Marſhal *Daun* 541
—— Farther Particulars — 564
—— Gained by Prince *Ferdinand* near *Hiltrup*, *June* 16, 1761 700
—— By Prince *Ferdinand*, and the Siege of *Brunſwick* raiſed 748
—— By Prince *Ferdinand* over the *French* Army commanded by the Marſhal's *de Ettrees* and *Soubieze* 925
—— Gained by Prince *Ferdinand* on the 1ſt of *Auguſt* over the *Saxons* 924
Water Spouts, an Account of 255

INDEX.

The Continuation of the Index of Books given an Account of.		*Subjects of the Extracts.*
A.		
ANACREON's, *Sapho's*, &c. Works ——	392	To the Evening Star
Angler (the compleat) —	463	Method of dreſſing a Trout
B.		
BEE (the) or Eſſays on Intereſting Subjects ——	344	Political Frugality
Bourne's Series of Diſcourſes	319	Connection of the Divine Intentions
Biographia Britannica, Vol. V.	366	Catalogue of the Perſons
Botany, an Introduction to	391	Of the the Sex of Plants
C.		
CASES in Law and Equity	441	Of Contracts by Servant or Wife
Coheſion, force of Electrical	443	Experiments of
Conſtitution, Parliamentary, of *England*	512	The Author's Account from the Preface
D.		
DIALOGUES of the Dead		Conſequence of Civil War
E.		
ECcleſiaſtical Conſtitution in *Scotland* ——	516	On the Nature of an Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitution
Enginier (the Field) — —	368	Rules to be obſerved in Fortification
Eraſmus, his Life ——		General Account
Eſſay on the Nature of Hemlock	512	General Account
European Settlements in *America*	513	An Account of *Canada*
F		
FAbles tranſlated from *Æſop*	445	The Partridge and the Cocks
Fevers, Dr. *Stephens*'s Treatiſe of	343	Nature of *Peruvian* Bark
—— Eſſay on Bilious —	391	The proper Food under it
Fordyces's Folly of unlawful Pleaſure		On the Pleaſures forfeited by an irregular Life, with the Senſualiſt's Soliloquy on the Approach of Death
G.		
GOUT, a Treatiſe of —	393	Nature and Specifics for
Guide (the Farmer's compleat)		Of the Cultivation of Wood
H.		
Hervey's, *James*, Collection of Letters	488	To two condemned Malefactors

Hell,

INDEX.

Hell, the Praiſe of —— 349
Hill, *Aaron*'s, Dramatic Works 324

Hiſtory of the *French* Dominion in North *America* — 321
—— Of Mad. Pompadour 345
—— Of *Tom Fool* — 421
—— Of Don *Quixot* — 491
Huſbandry, a Treatiſe of — 415

K.

KAllendar, the Gardener's 465

L.

LAWS of Nations 466

Lectures on ſelect Subjects 416
Letter to two great Men, Remarks on 325
——s on the Septuagint — 368
Life of *Henry* Prince of *Wales* — 348
Louiſa, or Virtue in Diſtreſs 392

M.

MARY, Queen of *Scots*, Hiſtory of, examined — 440
Maſeres's Elements of Trigonometry 345
Military Operations, Remarks on 441
Minor, a Comedy —— 493
Modern Part of Univerſal Hiſtory, Vol. XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII 347
—— Modern Part of univerſal, Vol. XX. —— 490
Minor, critical Remarks on it 493
Modern Hiſtory, Vol. XXI 511

Muſcat's Sermons —— 421

N.

Nichell's, Mrs. Midwifry

P.

PAinting, *Abbe Marca*'s Letter on 445
Peace, the Voice of — 469

Philoſophical Tranſactions Vol. LI. 442
Plurality of Worlds —— 372

A pathetic Monition
An Extract from *Henry* V. or Conqueſt of *France*

Of the *French* Inchoachments
Her Character in her Minority
An entertaining Novel

The Kingdom of *Arragon* deſcribed
The Editor's Account of him
An Improvent of Warrens

General Account of the Author's

Of a Prince's Submiſſion to Laws and of the *Engliſh* Conſtitution
Contents of them
General Account of it

Ancient Knowledge of the *Meſſiah*
His Character,
General Account

General Account

Of Arithmetical Compliment
General Account
——The Auction

Hiſtory of the Slave Coaſt
Remarker's Vindication of himſelf
An Account of the Defeat of the *Spaniſh* Armada
Contents of the Editor's Preface

Women Midwives recommended

The Method of Painting on Wax
Strength and Weakneſs of *Great Britain*

Contents of
Venus inhabited

INDEX.

Potts, on Concuſſions — 320
Poetry, ſelect Pieces of ancient 346
Principles of Equity — 367

R.

RAPIN's Hiſtory, Continuation of — — 487
Relations of the Miſſions of *Paraguay* — — 514
Romain's Sermons —

S.

SACKVILLE, the Trial of 394
Sea Water, Diſſertation on its uſe 464
Shrubs of *Parnaſſus* ——— 371
Stebbing's Sermons, 2 Vol. 415
So much the better — 468

T.

TRagedy, Diſſertation on 492
Theatre, the *Greek* 370
Trinitarian Controverſy 373
Tranſmigrating Soul — 416

W.

WARNER's Caſes in Surgery 343

Y.

Yorrick's, alias *Sterne*'s, Sermons 2 Vol. — — 417

Of Extravaſation
Reflections on Memory
Benevolence conſidered

The Subſtance of the Convention between the King of *Great Britain*, and the King of *Pruſſia*

Of *Magellan*, *Tucuman*, in *America*
Juſtification by Works, exploded

An abſtract
Of *Hampſtead* Water
Ode on the Approach of Spring
On Oppreſſion
On the vitiated Taſte of the Age

Origin and Nature of
Character of ancient Comedy
Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity
Of begging in general

On the Efficacy of Agaric in ſtopping Blood

Of limiting our Deſires

INDEX to the POETRY.

A.

ACROSTIC —— 478
——— to the Ladies 772
——— on *Cyderia* — 821
———, by way of Queſtion and Anſwer *ib.*
———, addreſſed to Miſs *Smith* 836
Advertiſement ——— 312
Advice, the — —— 753
——— to a Lady lately married 850
——— to a Son —— 1075
Alps, a Deſcription of —— 523
Anthem for the Royal Wedding 710
Appennine Mountains —— *ib.*
Ænigma for the Ladies — 82
Anſwer to Ditto —— 131
——— —— 235
———, addreſſed to Miſs *Pierce* 299
Anſwered ——— 334
——— — —— 361

Ænigma

INDEX.

Ænigma for the Ladies — 360
———, by a Gentleman near *Warrington* ——— 384
——— for the Gentlemen — 407
——— answered 408
——— for the Gentlemen answer'd 432
An Ænigma —— 456
Answered —— 478
——— for the Ladies — 611
———, one general —— 629
———, one for the Men *ib.*
Answer to four — 679
———, addressed to Mr. *G. Hayden* 695
———, one general —— 695
——— for the Ladies — 754
———, another for the Ladies 772
That in p. 695 answered *ib.*
———, new one —— 788
——— for the Ladies — 852
That in *April* answered 869
———, by *Cetii* — 949
———, by Mr. *Waller* — 968
——— for the Ladies, by Mr. *Hayden* 1064
Ænigmatic Dance — 105
———————, Explication of 131
Archimedes's Sphere — 754

B.

BATH, Description of — 850
Beauty, Emblem of 131

C.

CALYPSO and her Grotto described, by Mr. *Pope* — 767
Celadon and *Cælia* — 947
Clergyman's Choice of a Wife 917
Complaint, a pastoral Elegy 966
———, Writen in 1758 1076
——— upon reading the same 1100
Compliment (on the Word) 1100
Contrast ——— 1011

D.

DIalogue between *Lewis* XV. and Echo ——— 209
———————— *Fame*, *Britannia*, and *Glory* ——— 709

E.

EARTH, its diurnal Motion 111
Eclogue, pastoral — 454
———————, modern one 539
Elegy on his late Majesty — 562
——, a pastoral one — 691
——, by *A. B* ——— 902
——, *Halling* — *ib.*
—— on the Death of a Lady 977
—— to a young Nobleman, on his leaving the University — 1021
Epigram —— —— 579
Epistle of *Horace* imitated 1087
Epitaph on *Richard Nash*, Esq; 611
Epithalamium on the Marriage of *Philander* and *Daphne* ——— 254
Extempore Opportuno — 695
——— *Opportunissimo* — 743
——— *Opportuno* — 771
——— Ditto ——— 852

F.

FABLE, Time, Wisdom, and Glory ——— 125
———, Bee, Ant, and Sparrow 578
———, the Youth and Philosopher 627
Fancy, a Vision —— 978
Fairies, in *English* and *French* 500
Fickle Maid ——— *ib.*
Fragment, a ——— 770
Fragments of *Menander* — 1049
———— Ditto —— 1061
Friendship, on ——— 692

H.

HAPPINESS —— 932
Harrigate Spaw —— 360
Homer's Description of a City on Fire 500
Horace, Epode II. imitated 332
Hymn to the Creator — 332
—— Ditto ——— 358
—— to God ——— 692
—— to eternal Providence — 818
—— to God ——— 1010
—— to Science —— 1102

I.

IMITATION, an — 187
Invitation to a Morning Walk 456

Judgments,

Judgments, national, depreſſed 820

L.

LETTER, the Love-ſick, 868
Life, the Purſuits and Enjoyments of, imperfect —— 930
——, the Shortneſs of —— 1077
——, againſt it, from the *Greek* 1086
——, for it, from ditto — 1087

M.

MArriage, the happy 298
Maſquerade, the — 948
May-Morning —— 677
Minerva, preferred to *Venus* 7

N.

NILE deſcribed —— 931
Nunnery, the, an Elegy 866

O.

ODE on the New Year 5
—— To Sincerity — 55
—— 27th of the 1ſt Book of *Horace* 104
—— 15th of the 10th Book *ib.*
—— To Gratitude —— 105
—— 31 Lib. 1. of *Horace* —— 128
—— 27 of *Anacreon* —— *ib.*
—— On concluding *Davideis* 159
—— On Peace —— 159
—— On Mathematical Science 207
—— To Fame — — 233
—— For his Majeſty's Birth Day, by Mr. *Whitehead* —— 233
—— On ditto, by *Anonymous* *ib.*
—— For the New Year, 1760 309
—— On the Creation —— 310
—— IId. Book, IIId. modernized 333
—— IIId. in Lib II. —— 406
—— 34 in Lib. I. —— *ib.*
—— On the Birth Day of the Prince of *Wales* by Mr. *Lockman* — 429
—— On the Month of *Auguſt* 476
—— To *Maxilla* —— 499
—— On the Marquiſs of *Granby* *ib*
—— On the Death of his moſt ſacred Majeſty *Geo.* II. by *Cynthio* 538
—— *Latin* Inſcription — *ib.*
—— Direction, addreſſed to *Julietta* 540
—— For the New Year, 1761 597
—— To a Friend —— 609
—— An elegiac one — 610
—— To Evening — 662
—— For his Majeſty's Birth Day 677
—— Occaſioned by the Royal Nuptials — — — 738
—— On Friendſhip — 739
—— An *Anacreontic* one on Winter 754
—— On her Majeſty's Birth Day by *S. Pye* —— — 785
—— For the New Year, 1762 803
—— On his Majeſty's Birth Day, as it was performed at *Dublin* 818
—— On the Coronation, by the Rev. Mr. *Snowdon* of *Rotterdam* 865
—— For his Majeſty's Birth Day, *June* 4, 1762, by Mr. *Whitehead*, Poet Laureat —— 885
—— On the happy Birth of a young Prince —— 916
—— For the New Year, 1763 997
—— Sweetneſs, inſcribed to *Chloe* 1011
—— Part of the Vth, IId Book *Horace* 1022
—— On Spring —— 1051
—— For his Majeſty's Birth Day 1061
—— *Solymæan* I. by Mr. *Hudſon* 1112
—— —— II. by ditto 1124
—— Vth of the 1ſt Book of *Horace* —— 1126

P.

PARODY from *Hamlet* 540
Parable of *Nathan* by Mr. *Hawkes* 851
Paraphraſed, 1 Sam. Chap 18. 429
—— Pſalm 145 —— 717
—— 103 —— 740
—— III. of Habukkuk 804
—— Pſalm 103 —— 805
—— Canticles Canto V. 834
Paſquinade at *Madrid*, tranſlated 1076
Paul's, St. Converſion — 1101
Peace, a Cantata — — 1101
Portrait of *John*, Earl of *Granville* 1000
Poem, on *January* — 5
—— Natural Philoſophy — 7
—— *Indian* Philoſopher — 186

INDEX

Poem on *February* — 30
— *March* — 56
— *April* — 79
— Winter Eve — 80
— *May* — 100
— Benevolence — 102
— *June* — 126
— *July* — 157
— *August* — 184
— *September* — 205
— *October* — 231
— The Virgin — 298
— *Quebec* — 310
— The vernal Eve — 333
— On the King of *Pruſſia*'s Succeſſes — 523
— On Winter — 804
— On Night — 865
— On Philoſophy — 1086
Prologue to the Siege of *Aquileia* 384
Epilogue to ditto *ib.*
— To *Henry* V. — 563
— A muſical, *Dec.* 16, 1760, 577
— To the Earl of *Eſſex* 599
Epilogue to ditto 599
— To the Jealous Wife 628
Epilogue to ditto *ib.*
— To the Regiſter Office 664
— At the Theatre at *Tenderden* 678
Epilogue ditto *ib.*
Prologue to all in the wrong 693
Epilogue to ditto *ib.*
— To the Tragedy of *Hecuba* 770
Epilogue to ditto 771
— To the Drummer 819
— To the Eunuch of *Terence* 820
— To the Students 868
Epilogue to ditto *ib.*
— To *Elvira* — 999
Epilogue to ditto *ib.*
— To the Diſcovery 1010
Epilogue — *ib.*
— To *Philaſter* — 1113
— To the *Engliſhman* at *Paris*, and Epilogue to ditto 1114
— To the Duce is in him 1126
Proſpect (the) — 626
Pſalm 83 Paraphraſed — 206
— 68 ditto — 296
— 94 ditto — 382

Q.

QUAKER (the Country) 900

R.

Rainbow deſcribed — 579
Redbreaſt, (the) a Simile 769
Reflections on the Abſence of *Daphne* 1022
Reſolution (the) — 358
Retirement, Pleaſure of — 159
— Ditto by Mr. *S. Pye* 837
Rural Meditation — 646

S.

SCandal, Temple of — 1110
Skull, the Lady's 32
— The Gentleman's — 33
Solitude — 647
Solymaan, Ode I. by Mr. *Hudſon* 1112
— II. by ditto — 1124
Song, *Britannia*'s Call — 8
— To *Celia* — 32
— New — 33
— Set to Muſic by Mr. *Bagley* 383
— On taking *Montreal*, by *Lockman* 522
— New one ſet to Muſic 645
— New one ſet to Muſic 661
— By Mr. *Garrick* — 694
— A new one ſet to Muſic 706
— Inſcribed to Miſs *B*——r 933
— *Cupid* diſarmed — 1009
— Thruſh and Blackbird 1077
— On Beauty — 1087
Spring and Autumn — 627
— A Paſtoral — 946
— An Ode — 1051
Story of *Vertumnus* and *Pomona* 477
— Of *Gyges* — 524
Strephon's Complaint — 770

T.

TAylor (a) on a Tavern Bill 949
Tea Pot, or Ladies Transformation — 432
Thames, the Speech of — 708
Travellers at *Frome*, or the Diſappointment — 966

V.

VErſes on Major *Smith* 81
— on Capt *Spotſwood* *ib.*

——— on the Death of Mr. *Handel* 82
——— on the Death of a *Canary Bird* 103
——— on the *Britiſh* Acquiſitions 234
——— ſaid to be ſtuck up at *Verſailles* *ib*
——— to the Hon. Gen. *Townſhend*, by *Lockman* —— 299
——— on the Day of Judgment 356
——— on the *Warrington* Library 381
——— on the two national Subſcriptions —— 407
——— on Innocence ——— 455
——— on an eternal Scold 459
——— on the deceaſe of his late Majeſty —— 562
——— addreſſed to Miſs G——n 563
——— upon Miſs *S*——r's Birth Day 564
——— upon the demiſe of the late King 597
——— on the Death of a young Lady 598
——— inſcribed to Miſs *S*——r 610
——— deſigned for Miſs *S*——r with a Lily of the Valley 645
——— on the preſent military Preparations ——— 646
——— inſcribed to the Right Hon. *Arthur Onſlow* 662
——— on changing the Name of the *Caroline* Yacht to *Charlotte* 709
——— to his ſacred Majeſty, on his Acceſſion —— 737
——— on Mr. *Pitt*'s Reſignation 738
——— ditto, by *T. A.* — *ib.*
——— on a very good Woman 754
——— written on a Bench in a Garden ——— 835
——— on the Catterpillar — 849
——— tranſlated by Mr. *H. Fielding* 852
——— inſcribed to Miſs *Ann S*——*t* 866
——— in a Garden, by *W. Maſon* 998
——— to a Lady, by Mr. *Tooke* 1000
——— to the Rev. Mr. *Young* 1064
Viſion (the) a Cantata, on the King's intended Marriage — 706
—— on the Royal Nuptials, and Proſpect of a Peace — 741
——, or Houſe of Superſtition 886

W.

WEdding-day (the) —— 380
William and *Margaret*, a Ballad ——— 478
Wiſh (the) ——— 692
Wiſdom, Emblem of —— 131

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